

A HISTORY
OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

1920-1987

Winston W. Crouch, *Professor Emeritus*



The Department of Political Science, Los Angeles, June 1987

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W.W.C.

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FOREWORD

The idea for this fascinating book derives from a casual conversation, one of a number, which Professor Crouch and I have had during the past year. As important things sometimes do, it commenced at the departmental xerox machine, to continue a few days later in the third floor hallway of Bunche Hall. At the time I mused about changes taking place in the department, new faculty already here and arriving, new courses and programs proposed and contemplated, doctoral students ranging more fully across subfields and engaged in novel modes of research, and the renewed pressures of enhanced undergraduate enrollments. Winston observed that such things did not seem so unusual, and proceeded to relay an intriguing panoply of vignettes spanning five decades with as great clarity as my own recollections that span but a modest two. His remembrances and observations about them seemed far too precious to remain prisoner to chance encounters in hallways and around xerox machines; particularly so given that the more we discussed, the more was remembered. I suggested that he set his recollections to paper in the form of a departmental history; after a few days' reflection, he agreed.

What Professor Crouch has written is much more than a history of the Department of Political Science at UCLA, though that it richly is; the context in which the history is placed constitutes, as well, a survey of the development of the institution of which it is a part. But in its thrust, the book provides introduction to the department and its engagement in the discipline, to its members past and present and their intellectual interests and professional contributions, to former members who have assumed roles of consequence in higher education, and to its graduates, both baccalaureate and doctoral, and their professional endeavors and substantial public involvements. The book is an important part of taking stock, and of looking ahead. I hope others will enjoy, as much as have I, reading this fascinating story which extends so fully what commenced as merely a modest conversation.

Richard Sisson

THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, 1920-1987

The Department of Political Science at the University of California, Los Angeles celebrates in 1987 sixty-seven years of teaching, research, and public service within the framework of a great state-supported university. It began instruction on September 14, 1920 with a staff of one Assistant Professor. Dr. Charles E. Martin, a young man who had been a graduate student at Berkeley and had received his Ph.D. degree at Columbia a short time previously, offered three year-long courses (Comparative Government, U.S. Foreign Policy, and International Law).

In the academic year 1986-87, the departmental roster named forty-seven faculty members, seven professors emeritus, fourteen visiting faculty, thirty-five teaching assistants, and nine support staff. Its undergraduate student clientele numbered 3,325 participating in thirty-five courses during the first quarter of the year, with 1,791 declared majors and 550 political science majors having received their bachelors degree during the calendar year. One hundred and five graduate students were seeking advanced degrees in graduate courses, seminars, and individual study programs, during the fall quarter, 23 having just commenced their studies as members of the class of '86 with nine students having been awarded their doctorate during that year.

The department has developed in sixty-seven years from a segment of the junior college division of a new branch campus of the University to a nationally ranked department of a major campus that enjoys excellent prestige among the institutions of higher education in the country. Two sets of public decisions made in 1919 enabled this development to begin.

The California Legislature transferred the Los Angeles State Normal School located on North Vermont Avenue to the Regents of the University and renamed the institution the Southern Branch of the University of California. It appropriated funds sufficient to finance instruction of 250 students in the first year and an additional 250 the second year. These actions were responses to a campaign led by Edward A. Dickson, editor of the *Los Angeles Express* and also a University Regent, Ernest Carroll Moore, president of the Normal School, and a group of influential city business persons. Opponents of the decision to establish the Southern Branch feared it was a first step towards creation of an independent, competing university that would drain funds from the established state university that had achieved a national reputation for excellence.¹ Regional rivalries in the state legislative and educational politics also figured prominently in the decision.

Paralleling the Legislature's decisions, the University Board of Regents directed the University administration to organize and staff the Southern Branch expeditiously. Instruction began in September 1919 in first-year courses for credits transferable to seven colleges of the University at Berkeley. The catalogue for the academic year 1919-1920 presented a Department of History and Political Science; but no courses in Political Science were offered that year nor was a Political Science faculty named in the roster. A separate Political Science Department, staffed by Professor Martin, began teaching students the second year.

The governor appointed three new regents from Los Angeles in 1919 and 1920 and they joined Regent Dickson in sponsoring the development of the Southern Branch. They were Mrs. Margaret Sartori, wife of a leading banker; George I. Cochran, an insurance executive; and Dr. John R. Haynes, a physician and political reform activist.

The Southern Branch Period, 1920-1927

Designing courses and recruiting faculty for a Political Science department at the Southern Branch in 1919 were not particularly easy tasks, considering the limitations imposed during the struggle to establish the campus. University policy from 1919 to 1923 was to treat the Southern Branch as a junior college limited to offering instruction to a restricted number of students. Students wishing to complete four years of study and receive a baccalaureate degree were expected to transfer either to Berkeley or another four-year institution. Although many persons who had worked to establish the Southern Branch hoped the Regents and the state government would approve third and fourth years of instruction, there was no assurance such action would take place. Departments at Los Angeles were in effect feeders to the departments and colleges at Berkeley. The courses they were expected to teach were not necessarily those their faculties might consider adequate to cover the subject matter. Moreover, the social science departments at Los Angeles were overshadowed by the teacher training programs transferred from the former Normal School. Faculty in the education and science departments also were generally senior in academic rank to those in the social sciences and humanities.

The limited and somewhat uncertain prospects of the Southern Branch made it unlikely that experienced professors of political science would be willing to accept appointment. Some assurance of academic competence was given by the University's insistence that appointees be holders of the Ph.D. or equivalent degrees. Appointments to the Political Science faculty have been made consistently of persons from the country's major graduate schools. The year 1919-1920 was a time when many young persons who had hopes of making a career in collegiate teaching had returned from military service in World War I and were completing their doctorates preparatory to seeking appointment for full-time teaching. Charles E. Martin met this description. He had completed the M.A. and been a fellow in Political Science at Berkeley before entering military service. After discharge from the army he had completed the Ph.D. at Columbia University and held a Carnegie fellowship in international law.

The courses Professor Martin offered during the first two years at the Southern Branch reflected his own interests and experience. They also reflected interests that were being articulated academically after World War I. The introductory course, 1A-1B, Comparative Government, matched the course at Berkeley. His other two courses were similar in content to some taught in the department at Berkeley and in other Political Science departments, although his were given lower division numbers. By 1923, the catalogue of the Southern Branch was indicating that several lower division courses at Los Angeles were counterparts of upper division Berkeley courses.

University and college political science departments were still debating in the 1920s the scope of their identity as a separate discipline. Their subject matter had emerged from the moral philosophy context that had been its milieu in American colleges prior to 1880. Political scientists had begun to focus their energies on investigating activities, movements, and thoughts abounding in the world around them. They were conscious also of their relationship to other fields of social inquiry, such as general history, jurisprudence, political economy, and diplomatic history. In several instances of small colleges a single professor taught history, jurisprudence, and political science. Professor John W. Burgess at Columbia had found the School of Jurisprudence more compatible with his academic interests than the School of Arts until he was able to establish the first School of Political Science in the country in 1880-1881. The Columbia program under his leadership encompassed the study of government, constitutional law, history, and political economy. Burgess was much influenced by German and French academic innovators. Several other political science departments also were formed by splitting off from a history department those professors who preferred to teach political science subjects. Dr. Bernard Moses, whose doctorate was from Heidelberg University, had chaired the Department of History and Political Science at Berkeley from 1883-1903, when he headed a new Department of Political Science. He retained, however, the title Professor of History and Political Science. By 1920, the new department was a vigorous unit offering an extensive array of undergraduate and graduate studies.

Although it might be said the Southern Branch department started without background, a case can be made that it was a product of the Berkeley tradition. University officials who made organizational and personnel decisions were familiar with the Berkeley department and its background. Furthermore, Professor Martin had had some, albeit junior-level, experience there. Coincidentally, the chairman of the Berkeley department, Dr. David P. Barrows, became the President of the University in 1920, when the Los Angeles department was starting instruction. Barrows concerned himself more with the Southern Branch as a whole than with any one department, however. He proposed the southern campus not be made into a four-year institution until further analysis could be made of the need for added instruction. He recommended a six year wait. Nevertheless, the Board of Regents overruled him in 1923.

Professor Martin taught all the Political Science courses during the first two years. He added two one-semester courses in 1921-1922. One was the Principles and Problems of Politics. The second was primarily a service course that enabled students in the teacher training programs to meet a state requirement for instruction in the American constitution as a prerequisite for state credentials. A semester course on State Government was also added but not staffed that year.

Student enrollment in the Southern Branch grew sufficiently during the 1921-1922 academic year that the administration gave the department four additional staff positions for the next year and approved eleven new courses. Dr. William H. George, who had just received his Ph.D. at Harvard, moved into the department offices in Milspaugh Hall, the main campus building, and introduced a course called Evolution of Government and Political Ideas. He also taught the Politics course and a section of the introductory course. Clarence A. Dykstra, who had taught previously at Ohio State and Kansas and had chaired the Kansas depart-

ment, accepted a part-time appointment. He had left academia for about six years and was in Los Angeles as the director of the City Club, a downtown organization actively engaged in the study of local government affairs. His interests were primarily in state and municipal governments but he also taught a course on Political Parties and a second American Government course. Professor Edward T. Williams, a visitor from Berkeley, taught the Foreign Relations course one semester that year. A member of the Berkeley political science faculty was scheduled to give a course in Municipal Administration in Los Angeles but the plan was cancelled.

Two other developments in 1922-1923 are reminiscent of the origins of political science departments. One demonstrated the continuing affinity between Political Science and History. Professor Joseph Lockey of the History Department was invited to give a two-semester course on Latin American Governments and Political Institutions. The other illustrates the view that Political Science and Law are two sides of the same subject. A separate Jurisprudence section was attached to the department and Mr. Marshall McComb, a Los Angeles attorney who later served for fifty years as a judge in the California courts — twenty years on the supreme court — was appointed a lecturer. He taught a course in Introduction to Law and two courses in Commercial Law. Professor Martin's course in International Law and a new Constitutional Law course were included in that section's listings.

The Jurisprudence section apparently was designed to serve several types of student interests. Students who planned to enter law school later could elect a pre-law program, transfer credits to Berkeley and after two years of upper division study receive a B.A. degree, then take two years in the School of Jurisprudence and receive a J.D. degree. Alternatively, they could be admitted to the Hastings School of Law at San Francisco, an affiliate of the University, after completing two years at the Southern Branch and upon completion of three years at Hastings receive an LL.B. degree. Students in teacher credential programs dealing with commercial subjects could elect the courses in Commercial Law. Also, students who intended to transfer course credits to the College of Commerce at Berkeley could make use of the Jurisprudence courses. The Jurisprudence section remained on the Political Science Department's rolls until 1937, when the remaining Commercial Law course was transferred to the new College of Business Administration and the other courses were placed in the department's public law field.

Pressure to add a third year of instruction to the Southern Branch built up strongly on the campus and in the Los Angeles community during 1922-1923. The four Los Angeles regents pushed for action in the Board of Regents, but President Barrows and several regents were reluctant to move on the proposal. A group of community business leaders then sought legislative action to achieve the objective. Finally, in February 1923, the Regents approved the third year and the establishment of a College of Letters and Science on the Los Angeles campus. Planning for the addition of a fourth year to commence in September 1924 was also authorized. These decisions made it possible for students who met the graduation requirements established by the new college to receive the bachelor's degree from the Los Angeles campus in June 1925.

Addition of the third year of instruction produced no changes in the department's faculty. The number remained at four. The two most apparent changes

were in the grouping of courses and the renumbering of some courses to reflect their new upper division status. Group I, Political Theory, comprised three courses taught by Dr. George. Two were in lower division, one was in upper division. Group II, International Relations, consisted of two lower division courses taught by Professor Martin. Group III, National Government consisted of six courses. Two were American Government courses given by Mr. Dykstra (one lower, one upper division). Mr. McComb introduced a course in the Constitutional System, and Professor Martin listed a new course in Public Administration. The other courses were not taught that year. Group IV, Municipal and Local Government, consisted of three courses taught by Mr. Dykstra. The introductory course, 1A-1B, was taught by Martin and George. It was a prerequisite to all upper division courses.

As the campus prepared to become a four-year, degree granting institution, the University administration began to upgrade the Department of Political Science. Professor Martin received promotion to Associate Professor; and authorization of a full professorial position was given. Political Science, Economics, and Psychology were each to be strengthened by the addition of a senior professor. The appointments were not completed until the following year, however. The Political Science faculty complement was also increased to seven. Dr. George had resigned, but two assistant professors and an instructor joined the department.

Dr. Malbone W. Graham, a Berkeley Ph.D. who had taught at Missouri and Texas, was to teach the course on Politics and one on Problems of Democracy, although his dissertation had been on international law and he had begun to publish research on the new governments of Central Europe. He was also the first link in a "Texas Connection" that brought three other outstanding scholars from the University of Texas a bit later: Haines, Stewart, and Key. Dr. Miller McClintock, a recent recipient of a Harvard degree, began to teach lower division courses in American Government and the upper division course in State Government. Mr. Ordean Rockey, a former Rhodes scholar and graduate of Oxford University, was assigned to teach the courses in Political Theory and to assist with the American Government course.

The department also added in 1924 another service course which was to absorb a portion of the departmental teaching manpower for many years. It was given a number 101 and titled American Institutions. It was a two-unit course designed to familiarize students who majored in subjects other than political science or history with the U.S. constitution, political institutions, and concepts of government. State legislation had made such instruction mandatory for all university students. Course 101 then replaced the three-unit American Government offered for teacher credential candidates. Eventually, reorganization of the colleges on campus and the restructuring of breadth requirements for graduation ensured that students would satisfy the requirement's objectives by regular departmental courses in one of several departments. These changes eliminated the need for this special service course.

The academic year 1925-1926 found the department's personnel temporarily augmented to nine members: one professor, three assistant professors, one instructor, and four lecturers. Assistant Professor Miller McClintock was chairman, Professor Martin having taken leave. A distinguished visitor, William Bennett Munro of Harvard, accepted one of the lectureships and gave a course in Muni-

pal Government and one on European Governments in the Spring semester. He was a past president of the American Political Science Association and a leading scholar on municipal government. Developments in southern California municipal governments interested him and, moreover, department chairman McClintock was a former student. When Munro retired from Harvard he came to live in Pasadena and taught at Cal Tech.

Recruitment of Professor Charles Grove Haines from the University of Texas marked the beginning of a solid development of the department in the main stream of the discipline. Haines possessed unusually well balanced strengths and experience to lead the building of a department. He had taught in two small liberal arts colleges, Ursinus (Penn.) and Whitman (Washington state), and a state university (Texas). He had studied at Columbia under John W. Burgess and Frank J. Goodnow and had been influenced by Charles A. Beard, the historian-political scientist. He had field experience with the politics of state legislatures and local governments. He had organized and been secretary of the Pacific Northwest League of Cities and had been director of a bureau at Texas that combined university research with service to the state legislature and city governments. He had helped reorganize the Texas political science department and the law school. His interest in the teaching of political science was reflected in his service as chairman of an American Political Science Association committee on teaching.² Moreover, *Principles and Problems of Government* by C.G. and Bertha M. Haines was widely used in political science departments. He had also published results of his research interests in the history of the U.S. judicial system and the doctrine of judicial review.

Haines began teaching in Los Angeles in September 1925, offering a two-semester course on Constitutional Law, a semester course on Administrative Law, and a semester of Elements of Law, and guidance to senior students in individual studies. He immediately entered into the work of the Academic Senate, serving as the chair of the library committee. His scholarship was recognized quickly and he was selected the Faculty Research Lecturer for 1926, the highest honor the faculty could confer through the Academic Senate on a colleague.

The University Regents ignited the hopes of the Southern Branch supporters in 1927 by changing the name of the four-year campus to the University of California at Los Angeles. They boosted them still further when they accepted the former Wolfskill ranch just west of Beverly Hills as the site of a new home for UCLA. The cities of Los Angeles, Santa Monica, and Beverly Hills voted bond issues to buy the property. The 1927 student annual commented happily that the old campus was "just a drop in the bucket compared to the new site."

Three students, one from the class of 1926 and two from 1927, who graduated from the old campus with majors in Political Science deserve particular mention because of their later careers. H. Arthur Steiner ('27) gained a Ph.D. degree at UC Berkeley and after teaching a year at the University of Michigan came back to the Los Angeles department in 1931 as a faculty member — the first of its students to do so. During his forty-year career here he served two periods as chairman and built an excellent record as a scholar and teacher in international relations and comparative government. Frederick F. Houser ('26) went to Harvard Law School, then entered law practice and politics. He served three terms in the state legislature and won a term as Lieutenant Governor. He became later a

judge of the Superior Court in Los Angeles. The UCLA Alumni Association elected him its first president. Much of his service to his alma mater was as a leader of the drive to obtain financial support for the establishment of graduate study at UCLA.³

Ralph J. Bunche ('27) graduated with honors in Political Science and was a Rhodes scholarship candidate. Dr. Haines and department members supported his application to Harvard's graduate school, where he received his Ph.D. in 1934. After teaching for several years at Howard University and working for foundations, he entered the U.S. State Department. He received a presidential appointment to the Caribbean and also served on U.S. delegations to the United Nations. He became the UN director of territories and his mediation efforts in Palestine in 1948-49 led to his receipt of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1950. The American Political Science Association elected him its president in 1954. The UC Regents have since honored him by naming the eleven-story building housing the Political Science and several other social science departments Bunche Hall. An endowed Ralph J. Bunche chair was approved in 1981.

Development of a University Department, 1928-1940

Building the department proceeded in the interim between the change in campus name and the move to the new site. Dr. Haines brought in four new faculty members initially. Dr. John Sly, a Harvard Ph.D., took the place of Dr. McClintock, who returned to Harvard. Victor Harding, a law graduate, taught American Government courses for four years, then went to Washington, D.C. as a Congressional staff person. Dr. Marshall Dimock, a southern Californian who had gone to Johns Hopkins for graduate study, introduced a course in Government and Business and shared the municipal and state government courses with Mr. Dykstra. He stayed five years but was bid away by the University of Chicago.

Charles H. Titus, a Stanford graduate who had taught at Whitman College and at Stanford while completing his degree, came in 1927. He taught Political Theory and American Institutions initially. In 1931, he introduced one of the first undergraduate courses in quantitative methods for political analysis offered in this country. The crude state of the art in available equipment made the effort particularly difficult. Needless to say, the concept and approach were sufficiently different from those prevailing in the political science discipline at that time they stirred controversy. At his retirement in 1963, Professor Titus regaled those assembled with several anecdotes in which he portrayed himself as an iconoclastic, controversy-stirring classroom teacher. After he renamed his quantitative methods class a class in Elections, his favorite course, and a popular one with many students, was P.S. 141, which became a personalized modern version of Machiavellian practical politics. He also started many of the more conventional Politics courses.

The course structure also underwent considerable change while the department prepared for the move to Westwood. A two-semester American Government course replaced the Comparative Government one as the introductory, gateway course. Four one-semester courses were offered for sophomores who had completed the first course: History of Political Theories, European Governments,

American Political Parties, State and Local Government. The upper division course numbering also recognized five groups of courses: Political Theory, International Relations, Comparative Government, Constitutional Law, and State and Local Government.

In April 1929, UCLA began the process of moving from the urban surroundings of the Vermont Avenue campus to the raw new site on the hills of Westwood facing the Pacific Ocean. Much of the area was still open land, although subdivisions were under development. The Political Science Department was allocated a four-room office suite on the third floor of the northwest wing of Royce Hall, the main classroom building. Classrooms assigned it were on the first floor of the northeast wing. Inasmuch as the building was designed without provision for elevators, students and faculty had to climb numerous stairs to meet for consultations. Since only a small amount of public transportation was available between the main residential sections of Los Angeles and surrounding cities and the new campus, UCLA remained a commuters' University for many years. Commuting auto drivers parked in dirt surfaced lots that became quagmires in wet weather.

Despite the physical inconveniences of the new campus, the intellectual activity continued to be vigorous. Professors Haines and Dykstra, serving as chair of the Academic Senate library committee, pushed hard to increase library resources. Professor Graham served as chair of the Senate editorial committee, the gateway to the University Press. He was further recognized when he was named the Faculty Research Lecturer for 1933. Professor Haines had been discussing with other faculty persons since 1928 the need to add graduate work, pointing out that no university could be considered first-rate until graduate instruction and research programs, with supporting library resources, were established. He and others were not discouraged by the fact the Regents had adopted, on recommendation of President Campbell in 1923, a policy statement to the effect they did not contemplate establishing graduate work on the Los Angeles campus. President Sproul, who became university head in 1930, however, appointed a ten-member committee that included Professor Haines to examine the need for graduate studies. The committee presented a strong report in 1931. Opponents of the proposal made much of the point the nation was in the midst of a serious depression and state revenues had diminished.

After protracted debate in the Board of Regents and adoption of an appropriation by the Legislature, the decision to authorize graduate instruction leading to the Master's degree was reached in August 1933.⁴ Graduate students were first admitted the following month. President Sproul appointed a graduate dean and the Academic Senate approved a Graduate Council for UCLA. Professor Haines became a member of the first council, and Political Science was named one of twelve departments to undertake graduate studies.

The department began offering three graduate seminars: Public Law (Haines), International Relations (Graham), and Public Administration (Stewart). The directory of officers and students for 1933-1934 listed six graduate students in Political Science in the first semester. A part of the faculty committee report on need for graduate studies had proposed that departments authorized to give instruction be given additional positions at the instructor and assistant professor level to free tenured faculty from lower division courses and allow them sufficient

time for the new responsibilities. The department brought in three men just prior to the approval of graduate instruction.

J.A.C. Grant, who had been a student in the Southern Branch and had transferred to Stanford, arrived in 1931 from the University of Wisconsin, the first addition after the move to Westwood. He began teaching State and Local Administration and sections of the introductory course. Later he gave Government and Business and a course on Legislatures. He had served previously on the staff of the judiciary committee in the California legislature. His primary interest was in the public law field, however. When Professor Haines took leave, he gave the Public Law seminar and later gave a seminar in Comparative Constitutional Law. He became chairman of the department in 1939.

Eric Beecroft, a Canadian citizen, came in 1931 as a lecturer and taught British Government. After he completed his degree at Yale, he was promoted and then taught Modern Political Theory and Comparative Government. He moved later to a Canadian university.

When Professor Dykstra took leave to be city manager at Cincinnati, Ohio, Professor Haines invited Frank M. Stewart, a former colleague at Texas, to come as a visitor and teach municipal and administration courses. When it became evident Dykstra would not be returning, Stewart was offered a tenured professorship. He had been a professor and chairman at Texas. When graduate work was approved at UCLA, Stewart gave a seminar and took the leadership in planning courses in public administration. Public administration was emerging at that time as an instructional field in many universities and colleges. Stewart became department chairman in 1935.

The department brought in a few instructors to help with teaching as the tenured members became more involved with graduate studies. Ralph Norem was recruited, partly because he was qualified to teach International Relations of the Far East as well as lower division courses. V.O. Key Jr., a former student of Professor Stewart at Texas and a doctoral candidate at Chicago, was brought in to give municipal and state government courses. When he completed his dissertation he focused his research interest on California politics and began a study of the initiative and referendum campaigns in this state. He collaborated in the project with Winston Crouch, a UC Berkeley Ph.D., who came to teach the course in Government and Business and sections of the introductory course. When Key was given leave to undertake a national research project for the Social Science Research Council, Crouch was asked to teach Key's courses. He remained in the Public Administration and Local Government field. He became department chairman in 1956.

The long desired authority to conduct Ph.D. studies came in 1936. Political Science was one of four departments to be given the prized responsibility, and a few carefully selected candidates were accepted in September of that year. The first to complete all requirements and receive the degree in 1939 was Charles Kummer, who had received the B.A. and M.A. degrees in the department and been a research assistant to Dr. Haines. Professor Haines chaired his dissertation committee. The second, who completed his work a few days after Kummer, was Homer Durham, who came from the University of Utah. Professor Stewart chaired his committee. Kummer's untimely death prevented his career developing. Durham taught in Utah universities until called to be president of Arizona

State University. He became the founding president of the Western Political Science Association and he also served as president of the American Society for Public Administration. He closed his academic career as commissioner for higher education for the state of Utah.

As the department developed its graduate study program, one concern was to strengthen the Political Theory portion. Professors Haines and Grant led the Public Law field, Professors Graham and Steiner both covered International Relations and Comparative Government; Professor Stewart was developing Public Administration; and Professor Titus took the lead in the Politics courses. All offered seminars in their fields. Although several members taught undergraduate theory courses, none had devoted sufficient study to major aspects of a theory program to guide Ph.D. candidates who might wish to elect the field as a primary subject. Moreover, there was a scarcity of theory trained persons from which to recruit. With this need in mind, the department invited Thomas Cook, a Columbia Ph.D. in 1936. When Cook elected to accept appointment later at the University of Washington, chairman Grant recruited John Hallowell from Princeton, but Hallowell resigned in 1941 to go to Washington, D.C. to work in the war-related Office of Information. When the chairman recruited Thomas Jenkin from the University of Michigan, he found a young scholar who grew with the department over a period of time and led the Theory field to a strong position. He became department chairman in 1952.

The Comparative Government and International Relations fields also were in need of additional staff. Their strengths lay in central and western European government studies, the League of Nations, and international law. Several additional areas and approaches needed attention. When Dr. Norem left and the Asian area was left open, Professor Steiner turned his attention in that direction. In pursuit of his interest in Chinese political developments he made a field study that proved to be one of the last which western scholars were able to make for several years. He continued research in this area, and eventually added the Indian subcontinent to his areas of study.

The department also had not been able to offer courses on Latin American politics and relations for several years. Recruitment of Professor Russell Fitzgibbon in 1936 enabled it to fill that gap quite substantially. When Professor Beecroft left, the department was temporarily without someone to present instruction relating to the British commonwealth of nations. It turned to one of its own graduates. Dean E. McHenry had received an M.A. from Stanford, a Ph.D. at UC Berkeley, and had spent a post-doctoral year studying in England. His research interest lay in examining the labor party movements in Britain and the dominions. He was teaching at Penn State when invited to return to UCLA. He brought an interest in legislatures and in American government as well as British government.

The College of Letters and Science initiated in 1937 several special curricula that made use of relevant undergraduate courses in several departments. The purpose in some instances was to provide students guidance in preparing for later study in professional schools; in others it was to provide a breadth of study not possible in single departmental majors. Administration of these curricula rested with the College but course proposals and faculty advisors were supplied by departments. Political Science participated in two of the first curricula. Professors

Graham and Steiner inaugurated the International Relations Curriculum which included courses in Political Science, History, Geography, and Economics. Professors Stewart and Crouch introduced the Public Service Curriculum which specified courses in Political Science, Economics, Business Administration, and Sociology. Both curricula offered several optional groupings of courses. Both were offered for several years. Later the concept was applied to interdepartmental fields of concentration in Latin American and Near Eastern Studies.

A second program established in 1937 related to Political Science in another way. Professor Stewart, then department chairman, won administration approval to set up the first organized research unit at UCLA, the Bureau of Governmental Research. It was given its own budget and was assigned space in the University library building. The first staff person appointed, Dr. George Bemis, was a UCLA graduate ('29) and a UC Berkeley Ph.D. Later staff members had M.A. degrees and most took graduate work part-time. The university governmental research bureau movement began at Columbia University in 1906. It spread to many state universities in the 1920s. These bureaus became service units providing university knowledge to state legislatures and city administrations. They provided a somewhat similar campus-field relationship as the federal-state funded agricultural experiment stations had established in the agricultural areas. Several bureaus in the 1930s had tended to reduce their service functions, however, and devote more resources to independent studies of policy issues in state and municipal affairs. The UCLA bureau focused on inter-governmental relations and political and administrative issues in providing services in the Los Angeles metropolitan area. An older bureau at UC Berkeley worked with the state legislature and northern California governments. Both units established government document collections managed by trained librarians. The library and research collections were available to students and faculty.

Professor Haines' advice and counsel continued to be a very strong influence in the department after he completed his term as chairman in 1932. But relief from administrative duties and the advocacy role he had performed earlier provided him time to do the research, writing, and teaching he enjoyed. Department members were pleased, but somewhat concerned, when the Harvard Government Department invited him to teach there for the academic year 1936-1937. He returned to Los Angeles, however, the following year and resumed teaching here. Department members were elated when word reached them late in 1938 that Haines was to be nominated for the presidency of the American Political Science Association to succeed his former colleague, Clarence Dykstra. Five department members went to Cincinnati, Ohio to present papers and participate in the election. Professor Haines was elected the thirty-fourth president on December 28, 1938 and served during the following year. His presidential address, "The Adaptation of Administrative Law and Procedure to Constitutional Theories and Principles," expressed his concerns regarding the numerous regulatory agencies possessing rule making, adjudicatory, and enforcement powers then being created.

Between 1930 and 1941 the basic pattern of undergraduate courses remained substantially the same. The introductory course, two semesters of American Government, was a prerequisite to all other courses in the department. The first semester was devoted to the Presidency, the Congress, and the Supreme Court,

whereas the second semester focused on the U.S. national administrative agencies and programs. Three sophomore courses covered European Governments, U.S. Political Parties, and U.S. State and Local Governments. A fourth course, Elementary Law — later renamed Anglo-American Legal Systems — was added in 1936.

In the upper division program, three courses in Political Theory were offered, all historical in approach and concentrating on classical writings and thinkers. The first course was titled Principles of Political Science. A second was The Nature of the State, and the third focused on American Political Theories. The course in Jurisprudence was given dual status in 1936 as a course in Theory and in Public Law. Professor Cook opened up a new area of study in 1937 with P.S. 112 "Modern Political Theory," and this course became a permanent part of the theory offering.

The International Relations field comprised three broad courses: U.S. Foreign Relations, Introduction to International Relations, and International Law. The first area specialty was opened in 1934 with a semester course on Problems of the Pacific Area and another on International Relations of the Far East. Latin American International Relations was added in 1937.

Comparative Government began as a two semester course on European Governments and Political Institutions. It was split in 1932 and one semester was devoted to Central Europe and the other to Western Europe. A course on British Government was added in 1933, and Governments of Hispanic America was established in 1937. The Public Law field consisted of a two-semester course on Constitutional Law, although Administrative Law and Elements of Law were listed in the Jurisprudence section, as was Commercial Law. Professor Dimock introduced a semester course on Government and Business in 1931. The public law courses used the case method and case books in their instruction.

Three courses in Politics that had been numbered in various groupings were brought together in a P.S. 140 series in 1936. Political Statistics (P.S. 114), which was first offered in 1931 was renamed "Elections" in 1936. The course on Legislatures, begun in 1932, joined the 140 series in 1936, and P.S. 141 became "Parties and Practical Politics."

The Local Government and Administration field, when led by Professor Dykstra, emphasized municipal and state affairs. Professor Stewart introduced The Principles of Public Administration in 1932. He added a course on Administrative Functions and a variable-content course titled simply "Lectures in Administration" (with guest lecturers from public agencies) in 1933. He also introduced Public Personnel Administration in 1939. The state and municipal courses were continued.

The graduate instruction program began with three seminars given by the most senior members of the department. Professor Titus offered a fourth seminar, Politics and Electoral Problems, in 1936 and Professor Grant introduced Comparative Constitutional Law the following year. Three new seminars (Comparative Government, Theory, and Municipal Government) were added in 1938, and Latin American Political Systems was offered the next year.

World War II, 1940-1946

The department began to experience some disruptions in its program even before the Pearl Harbor attack brought the United States into the war. Several staff leaves were requested. Professor Titus received an army commission and reported to the 4th Army headquarters. He saw service later in the south Pacific with the Signal Corps. John Hallowell resigned to take a civilian post in the Office of Information in Washington, D.C. Professor Steiner, newly appointed department chairman, was commissioned in the Marine Corps and called to active duty with the 5th Marines. Professor Crouch received a commission in the Navy and served in Europe. Dr. Jenkin, a new appointee, taught for a year and took leave to serve as a lieutenant in the Army Medical Administration Corps. Professor Fitzgibbon, who replaced Steiner as chairman, took leave in 1943 to go to Washington as a senior analyst in the Office of Inter-American Affairs. Professor Grant took leave to serve on the regional War Labor Board as an arbitrator. Professor Graham then was asked to become chairman.

The University accepted the Navy Department's request to establish a midshipman preparatory unit on the campus and Professor McHenry was appointed the academic coordinator of the program. Professor Haines was called upon to conduct labor arbitration hearings, but also continued to teach.

The department made a few changes to reflect developments in national and world affairs. One semester of the sophomore European Government course became European Democracies and the other became European Dictatorships. A sophomore course on U.S. National War-Times Administration was added, and Professor Graham offered a new upper division survey course on international relations, "World War II." Many courses were discontinued, however, between 1943 and 1946 as the staff numbers dwindled. Enrollment in classes also diminished as both men and women students left campus for war-related activities. To help maintain a cadre of teaching staff, the department called Foster H. Sherwood, the third of its former students and first of its Ph.D.s to return as a faculty member. He had been in Washington, D.C. from 1942 on a post-doctoral fellowship at the Brookings Institution. He taught a variety of subjects during the war period. He later gave courses in Theory, Jurisprudence, International Law, and Administrative Law.

Renewed Growth and Development, 1946-1963

When the war came to a close and faculty and students returned to campus in considerable numbers, an exciting period of growth and development opened. A large percentage of the students were returned veterans of military service who were financed in large part by federal grants under the popularly named "GI Bill." Most of them were anxious to complete their studies as quickly as possible and launch into employment and begin careers.

To meet the needs produced by this increased undergraduate enrollment, the department found it necessary to recruit several limited-term teaching appointees. As the department grew, space and support needs outran available resources. Office space in Royce Hall had been limited from the beginning and two

or three faculty members shared each office. The chairman, although not so crowded for office space, had no trained secretarial assistant to aid him with administrative duties. One or two graduate students, employed part-time, served the office work needs of the department. The chairman and department members journeyed to the campus secretarial pool office on the first floor of Royce for stenographic and typing assistance.

More office space had to be found for new appointees, usually at some distance from the departmental suite. When Professors Haines and Titus experienced health problems, office space had to be created for them on the first floor of Royce.

The campus was entering an organizational and building boom period at this time. The Board of Regents authorized a medical school and a law school to be established on the campus and the engineering program was expanded into a School of Engineering. Many of the newer programs had to be housed in temporary wooden structures acquired from military bases and moved to the campus. Planning for site locations and construction of new buildings was under way. A College of Business Administration, instituted in 1937, was occupying office and classroom space in Royce Hall — and was expanding its faculty. A reorganization of the College of Letters and Science and the College of Education had resulted in the grouping of several departments from both in a new College of Applied Arts. The state government, fortunately in possession of substantial reserve funds laid aside during the war years, was sympathetic to much of the University's plan for expansion and long range building programs.

Presiding over this accelerating activity at the campus level was Provost Clarence A. Dykstra whom President Sproul had induced to return to the campus in the Spring of 1945. The department invited him to rejoin its faculty and he accepted. The addition of professional schools to the campus produced a new situation for faculty members in the Letters and Science departments. They had grown accustomed to discussing campus-and university-wide matters in the Academic Senate's "town meeting" sessions. They had also shared with faculty from the College of Education leadership and committee assignments in the Academic Senate. The tradition of faculty participation in University decision making had grown strong over the years since 1920 when the Board of Regents had established the Senate.

The first impact of the proposals to create professional schools on this campus was to necessitate Senate committee members to devote long hours to discussion and advising regarding personnel matters and coordination of professional school curricula with college programs. In many instances newly appointed deans and faculty were recruited from institutions that did not have traditions of faculty advice and participation comparable to those developed in the University of California. Some newcomers were antagonistic, whereas many quickly adapted and entered energetically into the Senate procedures. An example of the tension that occurred in some instances involved the Law School, in which political scientists had a considerable interest. Dean Kaufman contended national law school accreditation standards required a law school to be in control of its own personnel and salary policies. He demanded the new school be exempt from Senate committee reviews and advice, and he found sympathy for his views among some Regents.

Professor J.A.C. Grant, then serving as the chief elected officer of the southern section of the Academic Senate, and the chairman of the Senate's committee on budget and interdepartmental affairs met with a Regents' committee and the dean. They explained in detail the Senate procedures and pointed out the budget committee had facilitated law school appointments and had developed a law school salary scale that was more favorable than the one proposed administratively. The tension was gradually reduced and in time members of the law school faculty began to take leadership in the Academic Senate.

Enlargement of the UCLA faculty, the addition of professional schools, and the growth of University programs at Riverside and San Diego combined to produce needs for reexamination of the Senate's functions and organization. Professors Grant, Steiner, and Sherwood of the Political Science department became actively involved in this process.

The College of Letters and Science reorganized its administrative structure in 1948 to give groups of departments a larger share in the college's policy making and operations. The departments within the College's jurisdiction were grouped into four divisions with each division to be headed by a divisional dean. The dean of the college in concert with the four divisional deans constituted a deans' council that determined the allocation of funds and faculty positions among the departments. The council also exercised strong influence regarding faculty appointments and promotions. Professor D.E. McHenry of Political Science was appointed the first Divisional Dean of the Social Sciences in October 1948. He was succeeded in July 1950 by Professor J.A.C. Grant.

The department's requests for adequate office and research space appeared to be near fulfillment when the Regents approved in 1952 the remodeling of the original Chemistry-Geology building, adjacent to Royce Hall, for the use of several social science departments. The original occupants were in the process of moving to a massive new building in the southern portion of the campus which was designated in the emerging campus plan as a science-medical-engineering area. The northern portion of the campus was undergoing extensive grading, earth-moving, and canyon-filling work to provide sites for buildings planned to house the social sciences, humanities, and professional schools related to those disciplines. When Political Science was preparing to move into the remodeled building in 1954 the Regents approved the department's proposal to name the building Haines Hall in honor of Charles Grove Haines, who had died shortly after his retirement in 1948.

The department moved into a series of offices on the first floor ranging along the north side of the building. Each faculty member was able to have for the first time a spacious individual office. A conference room adjoining the chairman's office and the secretarial office provided space for department meetings and similar activities. Previously, these meetings had been held in classrooms. A portion of the conference room was fitted out for a departmental library for use by faculty and graduate students. It was soon named the Haines Library. The remodeling plans also had assigned classrooms on the first floor for use by Political Science. Floor plans and seating arrangements of these rooms followed the department's recommendations. Storage space for audio-visual equipment and other items was another newly acquired amenity. And at last, a full-time secretarial staff consisting of a secretary and two typists was budgeted!

Growth needs continued to mount, however, at a rapid pace. For example, when Chairman Jenkin sought space for the teaching assistants, all that could be found were two windowless, but ventilated, rooms in the sub-basement. When the newly formed interdepartmental Latin American Studies Committee requested space for a research assistant and the committee chairman, it was given a tiny room not previously assigned. Likewise, when James Coleman, the most recent Political Science appointee in 1953 arrived the only space available for him was a cubicle-like room adjacent to the Latin American room. In that space he wrote the book to which the APSA awarded the Woodrow Wilson Prize in 1959 for the best book published in political science the previous year.

Planning for a new building began in 1956 when the Chancellor appointed a committee chaired by Professor Crouch. The Letters and Science deans desired to bring all the social science departments together in a single building. The committee supported this concept and added a condition that the proposed building be situated close to the university library. The only space sufficiently large to accommodate the proposed structure was directly at the rear of the library. When the administration indicated that particular space had been promised the Physics Department, however, the committee reported the departments it represented preferred to remain in their existing quarters until another site could be identified.

After the university planning office and the State Department of Finance reached agreement that UCLA could build a second library (now the URL) on the north campus, the social science building committee was reactivated. Professor Crouch resigned the chairmanship because of other duties and Professor Fisher of History was assigned. The administration gave the committee two directives. First, project the space needs on a long-range basis and make no assumption the state would fund additional construction when additional space needs might arise in the future. Second, focus planning primarily on office and related uses. Class space planning was to be undertaken separately. The Business Administration building (now the School of Management) then nearing completion contained a high percentage of the estimated total of classroom space thought to be needed by all departments in the north campus area for several years. Hence, the amount of classroom space to be authorized for the social science building would be less than the departments to be housed there might desire or need. Moreover, no department could expect to be assigned exclusive use of specific classrooms.

The first major decision negotiated concerned the size of faculty offices, based on concepts of use. The campus planning office contended individual faculty offices should be only sufficient in size to permit faculty-student conferences. The committee insisted the offices should be used for research and housing of books and files as well as student consultation. The committee's view ultimately prevailed.

As planning proceeded, the Anthropology and Sociology departments decided to retain their offices and classroom spaces in Haines Hall and dropped out of planning for the new building. The space those departments were to have occupied were then assigned to departments and units not in the Social Science division. The Institute of Industrial Relations and the Bureau of Governmental

Research were added and by the time the building neared completion, some new interdisciplinary centers had been organized and were assigned space.

When the detail planning stage was reached, Political Science opted to occupy two floors and a portion of a third, all to be at lower levels in the building but not on the ground floor. It chose to specify in its allotted space areas for seminar rooms, conference rooms, a departmental library, and graduate student carrels. The majority of faculty offices were to be on the lower floor and separate from the departmental administrative offices to avoid the traffic between the main office and the elevators. The building was completed in 1963 and the department moved to its new quarters in the Spring term. At a later date the Board of Regents approved the naming of the building as the Ralph T. Bunche Hall.

Some disappointing features of the building appear in retrospect. The decision to put all social science departments in one building produced a total square footage of space to be built into the building that led the architect to design the structure as an eleven-story tower with a three-story classroom annex. Access to floors above the third level in the tower became dependent on elevators, a source of problems in a building housing the potential number of occupants. This condition was exacerbated by the architect's estimate of potential traffic. The estimate was based on experience with commercial office buildings rather than an estimate of needs where a very heavy volume of traffic occurs when classes change. The problem was made even more acute by the state Department of Finance's insistence that state law required bids for the elevators be awarded to the lowest bidder. The experience record has shown the equipment installed has required almost constant repair and upkeep!

A portion of the flood of applicants that sought admission to UCLA during the first few years after the close of World War II were college graduates seeking graduate degrees. The Political Science graduate student numbers grew steadily during this period, although relatively few teaching or research assistantships were available and graduate scholarship money was equally scarce. The department's policy, nevertheless, emphasized that graduate study should occupy a student's full time endeavor and should be for the purpose of achieving a degree. Departmental approval of admission to graduate study in Political Science was made by the department chairman in accordance with policies previously approved by the faculty. Seven Ph.D. candidates received their degrees in 1949, the first post-war cluster. A total of 59 candidates completed their work in the period 1946-1963.

The department continued to operate under the thesis plan as it had since 1933 with respect to requirements for the M.A. degree. Candidates for this degree were assigned faculty thesis advisors soon after they entered graduate study. Candidates were required to pass a reading examination in one foreign language before being formally advanced to candidacy. These examinations were administered by departmental members at that time. Minimum residence for the M.A. was one year, during which a candidate was required to complete at least 20 semester units of approved classes. At least eight of the twenty units were to be in departmental seminars. Each M.A. thesis was read and passed upon by two members of the department and a faculty member of another department.

The Master's degree was prerequisite for admission to candidacy for the Ph.D. degree. Holders of this degree from another institution were required to take a

qualifying examination. Each candidate was expected to pass reading examinations in two foreign languages before being advanced to formal candidacy. A guidance committee appointed by the department chairman determined the adequacy of the student's preparation for taking the qualifying written and oral examinations. These examinations covered subject matter from four of the six fields in which the department's curriculum was organized. Upon successful completion of these examinations the student was advanced formally to candidacy and could begin research on a dissertation. The final stage in the process was the defense of the dissertation before a committee appointed by the graduate dean on the recommendation of the department.

A growing demand by federal, state, and local governmental agencies for college graduates with some advanced education and training in subjects relating to management, organization and budget analysis, and personnel administration to fill junior-level management or program administrative positions, led the department to propose a Master of Public Administration degree. This was approved by the Academic Senate in 1950 and a few students were admitted to that program in the following Autumn. The program was administered by the department but students were advised to take specified courses such as statistical methods in other departments. Candidates were permitted flexibility in planning their program, subject to the approval of a faculty advisor. Thirty-six upper division and graduate units of work were to be completed satisfactorily in residence, followed by a three-month internship experience in a governmental agency. Each student was required to present a written report of the internship experience in which the writer was to relate the reading and course instruction to the administrative process experienced and observed during the internship. A committee appointed by the departmental chairman conducted written examinations and an oral test as the final step. The committee report and evaluation determined the department's recommendation for granting the degree. Committee policy for several years limited the enrollment in this program.

The MPA committee and the department resisted pressures from governmental agencies to establish off-campus instructional centers to accommodate full-time employees who wished to accumulate university credits and obtain educational benefits. The department considered its mission in this field was to offer graduate education to students prior to their entry into public service. Mid-career public employees who wished to pursue advanced education were encouraged to apply for admission to the department's Ph.D. program if qualified. Such candidates were expected to take leave from their employment and perform their graduate studies in residence at the University.

One departure from the original plan of the MPA program occurred later in the 1950 decade when the department and the University accepted for a limited time a contract with the Naval Ordnance Test Station at China Lake. The Station, located on the Mojave desert, was staffed by a substantial number of college graduates, many of whom held UCLA degrees, engaged in scientific, technical, and management work. Many of its management and program employees wished to continue graduate study. The department agreed to send one professor each semester for a limited time to give instruction relative to the MPA curriculum at China Lake. It also required a degree candidate to complete one semester in residence at Westwood. The Station reimbursed the University for its

instructional expenses. Although several benefits resulted from this joint venture, the strain on the department's manpower resources was too great and the contract was not renewed.

Shortly after the MPA program was instituted, the department proposed a second specialized Master's degree — a Master of Arts in International Relations. It was intended to provide an educational program suitable for students who planned a career in the foreign service or similar type of occupation. This program offered course work in some other departments but it was administered by Political Science. The plan required two years residence and required one foreign language and completion of a thesis. Upon completion of the course requirements, a candidate underwent written and oral examinations conducted by a faculty committee. Although the Foreign Service and other governmental agencies involved with international programs were actively recruiting university graduates, the M.A. program accepted relatively few candidates for this degree and the program was discontinued in 1961. The regular graduate program of the department served the needs of most students whose career plans were focused on international affairs.

The department began to reexamine its course structure as early as 1949 when it decided to drop the sophomore courses. Two — Anglo-American Legal System, and State and Local Government — were moved into the upper division, leaving Political Science 1 as the only lower division course. Students who chose to major in Political Science after their freshman year could qualify by taking Political Science 103, Introduction to Political Science.

During the next year (1950), the department moved on to consider its graduate program. Faculty members were convinced the availability of a growing volume of political science literature made it essential that graduate students undertake systematic reading programs under instruction and guidance before undertaking seminar work. Seminars traditionally had focused on research in specialized subjects, leaving to the student the selection of reading in preparation for comprehensive examinations. The department now instituted six graduate courses, one in each field. Students advancing towards a doctorate were required to take four of these courses. Coupled with this change in the graduate instruction program was a totally new course, PS 203, Scope and Methods of Political Inquiry. The stated objective of this course was to make graduate students perceptive of the several aspects of Political Science, and to introduce them to the methods employed in conducting inquiry in the several fields before they began to specialize. The preparation of a syllabus and instructional plans for PS 203 was admittedly a challenging task. Department members who were interested in undertaking this work were given some relief in teaching load while they prepared to teach the course. The content and the instructional methods employed in this course continued to be a subject of discussion in department conferences and in informal dialogue for some time.

During the seventeen-year period of 1946-1963, departmental ladder rank faculty numbers grew slowly, averaging approximately one per year. Some years, however, for example 1948, 1958, and 1963, produced greater increases. It was a period also in which some of the earlier leaders of the department retired. Professor Haines retired in 1948, Professor Stewart in 1961, and Professors Graham and Titus in 1962. The roster for the year 1946-1947 listed twelve

teaching members. Provost Dykstra was a member of the department but did not undertake to teach classes. The roster in 1962-1963 showed twenty-six names. Temporary appointments to replace members on leave or to help with enrollment overloads were not reported on these roster lists, however.

Departmental and university policies alike favored the recruitment of young persons just completing their doctorate in most instances. Decisions approving these appointments could be obtained relatively speedily if the position had been allocated to the department. Appointments of faculty personnel with a few years of teaching experience at other institutions underwent a more complicated review process, and appointments to a tenure rank, associate professor or professor, followed a time consuming procedure. Both categories went through a campus review but tenure appointments also went to President Sproul who followed a policy of submitting the appointment to the Board of Regents. In some instances, appointees to advanced ranks or salary levels who had indicated their acceptance of departmental offers were forced to wait until late summer months before receiving official tenders of appointment.

The department's first appointments in the post-war era were to add depth to the fields already established within the department. Charles Nixon, for example, who had been teaching previously at Smith College, joined Thomas Jenkin in building up the Theory field. Nixon also taught a course in Public Opinion and Propaganda in the Politics field and assisted with lower division courses. He later served as chairman of the department (1972-1976). Robert Neumann, who came from graduate school at the University of Minnesota and teaching at Wisconsin, brought a knowledge of western European culture and politics. Born in Austria, he had come to the United States before the war and had served in the U.S. army. His academic interests were in International Relations and Comparative Government. He developed stature in these subject matter areas and when an Institute of International and Foreign Studies was established on the campus in 1960, he was named director. In the course of pursuing his academic and institute interests, Neumann developed ties to the State Department and the Foreign Service. After he had completed a series of projects with those agencies, President Johnson named him Ambassador to Afghanistan in 1966. Although the University granted extended leave, Neumann decided to remain in government service and resigned in 1970. He was appointed Ambassador to Morocco and Saudi Arabia at later dates.

The next group of appointments similarly were recruited to supplement existing fields: David Farrelly divided his time between the Public Law and Politics fields. Ivan Hinderaker, a former member of the Minnesota legislature who had completed his doctorate, came to teach courses in legislatures and legislation. Glendon Schubert, from Syracuse, brought knowledge of administrative law. Wesley Fishel's interests were in International Relations and Asian political studies. He left after three years to join the faculty at Michigan State. James Lien was interested primarily in American government and politics, although he also undertook the new departmental graduate course in Scope and Methods of Political Inquiry. Edward Weidner, like Hinderaker and Neumann, came from Minnesota's graduate school. He had taught there also and was a specialist in municipal and local governments. He left after one year to go to Michigan State where he soon became chairman and research bureau director.

John Bollens came from the staff of the UC Berkeley Institute of Public Administration as replacement for Weidner. He was a highly productive scholar who published an extensive array of books, articles, and reports on local government, state politics, and the government of metropolitan areas. He took leave in 1956 to accept the directorship of a foundation-financed study of the St. Louis, Mo. metropolitan area governmental system. He followed this with the directorship of a similar survey of the Dayton, Ohio area and also a publication for the Council of State Governments. He returned to teaching and research at UCLA, a part of the time as the supervisor of the Master of Public Administration program. He served appointments on the Los Angeles city and Los Angeles county civil service commissions and also wrote a report on the Los Angeles city charter. His best known publications were *The Metropolis* (with H. Schmandt) and *California Government and Politics* (with W.W. Crouch, D.E. McHenry, and S. Scott). His death in 1983 cut short a vigorous career.

Ernest Engelbert came to the department from Harvard graduate school and taught in the field of Public Administration. He was deeply interested in natural resource policies and was active in the research work of the University's Water Resource Center. He organized several conferences on water resource policy and management in the Western United States. He also directed the staff for two policy studies for the California legislature. An interest in adult education led him to accept the directorship of the University Extension at UC Berkeley for two years, following which he returned to UCLA. He directed the Master of Public Administration program at a time when the enrollment increased and a considerable number of minority students was preparing to enter public services. He retired in 1983. Currin Shields joined the department the same year as Bollens and Engelbert, and worked with Jenkin and Nixon in the Theory field. Shields left in 1960 to accept appointment as department chairman at the University of Arizona.

By 1952 the department was able to begin a series of appointments of persons who brought teaching and research competence in new areas or specialities. David Cattell came from the Columbia graduate school and Brown University, at first on a joint appointment with the Slavic study program and then later wholly within the department. He specialized in Soviet and East European studies and international relations. James Coleman arrived in 1953, his appointment having been delayed while he completed a Fulbright research fellowship in Africa. He began teaching and doing research relative to sub-Saharan Africa.

Coleman achieved, in the space of a few years, international recognition as a scholar in African political and developmental studies and became a significant contributor to the study of comparative politics. His first accolade was the Woodrow Wilson Award from the American Political Science Association in 1959. He received a Rockefeller fellowship in 1956-1957. He became a fellow of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences in 1963-64 and served as president of the African Studies Association in the U.S. that same year. He was elected to the board of directors of the Social Science Research Council, 1964-66. He was a member of the SSRC committee on Comparative Politics from 1955, and was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in

1966. He also served as an officer of the International Congress of Africanists. He helped found and became the first director of the UCLA Center for African Studies in 1960.

Douglas Mendel was recruited from Michigan in 1954 to teach courses on Japanese government and give depth to the department's resources in Asian affairs. When Mendel left in 1961, Hans Baerwald was recruited in 1962 from UC Berkeley for the Japanese-Asian position. Leonard Binder came from Harvard in 1958 to begin instruction and research on Near East political systems. He went on leave for field study in Iran and Egypt, but was later bid away by the University of Chicago. (UCLA successfully invited him back in 1985 as a senior professor.) Malcolm Kerr was brought from the faculty of the American University Beirut to fill the position initially vacated by Binder. He arrived in 1962 after a leave to study at Oxford on a Rockefeller fellowship. Kerr became department chairman in 1967, and went on to become Dean of the Social Science Division, and director of the Von Grunebaum Center for Near Eastern Studies. He left UCLA in 1983 to return to the AUB as its president.

David Wilson came to the department in 1960 from Cornell to begin work in Southeast Asian politics and international relations. James Guyot's appointment in 1963 brought an additional resource to the department's Asian program and to the Public Administration field. His teaching and research interests concerned Malaysian politics and comparative public administration.

Howard Swearer's arrival in 1960 added resources to the department's Soviet and Comparative Politics programs. His research interest was Soviet local governments, a subject not previously developed by American scholars. He taught graduate and undergraduate students in Comparative Government, International Relations, and Theory until 1969 when Carleton College chose him as its president, from whence he went on to become president of Brown. Sylvester Whitaker came from Princeton in 1962 to join James Coleman in the African program. He had done extensive field work in Nigeria.

As the department augmented its International Relations and Comparative Government faculty it began offering a series of graduate seminars in Regional and Area Studies as early as 1959-1960. Additions to the upper division courses for undergraduates provided general instruction in new foreign areas as well.

The International Relations field received support from three appointments during the latter part of this period. Bruce Adkinson who came from Columbia in 1951 taught in that field for three years, but returned to the New York area. Richard Rosecrance came from Harvard in 1958 and worked with Professors Graham and Neumann in developing the undergraduate and graduate work in this field. He initiated a program of study of national defense policies in conjunction with research scholars working on the subject at the Rand Corporation. This relationship enabled the department to offer a series of courses and seminars that became a significant segment of its overall program. Rosecrance transferred to UC Berkeley in 1967 and later went on to Cornell. William Gerberding came in 1961 with a degree from Chicago. He had also been an APSA Congressional intern, had taught at Colgate University, and served an additional year as a Congressional staff person. His areas of interest were U.S. Foreign Policy and Congressional politics. His skills as a teacher were recognized in 1966 by a Distinguished Teacher Award from the UCLA Alumni Association. He became

chairman of the department in 1970, but accepted in 1972 Occidental College's appointment as Dean of the Faculty and Vice President. He returned to UCLA as Executive Vice Chancellor and Professor of Political Science. He resigned in 1977, however, to become Chancellor of the University of Illinois, Champagne-Urbana; he later became President of the University of Washington.

The Public Administration field was strengthened and expanded by three appointments. Vincent Ostrom, who had received his degrees at UCLA, came back from the University of Oregon as an Associate Professor in 1958. He had strong interests in organization theory and natural resources policy studies. He accepted an appointment at Indiana University in 1964. Peter Woll came from Cornell in 1958 to teach regulatory administration and to direct the internship work in the MPA degree program. He left to accept an appointment at Brandeis in 1964. James Guyot helped introduce the study of comparative administration in the department between 1963 and 1969.

The Politics field grew and began to change emphasis and approaches to the subject during the period of 1946-1963. Professor Titus developed and taught most of the courses in that field in the earlier years. He retired in 1962. Ivan Hinderaker, Charles Nixon, David Farrelly, and James Lien assisted in the field from 1948, but Hinderaker began to perform a more extensive role and become identified specifically with this field. He was instrumental in obtaining a Falk Foundation grant to train students in research and field practice in politics. Dwaine Marvick, a Columbia Ph.D., came from the University of Michigan in 1954 to join the Politics field. He had worked at Michigan in a program of survey research methods and brought expertise and interest in the method to this department. He also brought an interest in statistical applications to the study of political behavior. Richard Longaker, recruited from Cornell in 1961 as an Associate Professor, had established his scholarly credentials in the study of the American presidency. He introduced a course on the Presidency in this field. He was equally interested in constitutional law and taught also in Public Law field. He became chairman of the department in 1963. When Currin Shields left in 1960, David Rapoport was invited from UC Berkeley to fill that vacancy in the Theory field. He brought an interest in theories relating to violence in political action. Neal Wood came from UC Berkeley in 1965 to join the Theory field also. He left in 1966 to accept appointment at York University in Canada.

Charles E. Young, who had received an MA and Ph.D. in the department, joined the faculty in 1960 as an Assistant Professor and was also employed in the campus administration as Assistant to the Chancellor. Prior to that he had been an APSA Congressional Intern and had taught one year at UC Davis. In 1959-1960 he had been an administrative analyst on the staff of President Clark Kerr assisting in the preparation of the Master Plan for Higher Education in California. His administrative duties in the Chancellor's office limited him to teaching a course on Political Parties. This participation was further limited as his administrative responsibilities increased. He progressed to Assistant Chancellor and then to Vice Chancellor for Administration. When Chancellor Murphy resigned in 1968, the Board of Regents appointed Young to the chancellor position. By 1987 he was the senior chancellor in the UC system. He was the chief officer of a campus possessing national standing for the excellence of its programs and with the largest student enrollment of the UC campuses. He has been promoted

through the professorial ranks and received tenure as a Professor of Political Science. He has served as Chair of the Association of American Universities (1983), and is a member of the Administrative Board of the International Association of Universities.

Enrollments in colleges and universities in California increased greatly between 1951 and 1956-1957 and the number of those enrolled in the University of California also climbed upwards.⁵ College and university administrators, governing boards, the state Department of Finance, and legislative committees all became concerned about the rising demands of education on the state financial resources. Administrators and boards of the endowed, independent colleges and universities became equally disturbed over the ability of those institutions to serve their share of the total student enrollment. A first effort to analyze the problem of the state-supported institutions was the appointment of a liaison committee composed of members of the UC Board of Regents and an equal number from the State Board of Education. The staff report for this committee produced an elaborate body of data on which planning could be undertaken.

Appointment of a committee composed of representatives from the University of California, the state colleges, the state-supported junior colleges, and the independent colleges was a major step towards a solution of the problems. UC President Clark Kerr and the Board of Regents sent Dean E. McHenry, formerly of the UCLA Political Science Department, to represent the University in this committee's deliberations. The central focus of attention in this committee was to develop definitions of responsibility for the various constituencies represented, to minimize duplication of programs. Institutional competition in the past had caused most colleges and universities to attempt to offer wide ranges of programs to attract and retain students. The committee sought to achieve a plan that would give each constituency a clear role in the state's educational program and permit each to develop its strengths in that area, thus limit the overall competition.

The committee produced a Master Plan for Higher Education in California which was ultimately accepted by the respective governing bodies and associations. Portions pertaining to the publicly supported institutions were written into a statute adopted by the legislature and signed by Governor Edmund G. (Pat) Brown. The Master Plan assigned the University exclusive authority among the state financed institutions to conduct education for the Ph.D. degree, professional education in medicine, law, and some other fields. It was to continue undergraduate education, although the committee gave thought to limiting the University's role in lower division work and placing more of the responsibility for that instruction on the district junior colleges. The state colleges and universities were to devote their major attention to undergraduate education. They were authorized to provide instruction leading to a master's degree. The plan made provision for a limited number of Ph.D. candidates to study on joint UC-state college arrangements, but this program never developed in any significant way.

Soon after the state adopted the Master Plan, President Kerr presented to the Board of Regents a university reorganization plan based on the concept of decentralization of authority to campus chancellors and deans. Concurrently the Regents moved forward on the concept of developing new campuses to allow diversity in planning of organizational and educational approaches, and also to

divert some of the numbers of students seeking entrance into the two major metropolitan area campuses, Berkeley and Los Angeles.

The crisis proportions of the state's higher education problems in the 1950s and early 1960s had the effect of attracting the attention of the state's political leadership to the needs of the University and other state supported higher education institutions. Governor Brown became an ardent supporter of the University throughout his administration and leaders of both houses of the legislature supported appropriation bills for construction and operating expenses at the university campuses.

This period also was one in which national as well as state funds became available in large amounts. Federal legislation provided funds for construction and equipping health science, physical and chemical sciences, and engineering programs. Categorical aid grants under several statutes were channeled to education in foreign area studies and language training. Research travel funds became available for faculty and graduate students through several programs, best known of which was the Fulbright grant plan.

Equally significant was the interest foundations, such as Ford, Rockefeller, and numerous smaller funding bodies, gave in supporting new and innovative educational programs and research projects. Conditions were ripe for expansion, development, and innovation in most areas of higher education.

The UCLA campus and the Political Science department began to benefit from these enlarged opportunities. More money for scholarships became available. Research grants from public agency and foundation sources not only aided faculty research but provided funds for graduate student assistants. Foundation funding made possible the organization or enlargement of such inter-disciplinary programs as the Latin American Studies Center, the African Studies Center, and the Near East Center in which political scientists were very active participants. Similar sources enabled the International and Foreign Studies Institute to develop an extensive program. The group working on national defense policy studies were able to extend their work.

Spectacular Departmental Growth and Change, 1963-1972

The department's faculty growth profile during the nine years of this period was a continuation and upward projection of that which began in the previous three years. Thirty seven new faculty members joined it during this time — more than the number on the entire departmental staff in the year 1963-64! These growth figures were modified, however, by those needed to replace members who left teaching to take up administrative duties or who accepted appointments in other institutions. Retirements also offset these figures to some degree.

The expansion of the UC system, resulting from the adoption of the state's Master Plan and the University's decision to build new campuses, continued to make an impact on this department's staff. Ivan Hinderaker and Thomas Jenkin joined Dean McHenry, Charles Young, and Foster Sherwood in the University's administration. Hinderaker went to UC Irvine first as Vice Chancellor, then to UC Riverside as Chancellor. Jenkin followed to Riverside as Dean of Letters and

Science. Russell Fitzgibbon transferred to UC Santa Barbara in 1963 and Richard Rosecrance moved to UC Berkeley in 1967. Howard Swearer left in 1967 for the Ford Foundation. In 1970 he was appointed President of Carleton College. J.A.C. Grant retired in 1969 and Arthur Steiner did likewise in 1971.

The department lost four faculty from the Comparative Politics-IR fields. James Coleman went to assist in building academic programs in African university centers. (He returned to this department in 1978.) Robert Neumann elected to stay with the diplomatic service. Sylvester Whitaker returned to Princeton and Lawrence Scheinman went back to Michigan. Public Administration lost Vincent Ostrom, Peter Woll, and James Guyot to Indiana, Brandeis, and Columbia respectively. Neal Wood (Theory) moved to York University in Canada.

Each of the department's six fields received additional faculty who brought with them new research and teaching interests, helping thereby to broaden and strengthen the research and instructional programs. Some of the appointments were made with the intent of giving further depth to areas of teaching and research. This staff depth enabled course offerings to be scheduled more consistently when some faculty were on research leave. In some instances the purpose was to fill a vacancy that had arisen. In others, the purpose was to bring in a young scholar before a long-term professor retired.

The Theory field enjoyed a net gain and was able to expand its teaching schedules. Richard Ashcraft, came from UC Berkeley, Blair Campbell and Victor Wolfenstein arrived from Princeton, and Duane Smith from Harvard — each bringing a different specialization in the field's program. Public Law received Douglas Hobbs from Harvard and Robert Gerstein from Harvard Law (he completed his Ph.D. at UCLA) to assist Grant, Sherwood, and Longaker. Public Administration received Robert Fried (comparative administration) from Yale, Charles Ries (organization theory and national defense policy) from the Air Force Academy and UCLA. Francine Rabinovitz came from M.I.T. with an interest in urban studies and planning.

Marvin Hoffenberg joined the department in 1969, bringing to it an expertise in economic analysis for social inquiry it had not had before. His experience in federal agencies and consulting firms provided new dimensions to the instructional program. His appointment as a Lecturer was extended to Professor-in-Residence. After his retirement in 1986 a Marvin Hoffenberg chair was funded to continue a professorship in economic analysis and public policy.

The Politics field received five appointments in this period. Harry Scoble, who was appointed in 1963, became involved in the study of interest groups, minority politics and the application of quantitative methods to political research. Leo Snowiss arrived in 1965 from Chicago after completing a dissertation on Congressional politics. Richard Merelman (Yale) brought a sociological approach to political analysis. David Sears, a social psychologist in the Department of Psychology, accepted a joint appointment and added his scholarly interest to this department's instructional program. Karen Orren, from the University of Chicago, came in 1969 with interests in several aspects of political behavior.

Inasmuch as most of the appointees in Comparative Politics and International Relations had multiple research and teaching interests, their numbers tended to mount larger than other groups. Lawrence Scheinman came from Michigan in 1963 with an active interest in Western Europe and international organizations.

Lynn Miller and Anthony Martin both added strength to the international relations program. Simon Serfaty from Johns Hopkins added an interest in French politics and U.S. foreign policy. Andrzej Korbonski's appointment, also in 1963, introduced new resources to the departmental programs inasmuch as his education and training combined economic and political analysis. His area specialization was in Polish and East European affairs. He went on leave in 1970-72 as program officer for European and International Affairs at the Ford Foundation. After service as departmental chairman in 1976-81, he received appointment as the director of the Russian and East European Studies Center in 1983. He also became co-director of the Rand-UCLA program on Soviet International Behavior.

Michael Lofchie was recruited from Berkeley and Richard Sklar invited from Brandeis to strengthen the department's African studies program. Like James S. Coleman, Sklar later became President of the African Studies Association. Lewis Cantori from Chicago also brought knowledge of North Africa. Edward Gonzalez (UCLA) and Susan Kaufman (Columbia) took up the work Russell Fitzgibbon had begun in Latin American studies. Richard Baum (UCLA and UCB) and Richard Sisson (UCB) brought added depth to comparative politics and to area studies in which Arthur Steiner had been working for several years. Baum focused on the politics of China, whereas Sisson's specialization lay in political development in South Asia. Sisson became department chairman in 1981.

David Wilkinson and Steven Spiegel were recruited to provide new concepts and approaches to the study of International Relations. Ciro Zoppo, Roman Kolkowicz, and Bernard Brodie had extensive interests in defense and armament problems and policies as well as area studies. All three had been research staff members at the Rand Corporation in Santa Monica prior to their appointments to the department. Zoppo had also done field work in Turkey. Kolkowicz was well established in the Slavic and East European studies area.

Bernard Brodie brought an international reputation as a scholar, writer, and lecturer in defense strategies and policies. He had held civilian appointments at armed forces staff colleges and been a senior staff person at Rand from 1951-66. His books on *Strategy in the Missile Age* (1959) and *From Cross-Bow to H-Bomb* (co-author) were regarded as outstanding studies. Prior to his appointment at Rand he had been director of graduate studies in international relations at Yale. Brodie retired in 1977 after teaching eleven years in the department.

Leonard Freedman, Dean of Extension, and a UCLA Ph.D., came to the department on a joint appointment to teach the introductory course and a course in British government. The department either inaugurated or reiterated more frequently several flexible staffing policies. It recruited women to ladder-rank positions for the first time. Susan Kaufman, Karen Orren, and Francine Rabinovitz all came in 1969. Women had held only temporary, acting, or visiting appointments previously. Second, the department made more frequent use of joint appointments to obtain the services of persons from other departments and units of the university who could bring special resources to the teaching program. Third, it arranged to bring a senior scholar from another institution to the department regularly for one term in each of several consecutive years. Professor Rupert Emerson of Harvard taught in the Spring term from 1969 to 1972. Fourth,

it won approval to negotiate professorial appointments in a number of instances, to bring in established scholars and further strengthen the department's standing and resources. Departmental and university policies were in harmony that such appointments would not disturb the promotability of less experienced colleagues. In this regard, another element of the new flexibility became important. Young, highly qualified faculty were given the opportunity to teach graduate students and direct Ph.D. studies much earlier in their careers than departmental policy had permitted in the earlier years.

The recruitment of recent products of major graduate schools that were producing doctoral candidates educated in new concepts, approaches, and methods of inquiry, combined with the appointment of some established scholars in special fields, changed and broadened the department's teaching program to a spectacular degree. It was, in general, a balanced change. No one field or area of study dominated the department's program. Nor did a particular methodology or theory sweep the department.

New sets of graduate and undergraduate courses were added to the curriculum to accommodate faculty interests and offer greater choice to the students. Two examples at the graduate course level illustrate this point. Political Science 224, Studies in Politics, was subdivided into (A) Quantitative Applications, (B) Political Recruitment, (C) Political Sociology, (D) The Group Process, (E) Legislative Behavior, (F) Political Leadership, (G) Political Psychology. Political Science 238, Public Law, was divided into (A) Evolution of Anglo-American Law Books, (B) Making the Constitution, (C) The Bill of Rights and the States, (D) Current Problems in Public Law. The upper division courses in Theory likewise showed a spread of offerings from 1965-66 that reflected the added staff capabilities: P.S. 110, Nature of the State; P.S. 111, Ancient and Medieval Political Theory; P.S. 112, Early Modern Political Theory; P.S. 113, Late Modern and Contemporary Political Theory; P.S. 114, American Political Theory; P.S. 115, Theories of Political Change; P.S. 117, Jurisprudence.

The research staff that served the Liaison Committee of the UC Board of Regents and the State Board of Education in 1957 had sought to determine if the manpower pool from which faculty appointments would be drawn when the estimated increased student enrollments arrived on the campuses would be sufficient to supply the needs of California higher education institutions. They discovered that 65.3 per cent of the academic appointees to the University of California at that time came from outside the state and that 34.7 per cent were supplied from within the state. They concluded that the output of doctoral and master's degrees from California institutions would need to be increased considerably if the estimated staff requirements were to be met. At one point the staff predicted, "Through increased effort in recruitment, the institutions of higher education in California will maintain their present standards of appointments. . ."⁶

The evidence shows the Political Science Department at UCLA did indeed increase its efforts to recruit faculty and in doing so more than maintained its standards for appointments. Both the numbers and the quality of the appointments are impressive.

The record also shows this department responded to the challenge to enroll, educate, and prepare increased numbers of advanced-degree students who could

meet the staffing needs of this and other institutions of higher education as the volume of college-age students increased in the 1960s. In the nine years encompassed in the 1963-1972 period of the department's history, 85 Ph.D.s went out from this department — an average of between nine and ten per year! The year 1969 was a banner year, in which twenty candidates completed their work and received their academic hoods. Most of these graduates went into teaching in institutions of higher education, some in California and many in other states. Some were natives of other countries and returned to their homelands to teach or go into government service.

The department also received its share of the increased number of undergraduate students. Some perception of the increase is supplied by enrollment figures of department classes in the Fall semester of 1960-61 and the Spring semester of 1963-64. Undergraduate enrollments in thirty regularly scheduled Political Science classes showed an increase of 49.1 per cent between those two dates. The lower division and upper division enrollments showed approximately equal rates of increase: 43.6 per cent for lower division courses, 44.8 per cent in upper division courses. The department's enrollments in graduate courses increased 75.6 per cent in this same period. The enrollment figures for the Spring term of 1963-64 were 834 in lower division, 2426 in upper division, and 294 in graduate courses.

It is a well known historical fact that in the 1960s university campuses throughout the United States experienced unrest among their students, and especially among undergraduates. This unrest manifested itself in varied forms. In many instances, it led to confrontations and violence. In others it took the form of group presentation of grievances and demands for changes in programs. However, on many occasions the disturbance related to national governmental policies and actions. Varying percentages of student bodies became involved in discussions of grievances aimed at university administrative policies, grading procedures, etc. The role of the student in the academic community underwent examination more extensively than in previous decades. The UCLA campus experienced much less disruption than many major universities, although the campus was closed briefly after one episode in the spring of 1970. The Political Science teaching program continued in regular schedule except for the occasion when the entire campus was closed. Faculty members took active roles in discussing campus issues as means to discover the causes of discontent and approach solutions in a fair and reasoned manner.

The department and other campus units undertook to develop programs during the 1963-72 period that met students' needs more fully. One program, undertaken in conjunction with the College of Letters and Science, was to offer highly motivated and scholarly students a means of enriching their undergraduate education. A program to honor outstanding students had been in place since the 1920s but few resources were devoted to it. The College began in 1965 to establish an Honors program under the supervision of an associate dean. This office sponsored special classes meeting as small groups with specially talented professors. It also offered greater opportunities for individually tailored programs. The Political Science Department organized and scheduled thereafter a series of Honors classes, limited to advanced students. At a later date, the department

instituted a series of special undergraduate classes for Political Science majors, all tailored to small-group study, discussion, and writing activities.

The department's move into the new and more spacious Social Sciences building (later renamed Bunche Hall) enabled it to develop some other changes that strengthened its teaching program and assisted students as well. The first involved the graduate students. The increased numbers of applications for admission to the graduate program had necessitated several changes in departmental procedures. Each applicant was now required to take the Graduate Record examination as well as file a transcript of previous work and obtain reference letters. The department chairmen thereafter delegated responsibility for graduate admission decisions and advising graduate students generally to a faculty member, who was assisted by a departmental graduate studies committee. The new building provided space for a graduate office and funds were obtained to employ a full-time secretary-counselor. The counselor became the focal reference point for graduate students in their dealings with university procedures. Mollie Copeland and Barbara Jess have each provided several years of effective service in this role. The Haines Library, which had been started in Haines Hall, was given space and additions made to its reference resources, thereby aiding graduates' studies. A separate, adjacent room was assigned as a graduate students' lounge.

The move to Bunche Hall also provided aids to the undergraduates. Space was assigned for an undergraduate advising office and in 1966 Vicki Waldman was employed as the undergraduate counselor. The department and students have benefitted from her continued service. Department chairmen have also appointed a faculty member as undergraduate advisor. Space in Bunche Hall has been assigned for use by such undergraduate organizations as the Pi Sigma Alpha honorary society and the Pre-Law Students Association.

The department's class scheduling, and therefore its teaching program, was called upon to make a major change in 1965 when the University decided to change from the semester plan to a quarter system of scheduling. The subject had been under in-house discussion for some time but was given greater urgency when the state legislature became concerned with the rising cost of higher education. When the legislature appropriated funds for year-round teaching, to promote full use of campus buildings and facilities, the University decided the quarter plan was most compatible to its academic operations. The legislature, however, funded a summer quarter only one year, therefore the University thereafter chose to conduct three quarters of instructional work each academic year. Summer sessions became again separately funded and self-supporting operations, as they had been for many years. The Political Science Department's undergraduate courses adjusted more easily to the quarter plan than did graduate courses. In several instances, graduate studies came to be arranged as two-quarter sequences to allow sufficient time for students and faculty to accomplish the desired results.

Concern over the costs to the state of higher education continued to arise from various sources and with varied objectives. The gubernatorial administration that came into office in 1967 was less favorably inclined to fund further expansion of the University of California than the previous administration had been. Other organized demands on the state's tax-supported financial resources received greater attention. The tightened University budget situation was reflected in the Political Science Department's activities. Relatively few faculty appointments

were made in the latter two years of the 1963-72 period. Changes made during these years were more in fine-tuning programs already developed.

Some of the fine tuning was in the undergraduate as well as the graduate program. For example, all students majoring in the department were required, beginning in 1970, to take a Theory core course, a core course in either Comparative Government or International Relations, a core course in each of two additional fields, and two additional courses in any one of the course groups. The remainder of the thirty-six units required could be chosen at large from the department's offering.

A candidate for the M.A. degree was required to take a minimum of five graduate courses distributed among three fields, although a student might elect to substitute a two-quarter sequence of Introduction to Political Inquiry for one field. The department offered eight general graduate courses and eight specialized substantive courses. Many of the specialized courses were subdivided, however. For example, in 1971, the Comparative Government field divided Political Science 225 into (A) Political Culture and Socialization, (B) Authority System, (C) Leadership and Elite Recruitment, (D) Comparative Political Participation, (E) Political Development, (F) Comparative Administrative Systems, (G) Comparative Policy and Governmental Performance. The offering illustrates contemporary thinking about a broad traditional field.

New graduate students were reviewed at the end of three quarters of study by a faculty committee. M.A. candidates were required to complete all specifications within a year and a half after entry and to take a comprehensive written examination in one field. The examining committee evaluated the student's written work, grades, and faculty evaluations and reached one of three alternative decisions: (a) grant the M.A. degree and permit the student to proceed towards the Ph.D. program, (b) grant the M.A. degree as a terminal degree, or (c) make no award of the degree. The M.A. degree became, thereafter, a first step in the advanced-degree process.

Consolidation of Academic Gains, 1972-1981

This nine year period was one in which the department worked to maintain the diversity of resources and level of performance it had achieved in the previous years. It now concerned itself with polishing and improving the curriculum and standards. The tightened University budget situation that had begun in the latter years of the previous period continued and tended to discourage further expansion. Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr., though a graduate of the University, was often critical of the University's actions and was generally less supportive than his father had been at an earlier time. Moreover, demographic studies were beginning to raise warning signs that the population explosion California had experienced in the 1960s had run its course. Predictions of possible decline in enrollments began to appear. Budget analysts began to question whether the physical plants and teaching staffs brought into being in the expansionist era could be supported to the extent they had been in the 1960s.

Faculty staffing in the Political Science department continued to show a fair amount of activity, although the additional appointments simply offset the num-

ber who withdrew from the teaching program. Twelve members left and thirteen appointments were consummated. The department continued to make a contribution to the national pool of higher education administrators. Chairman Gerberding moved across town to accept appointment as Dean of Faculty at Occidental College. Former chairman Longaker resigned to become Provost and Dean of Faculty at Johns Hopkins University. Professors Brodie, Crouch, Farrelly, and Sherwood retired during this period. In a sense, a watershed in the department's history had been reached. All of its pre-World War II appointees had retired by 1979 and new sets of teachers and researchers were conducting the department's programs. Six of the newer faculty members left during this period to accept teaching or research appointment elsewhere. However, slightly more than sixty per cent of the ladder rank faculty were now tenured.

The new faculty appointments brought strengths to several fields. Raymond A. Rocco from Minnesota came to teach courses in Theory and Politics (Minority Group Politics). John R. Petrocik from Chicago joined the Politics field, teaching Political Parties and the Electoral Process. Stephen Skowronek also joined this field and brought interests in sociological approaches and the Presidency. Robert Welsh arrived from UC Santa Barbara to add strength to the Public Law field. Thad Brown added an interest in political behavior. Brett Hammond came from UC Berkeley to teach Public Administration. The International Relations group was built up by the addition of Robert Jervis, Stephen Krasner, and Arthur Stein. Paul Jabber, a UCLA Ph.D., added expertise to the Near East sector of the Comparative Government field. Mattei Dogan began coming from Paris each Spring quarter to teach in Comparative Politics. Ronald Rogowski was recruited from Duke University to work in the European politics area and to bring a new interest, formal modeling, to comparative politics. Professor Coleman returned to the department in 1978 and was appointed by the Chancellor to head the Council on International and Comparative Studies.

A colloquium began at this time to provide a means for intellectual exchange between colleagues in the several fields. A faculty member or visitor presented a formal paper for discussion after dinner at the campus Faculty Center. A small committee took care of the scheduling. This has been a more successful program than a previous effort in the early days of the department when a colloquium was held a few times in a classroom in late afternoon hours.

The number of Ph. D.s granted from the department during this period continued to grow until 1976, and then began to dwindle somewhat. The academic job market throughout the United States was becoming tight and discussions concerning how to retain able young faculty members in higher education began to multiply. Figures relative to the percentages of tenured faculty in institutions throughout the country raised questions whether new entrants into the teaching profession would find satisfactory niches in a reasonable time frame. Nevertheless, the Political Science Department produced 87 Ph.D.s in the 1972-1981 period. In view of the tightened market, however, it began reducing the numbers admitted to the graduate program by applying higher academic standards thereafter.

In 1958 the *Study of Faculty Supply and Demand in California Higher Education* had addressed one of the issues in preparation of higher education teachers in the following terms:

"Develop in the graduate schools an organized plan of instruction for those who will become college teachers, with perhaps 50 per cent of the time devoted to content in the subject fields, 25 per cent in mastery of the teaching-learning process, and 25 per cent in action research of the type which the college teacher is most likely to be engaged. A thorough knowledge of the subject is basic to successful teaching. Chances of success are further enhanced if the college and university teacher is also familiar with the principles basic to the teaching-learning process."⁷

University teachers and departments have traditionally been skeptical of the point raised in the last sentence of the quotation and have maintained that graduate education should be devoted mainly to obtaining a mastery of the subject matter. Development of insights into the teaching-learning process was considered the responsibility of the individual, to be developed while teaching in the classroom and directing students' programs. Teaching assistantships were established to help finance advanced graduate study but also to provide the neophyte teachers some classroom experience.

Teaching skill and ability to develop student potentialities had long been one of the criteria considered in making initial appointments and also promotions in the University of California. Critical evaluations of the University's performance in the 1960s had urged greater recognition be accorded good teaching. The debate continued to swirl, however, over the point about how to define good teaching in the varied circumstances that occur in the many programs within a major university. The point is important, both in rewarding faculty who demonstrate they are good teachers, and also in determining how to develop teaching skills among graduate students who will become teachers in the future.

The UCLA Political Science Department had good reason to believe it had good teachers. Five of its members were selected by an Academic Senate committee on teaching and rewarded by the Alumni Association as distinguished teachers: Thomas Jenkin in 1962, William Gerberding in 1965, J.A.C. Grant in 1967, Douglas Hobbs in 1969, and Duane Smith in 1971. The Pi Sigma Alpha chapter selected one faculty member each year as the students' choice of an outstanding teacher. In 1979, the department began to require all new teaching assistants to enroll in a departmental professional course on Teaching Political Science. This was followed by adoption of a policy that all graduate students in Political Science were to have formal teaching experience in an institution of higher education before being awarded the Ph.D. degree.

Other issues that came to the fore in this period related to the utilization of the department's resources in an era of restricted growth. The Master Plan of Higher Education had recognized the University of California's claim to advanced graduate work, i.e., the Ph.D. degree, and had authorized the state colleges and universities to grant Master's degrees. The UC system could continue masters degree programs if it so desired. The UCLA Political Science Department came to focus on the Ph.D. degree as the preferred end result of its graduate program. It gave up the M.A. in International Relations in 1961. As its graduate student numbers had increased, it modified the M.A. thesis plan and shifted to the comprehensive examination plan. Changes in the graduate admissions policies and departmental comprehensive examination procedure converted the M.A. degree to a step on the Ph.D. ladder.

The MPA degree program, begun in 1950, was administered and staffed by the Political Science Department and served a different purpose than either of the M.A. degrees. Its initial purpose was to offer an educational program that enabled university graduate students to gain knowledge and skills appropriate to entering careers in management and staff work in governmental administrative programs. Over the years, several changes relative to this goal occurred in the academic community. In the 1960s, applicants to the MPA program increased greatly and included many from ethnic minority groups. Interest in natural resource and human development policies increased. Faculty numbers associated with this program, however, had increased very little. Advisors Peter Woll, John Bollens, and Ernest Engelbert had each carried heavy loads and performed regular class teaching duties in addition to administering the program. In 1974, assistance was received in the form of a two-year loan by the U.S. Administration for International Development of senior career officer, Harlan Hobgood (a UCLA MPA graduate), to direct the program. During that time a departmental committee analyzed the needs of the program and the department and presented a report recommending additional staffing and the commitment of resources that would make the program distinctive. Several state universities in California had undertaken to offer MPA degrees similar to the UCLA program as it had been in the early years. The UCLA administration reviewed the proposal and determined it was unable to commit over a period of years the amount of support the department felt essential to accomplish its goal. In view of that decision, the department phased out the degree program in 1977.

The undergraduate program came in for some readjustments, primarily in new course offerings. In the lower division, Political Science 1, the introduction required of all potential majors, became a one-quarter course in American Government. Four other lower division courses were instituted: P.S. 2, World Politics; P.S. 3, Introduction to Comparative Government; P.S. 4, a series of pro-seminars exploring current problems in Political Science; and P.S. 6, Introduction to Quantitative Research. Three ungrouped courses were added at the upper division level: P.S. 102, Statistical Analysis of Political Data; P.S. 103, Formal Models of Politics; P.S. 104A-B, Introduction to Survey Research.

A Period of Enrichment, 1981-1987

This period may be characterized as one of significant change and renewed growth. It was also one in which the teaching and research program changed considerably. The enrichment was both in human resources and in equipment. Much of this enrichment and change was made possible by renewed financial support for higher education. The net result of these developments was a department in the 1980s that was vastly different in its habits, methods of approach to its subject matter, and its way of going about its research and teaching from the department as it existed in the 1960s. Moreover, any comparison of the setting in which the department operated in the 1980s with that of the Spartan 1930s almost escapes description.

When several faculty members were asked to identify the most significant changes that occurred during the 1981-1987 period, most chose the installation

of computers along with related trends towards the use of quantitative analysis, mathematical conceptualization, and formal theory. The emphasis in the department had also become comparative in method and global in perspective. The study of elections, for example, was no longer based solely on campaigns in California, New York City, Chicago, or U.S. Presidential plebescites but included those of France, West Germany, and India. Inquiries into the intricacies of governmental bureaucracies no longer focused mainly on American types or examples such as a city-manager municipal government or the U.S. Department of Agriculture, but dealt with entire bureaucratic systems such as the French national administrative corps, the development of an administrative system in an emerging African nation or European elites. The study of international politics was not limited to foreign policy, strategy and regional relations but encompassed theories of war, the relationships of domestic politics to state behavior and the expanding field of international political economy.

The improved financial support base that made possible the installation of computers and word processors for departmental members' use was an IBM grant to the University and the enhanced University budget provided by the state legislature and governor at the urging of President David Gardner and the Board of Regents. Increases in the number of teaching assistantships and improved operating funds came from the same source. Private gifts and endowments, however, began to play significant roles in the enrichment of UCLA and departmental programs. The Ralph J. Bunche endowed chair in International Studies and the Marvin Hoffenberg endowed chair were the first to be established in the Department of Political Science. The department also benefitted from the joint appointment of James Q. Wilson, formerly of Harvard University, who came to UCLA with an endowed chair in the Graduate School of Management. Funds provided in large part by private donors have made it possible to bring distinguished speakers to campus to deliver formal addresses honoring the late professors John C. Bollens, James S. Coleman, and Bernard Brodie.

Greatly increased faculty salary scales and benefit programs also made faculty recruitment and retention once again competitive in the top institutions in the nation. Nevertheless, housing prices and costs of living in the West Los Angeles area continued so comparatively high that faculty recruitment at UCLA required even greater imaginative efforts on the part of campus and departmental administrators. Fourteen appointments were negotiated during the period under consideration. Leonard Binder was invited back from the University of Chicago. As with Malcolm Kerr, his distinction in his field was acknowledged by his service as President of the Middle East Studies Association. Professor Michael Intriligator of the UCLA Economics Department joined Political Science on a joint appointment, and the Graduate School of Management shared James Q. Wilson with this department. Jeffrey Frieden and David Lake both came to the department in 1983 with a shared interest in international political economy. They organized, with department support, a Workshop in Political Economy in which Political Science and Economics faculty and advanced graduate students discuss and share research and learning interests. Barbara Geddes was appointed in 1984 to expand the department's comparative political analysis and Latin American studies resources. Michael Wallerstein brought interests in comparative politics and formal theory and an interest in the politics of advanced industrial societies. Joel

Aberbach added strength in the fields of politics and public organization and policy. Franklin Gilliam became a department member on a joint appointment with the Afro-American Studies program, and he contributes interests in American politics and comparative studies. James DeNardo, appointed in 1987, brought expertise in quantitative analysis to both comparative and American politics. Douglas Rivers, another 1987 arrival, adds strength in quantitative applications and economic analysis to the American politics group and to those interested in the use of statistics and mathematics in the analysis of political and economic issues. Professor Arnold Horelick, director of the Rand-UCLA Soviet International Behavior project and a staff member of Rand, joined the department on a part-time basis in 1985.

Twelve members left the department or reduced their teaching affiliation during this period. Former chairman Malcolm H. Kerr followed the path taken by several former colleagues and went into administration, the presidency of American University, Beirut. Colleagues were stunned by the news of his assassination by terrorists in January 1985. The department also suffered the loss of two other senior scholars, John C. Bollens (1985) and James S. Coleman (1986). Marvin Hoffenberg retired in 1986 and Irving Bernstein did the same in 1987. Susan Kaufman Purcell left to join a national policy research association. Paul Jabber resigned to enter foreign banking. Pierre-Michel Fontaine joined the United Nations staff. Stephen Krasner and Stephen Skowronek went to other universities. Professors Robert Gerstein and Robert Welsh, both attorneys, chose to devote their time to professional practice but retained a reduced connection with the department.

Faculty changes due to retirements, deaths, lengthy illnesses, and career plan shifts left both the Public Law and Public Organization and Policy fields in a state of flux. Some of the numerous courses catalogued for those fields were taught by visiting faculty. Enrollments in both fields continued to be strong, however.

The size of the department and the complexity of its commitments and programs made some delegation of responsibilities essential to permit the chairman and his successors to remain active in teaching and research instead of becoming a full-time administrator. The College authorized two vice chair positions to which initially Edward Gonzalez and David Wilkinson and then Douglas Hobbs and Richard Baum were named. When Chairman Sisson went to India on research leave, the dean designated Professor Gonzalez acting chairman.

Several new research and educational programs were organized within the department during this time. In addition to the Workshop in Political Economy, Professors Wallerstein and Rogowski have served as the co-organizers of a Workshop in Comparative Politics and Formal Theory, and Professors Sears and Zaller have organized a Workshop in Political Behavior, each of which draws faculty and graduate student participation from Political Science as well as other departments. A joint program concerned with Soviet International Behavior was launched and a Center for the Study of Soviet International Behavior created with Professor Arnold Horelick as Director and Professor Andrzej Korbonski as Co-Director. Two professional journals were published. David T. Cattell has served as Editor of *Comparative Studies in Communism* while Karen Orren and

Stephen Skowronek created and served as Co-Editors of *Studies in American Political Development*, an annual published by Yale University Press.

A significant change in undergraduate courses and departmental major policies took place during this period. New students expecting to become Political Science majors after 1985 were directed to enroll as pre-majors and complete work in four of six core lower division courses inaugurated by the department in each of the substantial fields into which it is divided. On completion of these requirements, the student was directed to petition for admission to the major. At least two of the prerequisite courses must be in international relations, comparative politics, or political theory. In each of these core courses students are not only introduced to the substantive concerns of a particular field, but also are required to engage themselves in a regimen of analytical written work appropriate to the subject area in preparation for more advanced work in upper division courses. To provide the tutelage necessary, additional teaching assistants were secured from the College and assigned to these courses. If a department major scored less than 600 on the Quantitative SAT prior to admission to UCLA, the quantitative reasoning requirement must be met by completing successfully one of eight specified courses in quantitative methods offered by several departments.

A departmental major was expected to complete ten upper division courses in Political Science and four upper division courses in one or two other social sciences. Each major was also expected to concentrate in one departmental field by completing the appropriate lower division and at least four upper division courses. An upper division research seminar was recommended. The student was also required to take two lower division and two upper division courses in two other fields. The department offered a series of seminars for majors, often scheduling them concurrently with graduate seminars for the more outstanding students. This plan exposed majors to an intensive program of inquiry and writing. Each field also offered a series of special courses for majors, involving rigorous study of selected problems.

Upper division courses offered but not assigned to a field included Statistical Analysis of Political Data, Introduction to Survey Research, Economic Models of Public Choice, and Economic Models of Political Conflict and Conflict Resolution. Each field offered from ten to twenty-five upper division courses, although some were scheduled only occasionally. Discussions were commenced with the Department of Economics about creating a joint field and program in Political Economy.

Departmental majors eligible for Letters and Science honors status were entitled to enroll in an honors seminar and thesis plan involving a three-quarter seminar sequence devoted to research and writing. The Honors Program has gradually attracted an increasing number of outstanding students, the person who writes what is judged by a faculty committee to be a particularly outstanding thesis being awarded the Sylvia Sorkin Greenfield Prize.

In terms of general enrollment, figures for classes in the three quarters of 1985-1986 and the Fall quarter of 1986-87 show the new lower division courses to be heavily subscribed. Each field course reported from 150 to 300 students enrolled. Many upper division courses also enrolled more than 100 students, although those scheduled more frequently reported smaller numbers in each quarter. These class enrollment patterns represent a considerable change. Departmental policy

in previous periods favored more frequent scheduling and lesser enrollments in upper division courses. When only one of two introductory, lower division courses were offered, those courses ran up high enrollment. Attractiveness of the new undergraduate program to students is indicated, however, both by the enrollment figures and by the fact that in 1985-86 the department graduated approximately 550 majors!

The national demand for advanced-degree recipients in Political Science recovered somewhat from its gloomy period of the mid-1970s and placement of the department's Ph.D. went on at a good pace. The numbers of degree recipients have remained fairly steady but at a lower level than in the 1960s and early 1970s. Thirty-two degrees were awarded in the six years between the years 1981 and 1987. The largest number, nine, was granted in 1986. The numbers of applications to the doctoral program has also been increasing year by year to a total of nearly 350. The proportion of our graduate students receiving funding has also increased dramatically during this period with 76 of the current 105 students enjoying at least partial funding, including nearly half of the entering class of 1986 having received support. This increased level of funding has enabled the department to recruit more of the best who apply for graduate training at UCLA.

During this period the graduate program was restructured so as to encourage doctoral students to develop and pursue their research interests as early as possible in their career. Students complete work and take preliminary examinations in two major fields during their first two years while completing most of the formal work in a third field which may be of their own devising within or without the department. A two-quarter doctoral research sequence is undertaken in the third year. The department also instituted a statistics requirement for all first-year students regardless of their field of substantive interest, instituted a three-quarter sequence of courses in quantitative applications, and created a seventh field of specialization in the doctoral program — Empirical and Formal Theory — in order for students to be able to become conversant with state of the art thought and technique in statistical and mathematical approaches to the study of politics.

Some elements in the departmental staff profile, coupled with the observations made in the resume of the years 1981-1987, offer suggestions concerning the department of the future. Despite numerous personnel shifts from time to time, a large core of faculty has remained intact. Those who came in 1963 and the following years as assistant professors have remained and achieved tenure. The departmental roster for 1986-1987 shows 88.8 per cent of the faculty in tenure status. Moreover, 71.1 per cent of the department's membership were full professors. More new and distinguished appointments were also being made at senior levels.

Change will undoubtedly continue to occur in the future. The average age of the departmental faculty in 1987 was 51 years. By 1991, a steady flow of retirements will begin to move a substantial portion to emeritus status, necessitating recruitment of new persons who will bring different perceptions of the discipline and new interests for research and teaching. Possibly the change will occur at as rapid a rate as that of the 1960s, inasmuch as the departmental age profile portends numerous retirements in the decade of the 1990s.

NOTES

¹Edward A. Dickson, *University of California at Los Angeles; Its Origin and Formative Years*, pp. 4-26. Ward Ritchie Press, Los Angeles, 1955.

Ernest Carroll Moore, *I Helped Make a University*. Dawson Book Shop, Los Angeles, 1952.

²C.G. Haines, "Report of the Committee of Seven on Instruction in Colleges and Universities," *American Political Science Review*, IX, 353-374 (1915).

³Virginia Richard, *The Origin and Development of Graduate Education at UCLA, 1933-1964*. UCLA Graduate Division, Los Angeles, 1965.

⁴Virginia Richard, *op. cit.*

⁵*A Study of Faculty Demand and Supply in California Higher Education, 1957-1970*. Berkeley and Sacramento, 1958 (A Study prepared for the Liaison Committee of the UC Regents and the California State Board of Education).

⁶*A Study of Faculty Demand and Supply in California Higher Education*, *op. cit.*, p. 10.

⁷*Study of Faculty Supply*, *op. cit.*, p. 67.

POLITICAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT FACULTY MEMBERS, 1920-1987

Name	Active Service	Political Science Graduate Degree
*MARTIN, Charles E.	1920-1925	Columbia (3)
*GEORGE, William H.	1922-1924	Harvard
*DYKSTRA, Clarence A.	1922-1930; 1945-1950 (deceased)	(1)
*GRAHAM, Malbone W.	1924-1962 (retired)	UC Berkeley
*McCLINTOCK, Miller	1924-1926	Harvard
ROCKEY, Ordean	1924-1937	Oxford
*HAINES, Charles Grove	1925-1948 (retired)	Columbia (3)
*SLY, John F.	1925-1927	Harvard
*HARDING, Victor H.	1926-1930	(2)
*TITUS, Charles H.	1927-1962 (retired)	Stanford
DIMOCK, Marshall E.	1928-1933	Johns Hopkins
GRANT, J.A.C.	1930-1969 (retired)	Stanford
*STEWART, Frank M.	1930-1961 (retired)	Chicago
BEECROFT, Eric A.	1931-1939	Yale
STEINER, H. Arthur	1931-1971 (retired)	UC Berkeley
NOREM, Ralph A.	1933-1936	Minnesota
*KEY, Valdimer O. Jr.	1934-1937	Chicago
CROUCH, Winston W.	1936-1975 (retired)	UC Berkeley
*FITZGIBBON, Russell H.	1936-1963	Wisconsin (3)
COOK, Thomas I.	1936-1939	Columbia
HALLOWELL, John A.	1939-1942	Princeton
McHENRY, Dean E.	1939-1960	UC Berkeley (3)
*JENKIN, Thomas P.	1942-1964	Michigan
SHERWOOD, Foster H.	1943-1979 (retired)	UCLA (3)
SMITH, Lincoln	1946-1949	Columbia
NIXON, Charles R.	1947-	Cornell
NEUMANN, Robert G.	1947-1970	Minnesota
FARRELY, David G.	1948-1976 (retired)	Princeton
HINDERAKER, Ivan H.	1948-1962	Minnesota

SCHUBERT, Glendon	1948-1949	Syracuse
FISHEL, Wesley R.	1948-1951	Chicago
LIEN, James C.	1948-1954	Iowa
WEIDNER, Edward R.	1949-1950	Minnesota (3)
* BOLLENS, John C.	1950-1983 (deceased)	Wisconsin
ENGELBERT, Ernest A.	1950-1983 (retired)	Harvard
SHIELDS, Currin V.	1950-1960	Yale
ADKINSON, T. Bruce	1951-1954	Columbia
CATTELL, David T.	1952-	Columbia
* COLEMAN, James S.	1953-1968	Harvard
	1978-1985 (deceased)	
* MENDEL, Douglas	1954-1961	Michigan
MARVICK, Dwaine E.	1954-	Columbia
OSTROM, Vincent	1958-1964	UCLA
BINDER, Leonard	1958-1960; 1985-	Harvard
WOLL, Peter	1958-1964	Cornell
ROSECRANCE, Richard N.	1958-1967; 1988	Harvard
WILSON, David A.	1959-	Cornell
SWEARER, Howard R.	1960-1969	Harvard (3)
YOUNG, Charles E.	1960-	UCLA (3)
GERBERDING, William P.	1961-1972	Chicago (3)
* KERR, Malcolm H.	1961-1984	Princeton (3)
LONGAKER, Richard P.	1961-1976	Cornell
RAPOPORT, David C.	1961-	UC Berkeley
BAERWALD, Hans H.	1962-	UC Berkeley
BERNSTEIN, Irving	1962-1987 (Joint Appointment; (1) retired)	
WHITAKER, C. Sylvester	1962-1969	Princeton
GUYOT, James F.	1963-1969	Yale
KORBONSKI, Andrzej	1963-	Columbia
SCHEINMAN, Lawrence	1963-1968	Michigan
SCOBLE, Harry M.	1963-1974	Yale
WOOD, Neal	1963-1966	UC Berkeley
FRIED, Robert C.	1964-	Yale
LOFCHIE, Michael F.	1964-	UC Berkeley

HOBBS, Douglas S.	1964-	Harvard
FREEDMAN, Leonard	1964- (Joint Appointment)	UCLA
MILLER, Lynn H.	1965-1969	Princeton
RIES, John C.	1965-	UCLA
SMITH, Duane	1965-	Harvard
SNOWISS, Leo M.	1965-	Chicago
WILKINSON, David O.	1965-	Columbia
WOLFENSTEIN, E. Victor	1965-	Princeton
ASHCRAFT, Richard E.	1966-	UC Berkeley
*BRODIE, Bernard	1966-1977 (retired)	Chicago
CAMPBELL, L. Blair	1966-	Princeton
CANTORI, Louis J.	1966-1972	Chicago
GONZALEZ, Edward	1966-	UCLA
MERELMAN, Richard L.	1966-1969	Yale
SPIEGEL, Steven L.	1966-	Harvard
GERSTEIN, Robert S.	1967-	UCLA; Harvard Law
ZOPPO, Ciro	1967-	Columbia
BAUM, Richard D.	1968-	UC Berkeley
SERFATY, Simon H.	1968-1972	Johns Hopkins
SISSON, Richard	1968-	UC Berkeley
SEARS, David O.	1968- (Joint Appointment)	Yale
HALPERN, Paul J.	1969-1977	Harvard
HOFFENBERG, Marvin	1969-1986 (retired)	(4)
KAUFMAN, (Purcell) Susan	1969-1981	Columbia
MARTIN, Anthony	1969-1972	Chicago
ORREN, Karen J.	1969-	Chicago
SKLAR, Richard L.	1969-	Princeton
RABINOVITZ, Francine	1969-1975	M.I.T.
KOLKOWICZ, Roman	1970-	Chicago
ROCCO, Raymond A.	1972-	Minnesota
DOGAN, Mattei	1973-	Sorbonne
SULEIMAN, Ezra	1973-1979	Columbia
JABBER, Paul	1974-1982	UCLA
JERVIS, Robert	1974-1980	UC Berkeley

PETROCIK, John R.	1974-	Chicago
KRASNER, Stephen	1975-1982	Harvard
FONTAINE, Pierre-Michel	1977-1984	Denver
STEIN, Arthur A.	1977-	Yale
WELSH, Robert C.	1977-1987	UC Santa Barbara
BROWN, Thad	1978-1985	Michigan
SKOWRONEK, Stephen L.	1978-1985	Cornell
HAMMOND, Brett	1979-1984	UC Berkeley
ROGOWSKI, Ronald	1980-	Princeton
INTRILIGATOR, Michael	1981- (Joint Appointment)	M.I.T. (4)
FRIEDEN, Jeffry	1983-	Columbia
LAKE, David A.	1983-	Cornell
GEDDES, Barbara	1984-	UC Berkeley
WALLERSTEIN, Michael	1984-	Chicago
WILSON, James Q.	1984- (Joint Appointment)	Chicago
HORELICK, Arnold	1985-	(5)
ABERBACH, Joel	1986-	Yale
GILLIAM, Franklin	1986-	Iowa
ZALLER, John	1986-	UC Berkeley
DENARDO, James	1987-	Yale
RIVERS, Douglas	1987-	Harvard
TSEBELIS, George	1987-	Washington (St. Louis)
IYENGAR, Shanto	1988-	Iowa

- (1) History degree
- (2) Law degree
- (3) Additional honorary doctorate
- (4) Economics degree
- (5) Advanced graduate studies, UCLA
- (*) Deceased

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN, 1920-1987

Charles E. Martin, 1920-1925

B.A., 1914; M.A., 1915, California; Ph.D., 1918, Columbia

Martin, though born in Texas, was primarily a Californian. He graduated from high school at Santa Ana and received most of his collegiate education at Berkeley. He became the first member of the department when the campus was known as the Southern Branch of the University of California. He taught all the courses given in the first two years. He published three books while chairman: *Policy of the U.S. as Regards Intervention*, 1921; *Representative Modern Constitutions*, 1923; and *An Outline of American Government*, 1924. He took leave in 1925 and resigned in 1926 to become Professor of Political Science and International Law and chair of the department at the University of Washington.

Miller McClintock, 1925-1926

B.A., 1918, Stanford; M.A., 1922, Ph.D., 1924, Harvard

McClintock came to the Southern Branch as an assistant professor and taught municipal government. He served as interim chairman of the department when Professor Martin took leave. He returned to Harvard where he served as the director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, 1926-1938. He became later a consultant to cities on traffic and transportation.

Charles Grove Haines, 1926-1928; 1929-1931

A.B., Ursinus (Pa.); M.A., 1904, Ph.D., 1909, Columbia

The highlights of Professor Haines' accomplishments on four campuses have been touched upon previously. His organizational activities ranged both on campus and in the community. At Texas, he organized the first chapter of Pi Sigma Alpha, the political science honor society to reward outstanding students. He also founded and managed for two years the Southwestern Political and Social Science Quarterly. After coming to Los Angeles he organized the Pacific Southwest Academy which provided a vehicle to bring faculty and community persons together to consider topics of current interest combining political science, economics, and sociology. Proceedings of some of the meetings have been published, notably a volume on city planning in Los Angeles. The Pacific Southwest Academy affiliated with the Academy of Political and Social Science of the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Haines served as vice-president of the larger body for several years. His interest in western states water resources led him to accept the Los Angeles mayor's appointment to the Water and Power Commission where he associated with Regent John R. Haynes. He served later as a trustee of the John R. Haynes and Dora Haynes Foundation. The American Academy of Arts and Sciences elected him a fellow.

Clarence A. Dykstra, 1928-1929

B.A., 1903, Iowa; Fellow in History and Political Science, Chicago, 1903-04; 06-08

Clarence Dykstra was one of the few persons who became president of the American Political Science Association without having a Ph.D. in the subject. Moreover, he was an example of a history scholar who turned to political science. His baccalaureate degree and graduate study were in history. His first teaching was in history. When the University of Kansas separated Political Science from the History department, Dykstra was named chairman of the new department. After teaching a few years and publishing, he developed a desire to obtain practical experience in the field about which he taught. He became secretary of the Cleveland Civic League. After two years he accepted a similar post at the Chicago City Club. He arrived in southern California in January 1922 to work as secretary of the Los Angeles City Club, a very active organization. He taught in the summer session of the Southern Branch and was invited to teach regularly in Political Science. Since he could teach only part-time while continuing his work downtown, he was appointed a lecturer.

After Professor Haines came to the department, Dykstra devoted more time to teaching and was promoted to the professorship. He continued to be active in city affairs, however, and in 1926 Mayor Cryer appointed him to the Water and Power Commission. Municipal ownership of the utility system and development of the Owens Valley water supply were very big issues in municipal politics at that time. Dykstra became associated on the commission with Dr. John R. Haynes, the initiator of the municipal utility and also a University Regent. When Dr. Haynes created the Haynes Foundation to provide support for education and research, Dykstra became a founding trustee.

His service as chairman of the Political Science Department was during a period when Professor Haines was on research leave. His chief service was in teaching and generating interest in municipal affairs. His former students have described him as a dynamic teacher. He corresponded at length with former students, some of whom became professors, others became directors of municipal research bureaus, and many became administrators in federal agencies. Dykstra moved with the department to the Westwood campus but took leave in 1930 to assume the job of first city manager of Cincinnati, Ohio. The city had undergone a major political overhaul and had adopted a new charter and installed the council-manager plan. Dykstra's administration gained national attention and approval. The University extended his leave in the hope he would return, but in 1937 an event changed the situation.

The Ohio River flooded and damaged Cincinnati extensively. Dykstra's management of rescue, relief, and rehabilitation work in that emergency made him a national figure. The University of Wisconsin sought him for its president, and he accepted. The American Political Science Association elected him its thirty-third president in December 1937.

As the nation became involved in World War II, President Roosevelt drew Dykstra to Washington, D.C. for several assignments. In 1940, he established the

peacetime draft program. In 1941, the President named him chairman of the National Defense Mediation Board.

President Sproul induced Dykstra to return to UCLA as Provost in 1944 and he arrived in February 1945. The department invited him to rejoin its fellowship. He took time from his administrative duties to assist Vincent Ostrom to prepare his doctoral dissertation in which Ostrom analyzed the creation of the Los Angeles municipal water system. Dykstra's service was cut short by a heart attack in May 1950. The Board of Regents named the first high-rise residence hall built on campus Dykstra Hall in his honor.

Ordean Rockey, 1932-1935

B.A. Gettysburg (Pa.); Rhodes scholar at Queens College, Oxford 1920-1923, B.Litt. (Hist.), 1925, Oxford

Professor Rockey came to the Political Science Department from Dartmouth College in 1924 to teach courses primarily in Political Theory. His main work was in American Political Thought. During his chairmanship the department began to offer graduate work leading to the Master's degree. Inasmuch as funds were very limited because of the Great Depression, only two faculty members were added to the department during his term. He took leave in 1936-1937 to work in the Los Angeles mayor's office. Later he became a labor mediator for the federal Mediation Service.

Frank M. Stewart, 1935-1939

B.A., 1915, M.A., 1917, Texas; Ph.D., 1928, Chicago, Student at the Institute of Public Administration, New York, 1920-1921

Professor Stewart taught at the University of Texas and was department chairman there twice. He also served as executive secretary to the Texas League of Municipalities, 1919-1924. He came to UCLA in 1930 as a professor and was one of the first to teach graduate seminars and chair M.A. thesis committees. He was also one of the first in the department to chair a doctoral candidate's committee. He led the organization of the Curriculum in Public Service and the Master of Public Administration degree program. Five faculty appointments were negotiated during his chairmanship. He also founded the first organized research unit at UCLA, the Bureau of Governmental Research, and served as its director, 1937-1948.

Stewart was a member of the Governmental Simplification Committee that analyzed the Los Angeles County government in 1938. The commission's report led to the creation of the office of County Chief Administrative Officer and the establishment of an internship program for training college graduates as professional administrators. He was also a member of the commission on Los Angeles city reorganization and the Los Angeles city charter revision committee, both in 1940-1941.

J.A.C. (Cliff) Grant, 1939-1941

B.A., 1924, M.A., 1925, Ph.D., 1927, Stanford

Professor Grant was a student at the Southern Branch of the University of California before transferring to Stanford where he completed his degrees. He returned to UCLA as a faculty member from the University of Wisconsin in 1930. His principal teaching and research interest was in constitutional law although he taught undergraduate courses in state government, legislatures, American Government, and Government and Business at various times. He published extensively in law journals. Throughout his career he also researched widely in comparative constitutional law and published on that subject in both Spanish and English. He received a Guggenheim fellowship in 1942-1943, an SSRC grant for study in Colombia, and a Fulbright lectureship in Italy, 1963-1964. He also did research in Mexico and Canada. He was invited to Vietnam in 1956 to advise the president and minister of justice on preparation of a constitution.

Professor Grant advised pre-law students during most of his teaching career. He was honored in 1967 with a Distinguished Teaching Award. He chaired twelve doctoral dissertation committees.

He served as Divisional Dean of Social Sciences, 1950-1959, a period in which the departments of the division developed extensively. During a part of this period he was the elected vice-chairman of the Southern Section of the Academic Senate, 1950-1952. While in that office, he served on a special conference committee with the Regents regarding a faculty loyalty oath. He also advised the administration on the establishment of the Law School at UCLA and directed the selection of materials for its library. He served later as advisor to University President Charles Hitch on academic matters.

His public service was mainly in labor arbitration. He was vice-chairman of the 10th district War Labor Board and continued to do labor arbitration work for several years. He was appointed to the Los Angeles City Employee Relations Board in 1971. He served the American Political Science Association as a member of its executive council, 1944-1946, and was vice-president of the Association, 1954.

Malbone W. Graham, 1943-1946

B.A., 1918, M.A., 1920, Ph.D., 1921, UC Berkeley

Professor Graham was primarily a scholar, editor, writer, and lecturer and was not particularly interested in administrative tasks. He served a full term as department chairman, however, when most of the other tenured professors were away on war-time leave or had served as chairman. It was a period in which the chief responsibilities were to maintain a basic core of faculty when many members were away on leave and to prepare for developments in the post-war era.

His interests were in international law, international relations and organizations, and the governments of Central and Eastern Europe. He was the author of

thirteen publications and co-author of two additional works. Most of the publications dealt with the constitutional history of Central and Eastern Europe. He was specially honored for his works relative to Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, and Finland. He served on the editorial board and the executive council of the American Society of International Law and also served on the editorial committee of the UC Academic Senate. The Southern Section of the Academic Senate elected him Faculty Research Lecturer in 1933.

Professor Graham taught at the University of Missouri and the University of Texas before coming to the Southern Branch of the University of California as an assistant professor in 1924. He was promoted to the professorship in 1932 and was one of the first three members of the department to conduct graduate studies. He was a popular and erudite lecturer, both to campus classes and community audiences. He was very active in organizations supporting the League of Nations and the preparation of the charter of the United Nations. He devoted much time to advising undergraduate and graduate students and to assisting junior colleagues. Professor Graham taught at UCLA thirty-eight years. He was troubled in later years with recurrent poor health which necessitated his replacement in the classroom for extended periods. His wife, who survived several years after his death, bequeathed a considerable sum to the Department of Political Science as the Malbone W. Graham Fund to be used for grants-in-aid and graduate fellowships.

H. Arthur Steiner, 1941-1942; 1946-1948

B.A., 1927, UCLA; M.A., 1928, Ph.D., 1930, UC Berkeley

Professor Steiner returned to the department from the University of Michigan in 1931 as an assistant professor. He taught undergraduate and graduate courses in International Relations and Comparative Government. Ultimately he concentrated on international relations of the Pacific Area and the political systems of China and India. He chaired six doctoral committees.

During his second chairmanship he proposed a plan for a school of political science as a means to gain more work space and financial support for departmental programs. This plan ran counter, however, to other plans for departments and colleges in which the department was grouped in the social sciences division of the Letters and Science College. Steiner negotiated as chairman the recruitment and appointment of seven faculty members.

He received an SSRC fellowship in 1948-1949 and a Fulbright Research Professorship for India in 1959-1960. He took a very active interest in the Academic Senate, serving twice on the budget and interdepartmental affairs committee; the graduate council, and Senate reorganization committees. He was elected to the executive council of the American Political Science Association, 1957-1959.

He published *The Government of Fascist Italy* and *Principles and Problems of International Relations* early in his career. His later writings focused on political developments in China and India.

Russell H. Fitzgibbon, 1942-1943; 1948-1950

B.A., Hanover College, 1924; M.A., Indiana, 1928; Ph.D., Wisconsin, 1933

Professor Fitzgibbon came to UCLA in 1936 as an assistant professor to fill the department's need for a specialist in Latin American relations and political systems. He first served as chairman when Professor Steiner entered military service, but took leave himself in 1943-1944 to serve as a senior policy analyst in the Office of Inter-American Affairs in Washington, D.C. He resumed teaching at UCLA and was again named chairman in 1948. The departmental roster for 1948-1949 listed 17 faculty persons. Four new faculty were appointed during Fitzgibbon's term.

He received an SSRC fellowship for study in Uruguay in 1951-1952 and a Fulbright research fellowship in Italy in 1958-1959. He devoted much time to Academic Senate committees and was elected vice-chairman of the Southern Section, 1960-1962. He was also elected president of the Western Political Science Association, 1956-1957. He became the first director of the Latin American Studies Center, and later served as associate dean of the Graduate Division and an Academic Assistant to the President before he transferred to UC Santa Barbara in 1963. He chaired eight Ph.D. committees while at UCLA. He remained at Santa Barbara until he retired.

Dean E. McHenry, 1950-1952

B.A., UCLA, 1932; M.A., Stanford, 1933; Ph.D., UC Berkeley, 1936

Professor McHenry was the second graduate of UCLA and the department to return as a faculty member. After teaching at Williams College and Penn State, he came to UCLA as an assistant professor to teach British and Commonwealth government and American government courses. He had a strong interest in the introductory course. He was also a co-author of an American Government text that was widely used through numerous editions. His main research and publication interests in the early years were in the development of the labor parties in England and the Commonwealth countries. He also collaborated with Professor Crouch in publishing the first comprehensive study of California government and politics. An active interest in political action led to his candidacy for Mayor (Los Angeles, 1950) and the U.S. Congress (1952).

When the College of Letters and Science established four divisional deanships, McHenry was appointed the first dean of the social sciences. After three years in that office he was asked to serve as chairman of Political Science. The departmental roster for 1950-1951 reported 20 names. During McHenry's chairmanship preliminary planning for the department to occupy space in the former Chemistry-Geology building began. He recommended the building be named to honor Professor Charles Grove Haines. He also recruited three faculty appointees, including James Coleman, who was brought in to inaugurate the study of African political systems. During his chairmanship the department developed an M.A.

program in International Relations and a Master of Public Administration program and began revising its graduate program.

McHenry became actively interested in organizational problems and administration of higher education and served as a consultant on the subject at the University of Nevada and in Kansas City, Missouri. When the University of California began to consider the development of new campuses and a restructuring of the University, President Clark Kerr called him to the president's office, although McHenry continued to teach part-time. He served as the UC representative on the state-wide committee that produced the Master Plan of Higher Education in California. President Kerr appointed him University Dean of Planning, and McHenry left the department in 1960. One of his responsibilities was the planning of the new Santa Cruz campus, and he became the founding chancellor of that campus.

Thomas P. Jenkin, 1952-1956

B.A., Lawrence College, 1937; M.A., 1939; Ph.D., Michigan, 1943

Professor Jenkin came to UCLA initially as a lecturer in 1942 to teach Political Theory. He took leave, 1943-1946, for military service. Upon his return he began extensive service as a teacher of undergraduate and graduate courses in Theory. He attracted numerous M.A. and nine Ph.D. candidates. He gave much time and thought to advising students and was honored in 1962 with a Distinguished Teaching Award.

During his chairmanship the department moved from the Royce Hall offices to the remodeled space in Haines Hall. Also at that time, the department began a collection of books and journals for use by graduate students and faculty and named the collection the Haines Library. Two regular appointments and several visiting appointments were made during his chairmanship. The roster for 1952-1953 showed the department with a faculty of twenty-one.

Jenkin was active in Academic Senate work, serving as chair of the Committee on Committees and member of several other committees. The Social Science Research Council appointed him to its committee to award fellowships in political and legal philosophy. The Rockefeller Foundation awarded him a research grant in 1956-1957. Jenkin resigned from the department in 1963 to accept the call to be Dean of the College of Letters and Science at UC Riverside. After two years in that office he became Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs and later Executive Vice Chancellor. He remained at Riverside after he left the campus administration.

Winston W. Crouch, 1956-1959

A.B., Pomona College, 1929; M.A., Claremont, 1930; Ph.D., UC Berkeley, 1933

Professor Crouch came to UCLA from Pomona College as an instructor in 1936. He taught Government and Business while Professor Grant was on leave. Thereafter he taught in the Public Administration and Local Government field, concentrating on municipal government, state government, and public person-

nel administration. He assisted in planning and was the first advisor of the Public Service Curriculum and the Master of Public Administration degree program. He was on military leave, 1943-1946. In 1947-1948, he was educational advisor at the National Institute of Public Affairs in Washington, D.C. working with an internship program in federal agencies and Congress. He was appointed director of the Bureau of Governmental Research, 1948-1961. In 1953-1954 he went to India as a Fulbright Research Fellow at the Indian Institute of Public Administration.

He was appointed chairman of the department in 1956, the second to serve in the Haines Hall offices. The departmental strength was twenty-three positions. During his chairmanship negotiations for recruiting five ladder-rank faculty were completed and several visiting appointments made. He chaired five Ph.D. committees.

He served on several Academic Senate committees: was elected to the Committee on Committees twice, and chairman one term; member of Privilege and Tenure twice, and chairman in 1950 during the loyalty oath controversy; member of Research, and Faculty Welfare. He also was appointed to university-wide administrative committees: Water Resources Center Board, Coordinating Board on Air Pollution Research; Coordinating Board of the Institutes of Industrial Relations; Non-Academic Personnel.

His work in public administration also led to public service activities. He was a member of the Los Angeles County Civil Service Commission, 1948-1961, and chairman three years; and member of the Los Angeles Community College District personnel commission from 1968 and chairman from 1969. The John R. Haynes and Dora Haynes Foundation appointed him a trustee and member of its grants committee, 1954-1974. He served on an advisory commission on legislative organization appointed by joint resolution of the California Legislature.

He published *The Initiative and the Referendum in California* (with V.O. Key); *California Government and Politics* (with D.E. McHenry, J.C. Bollens, and S. Scott); *Southern California Metropolis* (with B. Dinerman); and two volumes on collective bargaining by state and local government employees. The International Personnel Management Association awarded him its Stockberger Prize in 1975 for research, teaching, and practice in public personnel administration.

Foster H. Sherwood, 1959-1960

B.A., 1938; Ph.D., 1941, UCLA

Professor Sherwood grew up, in a sense, with UCLA, having been the son of a faculty member who taught both on the Vermont Avenue and the Westwood campuses. After completing his doctorate in 1942, he received a fellowship at the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C. He assisted Professor Haines in research on *The Role of the Supreme Court in American Government and Politics, 1789-1935*, and he completed for publication the manuscript of the second volume of Professor Haines' study after the latter's death. When the department was short-staffed because of war-time leaves in 1943, it invited him to join it, first as a lecturer, then advanced him through the academic ranks. He received a Fulbright Research Fellowship to Oxford in 1949-1950. His research and teach-

ing interests were in Public Law and Political Theory although his courses were listed in several fields.

He took an early interest in Academic Senate affairs, serving first as secretary of the Los Angeles Division. He participated in several reorganizations of the Senate structure and was elected the presiding officer of the Los Angeles Division in 1959-1960. He was also appointed department chairman in 1959. The department had grown to twenty-five positions by this time. Two new ladder-rank faculty were added. His department chairmanship term was cut short, however, when President Kerr and Chancellor Murphy announced his appointment as Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs. His responsibilities were extended in 1963 as Executive Vice Chancellor. Governor Brown Sr. appointed him to the board of the Western States Conference on Higher Education.

Sherwood left the vice chancellorship in 1970 and returned to teaching in the department. He chaired two Ph.D. committees. He was called again, however, to University administration and served as a special assistant to the President before retiring.

Ivan H. Hinderaker, 1960-1963

B.A., St. Olaf College, 1938; M.A., 1942; Ph.D., Minnesota, 1949

Professor Hinderaker came to the Department from the University of Minnesota in 1948 as an assistant professor. He had previously served in the Minnesota legislature (1942-1943) and in the military (1942-1945). His teaching and research interests were mainly in election campaigns, legislatures, and the field of politics and political parties. He became noted for his work in legislative district apportionment, based on his consultant work with the California Legislature. He took leave in 1959-1960 to serve as assistant to the Secretary of the Interior in Washington, D.C.

Upon his return to campus he was appointed chairman. The department began to undergo numerous personnel changes during this period. Dean McHenry and Foster Sherwood had been drawn into University administration. Charles E. Young (Ph.D. '60) joined the department as an assistant professor but was also assistant to the Chancellor and available only for limited teaching time. Professors Graham, Stewart, and Titus, long-time members, retired. Currin Shields accepted the chairmanship of the department at the University of Arizona, and Leonard Binder had been bid away by the University of Chicago. Furthermore, growth in enrollment had enabled the department to receive additional new faculty positions. A total of twelve faculty appointments were made during Hinderaker's term as chairman. The larger number of the appointments were in International Relations and Comparative Politics, although Theory, Politics, and Public Administration fields all received additions. Dr. Irving Bernstein of the Institute of Industrial Relations was brought in on the department's first joint appointment.

As Hinderaker was completing two years as chairman, Chancellor Aldrich of the newly created UC Irvine campus invited him to assist in academic planning for that campus. President Kerr appointed him Vice Chancellor at Irvine, and two years later appointed him Chancellor at UC Riverside. He remained on that campus until retirement. He served as president of the Western Political Science Association in 1962-1963.

Richard P. Longaker, 1963-1967

Amherst, 1942; B.A., Swarthmore, 1949; M.A., Wisconsin, 1950; Ph.D., Cornell, 1953

Professor Longaker came to the department from Cornell in 1961 as an Associate Professor. He had taught previously at Kenyon College and UC Riverside. He had also served in the army during World War II. His research and teaching interests were in constitutional law and the U.S. Presidency. His book, *The Presidency and Individual Liberties*, was among a limited number selected for the White House library. He chaired one Ph.D. committee and was a member of many others while at UCLA.

He was appointed chairman in 1963 and was reappointed in 1966 for a fourth year. The department continued to undergo many significant changes during this period, both in staffing and in course offerings and content. Several vacancies had to be filled and continued growth in enrollments brought authorizations for additional faculty. Moreover, the department moved into new and enlarged office facilities just prior to Longaker's appointment as chairman. Nineteen faculty appointments were concluded during his tenure. Each field received new appointments, although the Theory field was most enlarged of the six. New members brought not only new research and teaching interests that were soon reflected in course offerings and instructional methods employed, but new concepts that had been emerging in the political science discipline during the previous decade came to the fore in the department during this period.

In another dimension, the new departmental office space and other developments on campus enabled the department to start launching into activities not previously possible. Two examples will illustrate. One, a statistics laboratory tied to a newly installed campus-wide computer facility was started. Two, interdepartmental programs such as the African Studies Center and the Center for International and Foreign Studies, organized a short time before, were given space in the new Social Science building and made more available to political science members. These and other similar programs greatly enhanced the research and scholarly work of Political Science members.

Longaker had been involved in considerable university and public service activities prior to and during his chairmanship. He served on the executive committee of the College of Letters and Science, and also chaired a program on civic education. He conducted studies of student protests for the Chancellor's office, and he also served on a committee of the California State Bar on Law in a Free Society. After completing his chairmanship, Professor Longaker went on research leave in England in 1967-1968. He served as Associate Dean of the Graduate Division in 1970-1971. When Johns Hopkins University called him to the position of Provost and Dean of the Faculty in 1976, he resigned from the department.

Malcolm H. Kerr, 1967-1970

B.A., Princeton, 1953; M.A. American U., Beirut, 1955; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins, 1958

Professor Kerr was born in Beirut, Lebanon, both of his parents being members of the American University staff. Although much of his formal school experience was in the United States, he learned about the cultures of the Middle East and developed skill in the Arabic language. He returned to AUB for his initial graduate work and developed the interest in international relations and political systems of the Middle East that became his specialty. He was on the faculty of AUB when he accepted appointment to UCLA in 1961. He was given leave, however, to study at St. Anthony's College, Oxford on a Rockefeller fellowship and began teaching in Los Angeles in 1962. He entered actively into the teaching and research programs in Middle East studies being developed at UCLA and other universities at that time. He took leave in 1964-1965 to be a fellow at the American Research Center in Cairo and in 1965-1966 to be a visiting professor at the AUB.

He was promoted to the professorship and named chairman in 1967. The growth in department faculty that had accelerated during the previous two chairmanships continued during Professor Kerr's term. Twelve appointments were completed during that period, four of which were professorships for established scholars. Arrangements for scholars on the staffs of off-campus research centers such as the Rand Corporation to teach undergraduate and graduate classes in the department were developed or continued.

Professor Kerr was appointed Dean of Social Sciences, 1973-1976, and following that he became director of the Von Grunebaum Center for Near Eastern Studies on campus. He had previously served as president of the Middle East Studies Association, 1971-1972. He also became a trustee of the American University, Beirut. In 1980-1981, he returned to Cairo as director of the University of California Study Center. Phi Beta Kappa named him a Visiting Scholar in 1982 to lecture at campuses throughout the United States. He left UCLA in 1983 to accept the presidency of American University, Beirut.

While at UCLA, he published *Islamic Reform*, (1965); *The Arab Cold War* (1971); *The Politics and Economics of the Middle East* (with others, 1975); and edited *The Elusive Peace of the Middle East* (1975). He chaired four Ph.D. committees. His service on Academic Senate committees included membership on the budget committee.

William P. Gerberding, 1970-1972

B.A., Macalester College, 1951; M.A., 1956; Ph.D., Chicago, 1959

Professor Gerberding served as an American Political Science Association Congressional Intern, 1958-1959; Instructor at Colgate University, 1959-1960; and Congressional staff person in Washington, D.C., 1960-1961. He came to the department in 1961 as an assistant professor. His teaching and research interests

were in International Relations, particularly U.S. foreign policy. He was a popular teacher of large classes and gave much time and attention to advising students. He was honored with a Distinguished Teaching Award in 1965. He also chaired six Ph.D. committees. He was the author of *U.S. Foreign Policy: Perspectives and Analysis* (1966), and co-editor of *The Radical Left: The Abuse of Discontent* (1970).

The great expansion of the department that had occupied the attention of the two previous chairmen had slackened, due to a tight university budget at that time. One appointment was completed during the Gerberding term. The major agenda items related to departmental policies and the improvement of undergraduate teaching. Gerberding's term as chairman was cut short when Occidental College invited him to become Dean of the Faculty and Vice President for Academic Affairs in 1972. He returned to UCLA, however, in 1975 as Executive Vice Chancellor. He left in 1977 to become Chancellor of the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana.

Charles R. Nixon, 1972-1976

B.A., Oberlin College, 1939; Ph.D. Cornell, 1947

Professor Nixon came to UCLA and the department as an assistant professor in 1947 from Smith College, where he had taught three years. He had taught previously at Oberlin. His primary teaching field has been Political Theory. He has taught undergraduate courses in Public Opinion and Propaganda, Political Parties, American Government, and Comparative Government. His graduate teaching has included a course in scope and methods of political inquiry as well as seminars and courses in Theory. He has chaired nine Ph.D. committees. A major research interest of his has been African political and economic development. He took leave in 1954 and was at the University of Natal in Durban, where he organized an institute of social studies. He was on leave for 1959-1961 to participate as a research associate in the MIT Center for International Studies. He was also on leave in 1962-1963 to teach Theory at the University College of Rhodesia.

His University and Academic Senate service has been wide ranging. It included chairmanship of the UCLA division and state-wide Board of Admissions and Relations with Schools; Secretary of the Senate, UCLA and state-wide; chair, Faculty Advisory Committee of the African Studies Center; Senate Budget and Interdepartmental Relations Committee; and Committee on Committees, 1977-1978. He was appointed departmental chairman in 1972 and served four years.

During his chairmanship, seven faculty members were recruited to ladder-rank positions and six young Ph.D.s were appointed on two-year faculty-development agreements. The ladder-rank appointments were distributed as follows: three in International Relations, two in Comparative Government, one in Politics, and one in Public Administration and Public Policy. Several program innovations were started. A program to train new teaching assistants was inaugurated, with assistance from the Graduate Division. Advanced TAs were given an opportunity to teach an independent section of Political Science 1 for one quarter. A departmental colloquium was started, in which a faculty member or invited guest presented a prepared paper and led discussion at an evening dinner meeting at the

campus Faculty Center. The departmental Haines Library was systematized and graduate student library assistance was funded.

Professor Nixon's research interest in Theory has focused on the subject of responsibility. His research and publications have also dealt with the political and economic development of areas in South Africa, and with elections, freedom of speech, and political change.

Andrzej Korbonski, 1976-1981

B.A., University of London, 1950; M.A. Columbia, 1954; Ph.D., Columbia, 1960

Professor Korbonski was born in Poland, was in the Polish underground army early in World War II, was a prisoner of war in Germany for a year, served in the Polish army in England, 1945-1947, and in the U.S. Army, 1951-1953. He came to UCLA and the department in 1963. His research and teaching interests are in Eastern European political and economic affairs and international relations. He teaches courses in the Soviet Sphere in World Politics, Governments of Eastern Europe, and the European Security System. He also taught courses in British Government for several years.

He took research leave in 1966-67 for study in Czechoslovakia and in 1976 for study in Poland. The Ford Foundation appointed him Program Officer for the Office of European and International Affairs, 1970-1972, and he took leave for that assignment. His experience with the foundation provided him an expertise the University found valuable when he served as chairman of the Academic Senate committee on research in 1974-1975. His recommendations to the University administration were very helpful. He was appointed department chairman in 1976 and served for five years, the longest term served up to that date.

Six ladder-rank positions and one joint appointment were negotiated during his chairmanship. The department inaugurated a policy in which new teaching assistants were required to take a departmental professional course in Teaching Political Science. It also adopted a major change in the Ph.D. program to require all graduate students in Political Science to have formal teaching experience in an institution of higher education before being awarded the degree. Graduate students interested in developing expertise in administrative research were offered, beginning in 1977, an advanced practicum organized on a two-quarter sequence and involving an integrated case study approach. Graduate and undergraduate program goals were defined more systematically and reported in the respective catalogues for students' guidance.

Professor Korbonski has an extensive publication record of articles, monographs, conference papers, and chapters of books on economic and political studies of Poland and Eastern Europe. He has been called upon frequently for lectures and conference participation. He was selected a trustee of the National Council for Soviet and East European Research, 1980-1986. The UCLA Chancellor appointed him Director of the Center for Russian and East European Studies in 1983, and he serves as co-director of the program on Soviet International Behavior sponsored jointly by the Rand Corporation and UCLA.

John Richard Sisson, 1981-1987

B.A., Ohio State, 1958; M.A., 1960; Ph.D., 1967, UC Berkeley

Professor Sisson came to UCLA and the department in 1968 from the U.S. Military Academy where he taught in the Social Sciences Department for three years while on army active duty. Previously he had held an N.D.E.A. fellowship in Hindi-Urdu, 1960-1963, and a Ford Foundation Area Fellowship, 1963-1965. His research and teaching interests have focused on elite formation, and political behavior and regime change in third world states, particularly those of South Asia. He has chaired seven Ph.D. committees and has served on some fifty others in various departments. Fifteen ladder faculty appointments were negotiated during his departmental chairmanship, and numerous visiting faculty were brought in.

He served on key departmental committees and was graduate advisor prior to his appointment as department chairman. His chairmanship was extended until he served a total of six years, the longest term in the department's history to date. During this period the department launched a major revision of its graduate education policies and courses, and made significant changes in the lower division course menu and preparation requirements for majors. Lower division students planning to enter the major are required to take four of six courses in which analytical writing skills are emphasized. Upon completion of this requirement, students may petition for admission as a Political Science major. A graduate student requirement in quantitative methods was added as was a new field in Empirical and Formal Theory. A program of faculty-graduate student research workshops was launched in Political Economy, Formal Theory and Comparative Politics and Political Behavior as well as a program in Soviet International Behavior during his tenure. Funding for additional graduate research fellowships and teaching assistantships was obtained. Searches for well established scholars for appointment on regular University funds and endowed chairs were made and funding for special programs pursued.

His Academic Senate involvement culminated in the chairmanship of the Council on Academic Personnel immediately prior to his appointment as department chair. Concurrent with the latter duty he chaired or served on various advisory committees and search committees in the College. He has served on the editorial boards of several professional journals and on the Program Committees of the American Political Science Association and the American Society for Public Administration.

Professor Sisson has published research extensively on India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. A study of Indian elections has continued while he was in the chairmanship. During his stewardship as chair, in addition to publishing journal articles and book chapters on political behavior in South Asia, he has co-edited two books on social and political change in twentieth century India and co-authored a book manuscript on political strategy and elite decision in India and Pakistan prior to the Bangladesh War. His continuing research interest is in the democratization of authoritarian regimes.

Ronald L. Rogowski, 1987-

B.A., Nebraska, 1964; Ph.D., Princeton, 1970

Professor Rogowski came to UCLA and the department in 1980 as a full professor. He had taught previously at Princeton University and Duke University. He studied at the Free University of Berlin, 1964-1965, was a Woodrow Wilson Fellow in 1965-1966, and an N.D.E.A. fellow in 1966. His fields of interest are comparative political economy and political development particularly as they apply to Western and Central Europe. He teaches courses on Western Europe, Central Europe, and Comparative Politics, and since coming to UCLA has served on numerous doctoral committees. He also has taught a course on Formal Models of Politics, and is co-organizer of the departmental Workshop on Formal Theory and Comparative Politics. His book, *Rational Legitimacy*, analyzes problems of rational support of governments.

He was on leave in 1983-1984 as a fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in Behavioral Sciences at Palo Alto, and has served on the editorial boards of *World Politics*, *Ethics*, and *Journal of Politics* and the Nominating Committee of the American Political Science Association. His publications, monographs and articles, deal with various aspects of political development, and he is completing a book manuscript on the impact of international trade on domestic political cleavage and the structuring and development of party systems. Like his predecessor, prior to his appointment as department chairman he served as chairman of the Academic Senate's Council on Academic Personnel, 1985-1986.

DEPARTMENT MEMBERS APPOINTED TO UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

Provost or Chancellor

Clarence A. Dykstra, UCLA, 1945-1950
Ivan H. Hinderaker, UC Riverside, 1964-1979
Dean E. McHenry, UC Santa Cruz, 1961-1974
Charles E. Young, UCLA, 1968-

Vice-Chancellor

Ivan H. Hinderaker, UC Irvine, Academic Affairs, 1963-1964
Thomas P. Jenkin, UC Riverside, Academic Affairs, 1965-1969; Vice
Chancellor, 1969-1971
William P. Gerberding, UCLA, Executive V.C., 1975-1977
Foster H. Sherwood, UCLA, Academic Affairs, 1960-1963; Vice Chancellor,
1963-1970
Charles E. Young, UCLA, Administration, 1963-1968

Dean

Russell H. Fitzgibbon, UCLA, Associate Graduate Dean, 1963
Leonard Freedman, Dean, University Extension, 1970- ; Dean Continuing
Education, 1979-
J.A.C. Grant, UCLA, Divisional Dean, Social Sciences, 1950-1959
Thomas P. Jenkin, UC Riverside, Letters and Science, 1963-1965
Malcolm H. Kerr, UCLA, Divisional Dean, Social Sciences, 1973-1977
Richard P. Longaker, UCLA, Associate Graduate Dean, 1970-1971
Dean E. McHenry, UCLA, Divisional Dean, Social Sciences, 1947-1950;
University Dean of Planning, 1959-1961
David O. Sears, UCLA, Divisional Dean, Social Sciences, 1983-
Leo M. Snowiss, UCLA, Associate Graduate Dean, 1978-1982
Sylvester Whitaker, UCLA, Associate Graduate Dean, 1965-1966

Other UC Administrative Positions

Ernest A. Engelbert, UC Berkeley, Director of Extension, 1957-1960
Russell H. Fitzgibbon, Academic Assistant to the President, 1962-1963
J.A.C. Grant, Academic Assistant to the President, 1966-1972
John Charles Ries, UCLA, Associate Dean, Letters and Science; Associate
Vice Chancellor, 1974-1980
Foster H. Sherwood, Special Assistant to the President, 1976-1979
David Wilson, Executive Assistant to President Saxon, 1977-1983

Director of a Bureau, Center, or Institute at UCLA

Hans Baerwald, Coordinator, Japanese Liaison Committee, 1977-
Irving Bernstein, (Associate Director), Institute of Industrial Relations
James S. Coleman, African Studies Center, 1960-1968; International Studies
and Overseas Programs, 1978-1985
Winston W. Crouch, Bureau of Governmental Research, 1948-1961
Russell H. Fitzgibbon, Latin American Studies Center, 1959-1962
Arnold Horelick, Center for Study of Soviet International Behavior, 1984
Michael D. Intriligator, Center for International and Strategic Affairs, 1982-
Andrzej Korbonski, Center for Russian and Eastern European Studies, 1983-
Malcolm H. Kerr, Near Eastern Studies Center, 1977-1979
Roman Kolkowicz, Center for International and Strategic Affairs, 1975-1982
Michael E. Lofchie, African Studies Center, 1977-
Robert G. Neumann, International and Foreign Studies Center, 1959-1965
John R. Petrocik, (Associate Director) Institute for Social Science Research
Raymond A. Rocco, (Acting Director) Chicano Studies Research Center,
1985-1986
Frank M. Stewart, Bureau of Governmental Research, 1937-1948
David Wilson, Council on International and Comparative Studies, 1970-1977

Department Members Appointed President or Chancellor of another University or College

Clarence A. Dykstra, University of Wisconsin, 1937-1945
William P. Gerberding, University of Illinois, 1978-1979; University of Wash-
ington, 1979-
Malcolm H. Kerr, American University, Beirut, 1983-1984
Howard R. Swearer, Carleton College, 1970-1977; Brown University, 1977-
Edward W. Weidner, East-West Center; Honolulu (V.C.); Wisconsin, Green
Bay, 1966-

Department Members Appointed Dean or Provost of another University or College

William P. Gerberding, Dean of Faculty, Occidental College, 1972-1975
Richard P. Longaker, Dean of Faculty, Provost, Johns Hopkins University,
1976-1986

Department Members Appointed to U.S. Diplomatic Positions

Robert G. Neumann, Ambassador to Afghanistan, 1966-1973; Morocco,
1973-1976; Saudi Arabia, 1981

DEPARTMENT MEMBERS RECOGNIZED FOR PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

President, American Political Science Association

Clarence A. Dykstra, 1938 (at University of Wisconsin)

Charles Grove Haines, 1939

(V.O. Key Jr., 1957) (at Harvard)

Vice-President, American Political Science Association

J.A.C. Grant, 1953

Frank M. Stewart, 1941

Council Member, American Political Science Association

James S. Coleman, 1965-1967

J.A.C. Grant, 1944-1946

Ivan H. Hinderaker, 1961-1963

Thomas P. Jenkin, 1955-1957

Robert Jervis, 1980-1982

Dean E. McHenry, 1952-1954

Francine Rabinovitz, 1974-1975

H. Arthur Steiner, 1957-1959

Leonard Binder, 1975-1977; (at Chicago)

James Q. Wilson, 1977-1979 (at Harvard)

President, Western Political Science Association

Russell H. Fitzgibbon, 1956-1957

Ivan H. Hinderaker, 1962-1963

Officers of Other Professional Associations

Malcolm Kerr, President, Middle East Studies Association, 1971-1972

Leonard Binder, President, Middle East Studies Association, 1973-1974

James S. Coleman, President, African Studies Association, 1963-1964

Richard L. Sklar, President, African Studies Association, 1981-1982

Irving Bernstein, President, Industrial Relations Research Association,
1977-1978

UCLA Faculty Research Lecturer

Charles Grove Haines, 1926

Malbone W. Graham, 1933

Bernard Brodie, 1975

UCLA Distinguished Teaching Award (UCLA Alumni Association and Academic Senate)

Thomas P. Jenkin, 1962

William Gerberding, 1965

J.A.C. Grant, 1967

Douglas S. Hobbs, 1969

Duane E. Smith, 1971

Professor of the Year — Pi Sigma Alpha Honor Society

Howard R. Swearer, 1962
Richard Rosecrance, 1963
H. Arthur Steiner, 1964
James E. Guyot, 1965
Douglas S. Hobbs, 1967, 1975, 1983
Leonard Freedman, 1968
Duane E. Smith, 1969, 1981
Irving Bernstein, 1970, 1972, 1973
Malcolm Kerr, 1974
Joel Ish, 1976
Hans H. Baerwald, 1977
Steven Spiegel, 1978
John C. Bollens, 1979
Richard D. Baum, 1980
Robert Gerstein, 1982
Robert Welsh, 1987

**POLITICAL SCIENCE MAJORS OR PH.D. GRADUATES
ELECTED TO AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
OFFICES**

Ralph J. Bunche, (A.B. 1927) (Ph.D. Harvard), Council, 1947-1949, Vice President 1950; President, 1954. (Howard University and United Nations)

Francis W. Carney, (Ph.D. 1956), Council, 1986-1988 (UC Riverside)

G. Homer Durham, (Ph.D. 1939), Council, 1949-1951 (University of Utah)

Arnaud Leavell, (Ph.D. 1941), Council, 1954-1956 (Stanford)

Dale Rogers Marshall (Ph.D. 1969), Council, 1975-1977; Vice President, 1986 (UC Davis)

Elinor Ostrom, (Ph.D. 1964), Vice President, 1975 (Indiana University)

John H. Schaar, (Ph.D. 1954), Secretary, 1964 (UC Berkeley)

Sidney Wise, (Ph.D. 1960), Council, 1973-1975 (Franklin and Marshall College)

**POLITICAL SCIENCE MAJORS OR PH.D. GRADUATES WHO
BECAME UNIVERSITY OR COLLEGE PRESIDENTS OR
CHANCELLORS**

Vincent M. Barnett Jr., (B.A. 1935, M.A. 1936) (Ph.D. Harvard) Colgate University, 1963-1969, UCLA Alumni Association Achievement Award, 1968

G. Homer Durham (Ph.D. 1939), Arizona State University, 1960-1969

Ellis E. McCune, (B.A. 1948; Ph.D. 1957), Cal. State Hayward, 1967-

Malcolm C. Moos, (Ph.D. 1942), Assistant to the President of the U.S.; University of Minnesota, 1967-1974; UCLA Alumni Achievement Award, 1976

Steven Muller, (B.A. 1948) Rhodes Scholar from UCLA, (Ph.D. Cornell), Johns Hopkins University, 1972, UCLA Alumni Achievement Award, 1976, 1986

Charles I. Schotland, (B.A. 1927), Brandeis University, 1970-1972

Charles E. Young, (M.A. 1957; Ph.D. 1960), UCLA, 1968-

POLITICAL SCIENCE GRADUATES WHO ACHIEVED DISTINCTION IN A PROFESSION, PUBLIC OFFICE OR COMMUNITY SERVICE

- John R. Allport, '35
Justice, 2nd District California Court of Appeals
- Robert Altman, '61 Phi Beta Kappa
Judge, Superior Court (Los Angeles)
- Glenn M. Anderson, '41
Mayor, Hawthorne, 1940-1943; Member, California Legislature (Assembly),
1943-1951; Lt. Governor, 1958-1967; Member, U.S. Congress, 1969-
- Michael Berg, '54
Judge, Superior Court (Los Angeles)
- Lloyd Bridges, '35
Actor
- Ralph J. Bunche, '27
Professor, Howard University, 1928-1950; U.S. State Department, 1944-
1947; Caribbean Commission, 1945-47; Trusteeship Section, United Nations,
1946-1954; Under-Secretary General, UN 1968-1971; Nobel Peace Prize,
1950; President, American Political Science Association, 1954; U.S. Presi-
dential Award, Medal of Freedom, 1963
- Yvonne Watson Brathwaite Burke, '53 Alumni Achievement Award, 1974
Member, Assembly, 1966-1972; Member, U.S. Congress, 1972-1978; Los
Angeles County Board of Supervisors, 1979-1980; UC Board of Regents,
1980-
- Richard G. Berry, '52
Judge, Los Angeles Municipal Court
- Richard P. Byrne, '55 Student Body President
Judge, Superior Court (Los Angeles)
- Raymond Cardenas, '54
Judge, Superior Court (Los Angeles)
- Dennis Carpenter, '55
Attorney; California State Senate, 1970-1978; Member, Republican National
Committee, 1975
- Milton Chernin, '29
Professor and Dean, School of Social Welfare, UC Berkeley, 1946-1978
- Charlton Chute, '29
Director, Institute of Public Administration, New York City, 1954-1963; Dis-
tinguished Research Award, Government Research Association, 1944, 1954;
Professor of Public Administration, New York University

- Ross Clayton, MPA, '60
Professor and Dean, School of Public Administration, University of Southern California
- James C. Corman, '42
Attorney; Los Angeles City Council, 1959-1961; Member, U.S. Congress, 1961-1980
- Janice Croft, '64
Judge, Superior Court (Los Angeles)
- Lois Kimbrough Crouch, '36, M.A. '37
President, California League of Women Voters, 1951-1953; Chair, Los Angeles City Urban Renewal Advisory Committee, 1961-1963; Leadership Development Award, General Federation of Womens Clubs, 1973
- Thomas J. Cunningham, '28 Alumni Association Alumnus of the Year, 1961
Attorney, Member, Assembly, 1935-1939; Judge, Superior Court (Los Angeles), 1947-1955; Gen. Counsel, UC Board of Regents, 1955- , Vice President UC, 1960-1966
- Bruce W. Dodds, '60
Judge, Superior Court (Santa Barbara County)
- Richard J. Drukker, '37 Phi Beta Kappa
Judge, Superior Court (Los Angeles)
- Walter Dunbar, '38 Alumni Association Achievement Award, 1976
Member, Governor's Cabinet and Director of Corrections Department, 1961-1966
- Homer Durham, Ph.D., '39
President, Arizona State University, President, Western Political Science Association, President, American Society for Public Administration, Commissioner of Higher Education, State of Utah
- Edmund D. Edelman, '54 Alumni Association Public Service Award, 1987
Attorney; Member, Los Angeles Board of Supervisors, 1974
- Norman Epstein, '55
Judge, Superior Court (Los Angeles)
- John D. Erlichman, '46
Attorney, Author; Assistant to the President of the United States
- John Esterline, Ph.D., '50
Director, Cultural Affairs, U.S. Information Service; Professor, California Poly, 1970-1987
- Mark Ferber, Ph.D., '56
UC Special Assistant for Government Affairs, Washington, D.C. 1965-1968; Special Assistant to the UC President, Berkeley, 1968
- Sidney Feinberg, '37
Justice, 1st District, Court of Appeals

H. George Frederickson, MPA '61
President, Eastern Washington University, 1976-1987; Distinguished Professor, University of Kansas, 1987- ; President, American Society for Public Administration

Martin Gendel, '29
Attorney, (Los Angeles), President and Member, Bd. of Govs., Beverly Hills Bar Association

William P. Gray, '34
President, California State Bar, 1962; U.S. District Judge, 1966-

Ralph Guzman, Ph.D., '70
U.S. State Department, Deputy Ass't Sec., Inter-American Affairs, 1979-1980; Professor, UC Santa Cruz

Harold W. Horowitz, '43
Professor of Law and Vice Chancellor for Faculty Relations, UCLA

Leonard Horwin, '33
Attorney; Member, Beverly Hills City Council, Mayor, 1963; League of California Cities, Committee Member; Member, Metropolitan Transit Commission

Frederick F. Houser, '26 Student Body President; President, UCLA Alumni 1955 Member, Assembly, 1931-1933, 1939-1943; Lt. Governor, 1943-1947; Judge, Superior Court (Los Angeles)

Harry Hufford, '53
Chief Administrative Officer, Los Angeles County, 1974-1985

Ernest Hiroshige, '67
Judge, Superior Court (Los Angeles)

Richard A. Ibanez, '33
Judge, Superior Court (Los Angeles)

James A. Jackman, '61
Judge, Superior Court (Orange County)

Bernard S. Jefferson, '31 Phi Beta Kappa; Alumni Achievement Award, 1976
Judge, Superior Court (Los Angeles)

C. Bernard Kaufman, '50
Judge, Burbank Municipal Court

Otto Kaus, '42 Phi Beta Kappa; Alumni Association Professional Achievement Award, 1982
Associate Justice, California Supreme Court, 1981-1984

A. Richard Kimbrough, '34
Tax Attorney; Vice Chairman, State Bar Board of Governors

Stephen Lachs, '60
Judge, Superior Court (Los Angeles)

Betty Lou Lamoreaux, '47
 Judge, Superior Court (Orange County)

Richard Lavine, '39
 Judge, Superior Court (Los Angeles)

Eugene Lee, '46 Student Body President
 Professor and Director, Institute of Governmental Studies, UC Berkeley

Flora Lewis, '41 Phi Beta Kappa; Alumni Achievement Award.
 Foreign Correspondent, New York Times; Author, Columnist

Jerry Lewis, '56
 Member, Assembly, 1968-1978; Member, U.S. Congress, 1978

Campbell Lucas, '49
 Justice, 2nd District, California Court of Appeals, 1984

Sherrill Luke, '50 Student Body President
 Governor's Cabinet Secretary; Ch. Dep. Tax Assessor, Los Angeles County;
 Judge, Los Angeles Municipal Court, 1981-

Patricia Bamattre Manukian, '72
 Judge, Municipal Court (Orange County)

Richard L. Maullin, Ph.D. '72
 Chairman, California State Energy Resources and Development Commission,
 1975-1979

Richard Mednich, '54
 Judge, U.S. Bankruptcy Court

Billy Mills, '51
 Member, Los Angeles City Council; Judge, Superior Court (Los Angeles),
 1967-

Raymond Mireles, '67
 Judge, East Los Angeles Municipal Court

James S. Mize, '43 Phi Beta Kappa
 Executive Officer, Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors

Joseph B. Montoya, '66
 Member, Assembly, 1971-1978; State Senate, 1978-

Carlos J. Moorehead, '42
 Member, Assembly, 1967-1972; Member, U.S. Congress, 1972-

Dorothy Wright Nelson, '50 Phi Beta Kappa; Vice-President of Student Body
 Former Professor and Dean, School of Law, University of Southern California;
 Judge, 9th District, U.S. Court of Appeals, 1979-

Michael Nash, '72
 Judge, Los Angeles Municipal Court

Irving Nebron, '48
Judge, Superior Court (Los Angeles)

Henry P. Nelson, '58
Judge, Superior Court (Los Angeles)

Jack M. Newman, '61
Judge, Superior Court (Los Angeles)

Charles H. Older, '39
Judge, Superior Court (Los Angeles)

Mariana Pfaelzer, (Graduate Study in Pol. Sci., 1947-1948; B.A., Pol. Sci, UCSB)
Judge, U.S. District Court, 1978-

C. Erwin Piper, '30
FBI, 1941-1961; Chief Administrative Officer, City of Los Angeles, 1942-1979

Harry Pregerson, '47 Student Body President (Fall 1944)
Judge, Los Angeles Municipal Court, 1965-1966; Superior Court, 1966-1967; U.S. District Court; 1967-1979; 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, 1979-

Susan Rice, MPA '76
President, California League of Women Voters, 1979-1981

Alan Robbins, '63
California State Senate, 1973-

Lawrence Rubin, '68
Judge, Santa Monica Municipal Court

Richard R. Rogan, '35 Highest Honors
Chief Dep. Att. General of California, 1959-1963; Vice President, State Bar Board of Governors; Judicial Council, 1972-1975

David Rothman, '59
Judge, Superior Court (Los Angeles)

Michael B. Rutberg, '61 Phi Beta Kappa
Judge, Citrus Municipal Court

Henry W. Shatford, '41
Judge, Superior Court (Los Angeles)

June Hallberg Sherwood, '37
Director, Crime Prevention Unit, Los Angeles District Attorney, 1968-1974; Director, Crime Prevention Division, State Attorney General Office, 1974-1983

Charles I. Schotland, '27
Director, California State Department of Social Welfare, 1950-1954; Dean, School of Social Welfare, Brandeis University; President, Brandeis, 1970-1972

- Harmon G. Scoville, '47
Judge, Superior Court (Los Angeles)
- Irving A. Shimer, '52
Judge, Superior Court (Los Angeles)
- Elizabeth Carlson Snyder, '35
Chair, California Democratic Party Committee, 1954-1955 (First Woman chair)
- Theodore F. Stevens, '47
U.S. Attorney, Alaska, 1953-1956; Member, Alaska Legislature, 1956-1958;
U.S. Senator from Alaska, 1968-
- Wallace Tashima, '58
Dept. Attorney General of California, 1962-1967; Judge, U.S. District Court, 1980-
- Joel S. Wachs, '61 Alumni Achievement Award for Community Service, 1976
Member, Los Angeles City Council, 1971-
- Laughlin E. Waters, '39
Member, Assembly, 1947-1953; U.S. Attorney, So. District California, 1953-1961; Judge, U.S. District Court, 1975-
- Henry A. Waxman, '61
Member, Assembly, 1968-1976; Member, U.S. Congress, 1976-
- Robert I. Weil, '43 Phi Beta Kappa; Alumni Assoc. Public Service Award, 1987
Judge, Superior Court (Los Angeles); former chairman, attorney's division, Jewish Welfare Fund
- Harold W. Williams, '46
Attorney; former Dean, UCLA School of Management; former chairman, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission; Chairman, The Getty Museum Foundation; UC Board of Regents, 1982-
- Leonard S. Wolfe, '50
Judge Superior Court (Los Angeles)
- Harry Woolpert, '57
Judge, Superior Court (San Luis Obispo County)
- Sue Daugherty Young, '77 Alumni Association Award for University Service, 1985
Member, Los Angeles City Civil Service Commission
- Walter Zelman, Ph.D., '71
Executive Director, Common Cause Citizens Lobby, California

RECIPIENTS OF PH.D. DEGREES IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

1939

G. Homer Durham
Charles Kummer

1941

Arnaud B. Leavelle

1942

Foster H. Sherwood
Gerald I. Jordan

1943

Malcolm Moos
Andrew Gyorgy
William Stokes

1944

Arthur Angel

1947

Algerdas Cheleden

1949

Paul L. Beckett
George Blanksten
Gordon K. Bryan
Rosarah Campbell
James Donoghue
Daniel S. McHargue
John J. Wuest

1950

John Esterline
Vincent A. Ostrom
Ake Sandler

1951

Vernon Aspaturian
John T. Bernhard
Richard Schier

1952

Franklin Gonzalez
Harry Kantor
Morton Kroll

1954

William R. Bigger
Thompson Black
Dagmar Horna
John Schaar

1955

Ben Burnett
Eugene Dvorin
Leroy Hardy
James Kitchen

1956

Francis Carney
Louis Harris

1957

Jenniellen Ferguson
Richard Hough
Ellis E. McCune
Donald Urquhart

1958

Earl A. Nehring
Carroll H. Parish
Robert Walker

1959

Leonard Freedman
George Ginsburgs
Lucian Marquis
Lyndon P. Musolf

1960

Allen Dionisopoulos
Richard Harvey
Gerald Rigby
Kenneth Smith
Sidney Wise
Charles Young

1961

Victor T. Levine
John W. Lewis

1962

William J. Hanna
Wilbert A. Klerruu
Conrad L. McBride
John Charles Ries

1963

Maddela Abel
Julian F.S. Foster
John Gallagher
Kenneth Johnson
Robert N. Kearney
John P. Kenney
Rene Lemarchand
Ronald H. McDonald
Charles Tarlton
Robert Warren

1964

Edward Baum
Mark Ferber
Elinor Ostrom
Mostafa Rejai

1965

Donald R. Little
John Okumu

1966

Sara Edelstein
Edward Dew
Edward Gonzalez
Chae Jin Lee
Gunnar Nielsson
James Stegenga
Louis F. Weschler

1967

Marvin Abrahams
Jane H. Bayes
John De Luca
Mutasim El Bashir
Stephen J. Herzog
Ibrahim Karal
Ellis B. Perlman
James P. Wallace

1968

David B. Broyles
Edward Friedland
Donald L. Fairchild
Robert Goodman
Robert Johnston

1969

Negussay Ayele
Shirley Castelnuovo
Richard Chapman
Robert Wayne Clawson
Hampton Davey
Uma Oke Eleazu
Martin Heisler
John D. Holm
Douglas Hunter
Abel Jacob
John Kirlin
Angelo L.L. Loiria
Dale R. Marshall

Joel P. McBride
David J. Myers
Clark D. Neher
Sophia Peterson
O. Zeller Robertson
Michael M. Stoddard
Fred Zuercher

1970

Daniel Alesch
Pauline Baker
Joel Barkan
Dennis C. Beller
Melvin Bernstein
Roger Durand
Dennis Eckart
Richard Funston
Jack Goldsmith
Melvin Gurtov
Ralph Guzman
David Paletz
Richard Stryker
Richard Wiste
Ellen M. Wood
Shimshon Zelniker

1971

Leonard Billet
Charles Cutter
Dennis L. Dresang
Jeff Fishel
Michael Fleet
Harvey Grody
Miriam R. Hochwald
Ricardo Klorman
Nicholas Lovrich
Michael O'Hara
Walter Zelman

1972

Frank Paul Belloni
Jerome H. Garris
Robert M. Krone
Kazuro Machii
Richard Maullin

Alan L. Saltzstein
Barry Schutz
Robert R. Simmons
William A. Stewart
Lonnie S. Turner
Winston Van Horne
Jeffrey W. Wides

1973

Robert Albritton
Stanley Bachrack
Steven J. Baker
Marilyn Brooks
Billiana Cincin-Sain
Peter A. Clausen
Joelle R. Juillard
Richard Kranzdorf
Judith L. Lamare
Christopher K. Leu
Douglas K. Madsen
Otwin Marenin
David B. Meyers
David P. Mozingo
Barbara Page
George Thompson
Laurie S. Wiseberg

1974

William Cooper Baer
John Bayes
Robert B. Charlick
Ronald L. Hart
Fuad Jabber
Bolivar Lamounier
John Purcell
Ronald Rasch
Paul M. Sacks

1975

Gerald J. Bender
Steven Erie
Paul E. King
James Lamare
John D. McCartney
Edward Millican

Margaret L. Newhouse
Mazi E. Njakar
Jeffrey D. Porro
Sandra Rosenbloom
Claude Isaac Salem

1976

Rosemary G. Bridgeland
Michael Brown
J. Maxwell Elder
Earl Howard Fry
Harley R. Hammond
John R. Knarr
Terrel G. Manyak
Donald A. Marchand
Beeman Patterson
James L. Robinson
Helene V. Smookler
Roy L. Sparrow
Brian A. Stipak
Raju G.C. Thomas
Linda M. Wallen

1977

Myron J. Aronoff
Gayle N. Binion
Kent M. Brudney
Catherine Edwards
Herbert E. Gooch
Catherine Graeffe
Harold H. Griffin
Hasmukhrai Patel
Gary D. Smith
Theodore H. Thomas

1978

Jonathan J. Balkind
Fernando Duque
Andrea Jane Fletcher
Lee Hoinacki
George M. Prather
Wendy Sarvasy

1979

Bruce M. Bagley
William Mark Gavre
James A. Goodrich
Roger Riske
Stanley Rosen

1980

Samuel C. Anugwelem
Janet A. Flammang
David Becker
Janet E. Breslin
Patrick E. Breslin
Kathleen M. Knight
Random Wongnom

1981

Arthur Abramson
Walter L. Gordon
Steven D. Miller
Paul J. O'Donnell
Marjorie L. Pearson
Pedro Ramet
Wayne E. Swanke
Harvey B. Feigenbaum

1982

Babafemi A. Badejo
Dennis J. Gayle
Michael Kanzelberger
Fred H. Lawson
Ozodi Osuji
Yoav Peled

1983

R. James Bingen
Vernon Coleman
Martha Louise Cottam
Judith Lynn Goldstein

1984

Clyde Barrow
Carlene Edie
Anand Mavalankar
Yahya M. Sadowski
Herbert E. Gooch

1985

Festus Brotherson
Maridi Nahas
Sharlene Ann McEvoy
John R. Queen

1986

William Crowther
Cynthia Hody
Steven L. Isoardi
Neil H.A. Joeck
Christine Schultz
C. Allan Silverthorne
Godson Nwankwo
Priscilla Slocum
Mishary Al-Nuaim

1987

Mitchel G. Bard
Elizabeth H. Hazard
Ronald Kieve
Danile Nataf
Etel Goldman-Solingen

RECIPIENTS OF PH.D. DEGREE IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

Name	Year	Name	Year
ABEL, Maddela Christian Coll., India	1963	BAGLEY, Bruce M. Johns Hopkins Univ., Schl for Advanced Int'l Studies	1979
ABRAHAMS, Marvin Valley Community, Van Nuys	1967	BAKER, Pauline Professional Staff Member, Ctte, on Foreign Relations, Washington, D.C.	1970
ABRAMSON, Arthur Director, American Jewish Ctte, Seattle, WA	1981	BAKER, Steven J. Dept of Govt, Univ. of TX-Austin	1973
AL-NUAIM, Mishary King Saud University	1986	BALKIND, Jonathan J. Real Estate, Los Angeles	1978
ALBRITTON, Robert York Univ., Toronto	1973	BARD, Mitchell Geoffrey Postdoctoral fellow, UC Irvine	1987
ALESCH, Daniel Rand Corp., Green Bay, WI Div.	1970	BARKAN, Joel Prof and Chair, Dept. of PS, Univ. of Iowa	1970
ANGEL, Arthur Michigan State Univ.	1944	BARROW, Clyde Assistant Professor Dept. of PS, Southeastern Massachusetts University, North Dartmouth, MA	1984
ANUGWELEM, Samuel C. Nigerian Government	1980	BAUM, Edward Asst Provost for Int'l Studies Ohio Univ., Athens, OH	1964
ARONOFF, Myron Joel Livingston Coll., Rutgers Univ.	1977	BAYES, Jane Higginbotham CSU-Northridge	1967
ASPATURIAN, Vernon Penn State	1951	BAYES, John Univ. of MO, Inst. of Pub. Adm.	1974
AYELE, Negussay Haile Sellassie Inst., Ethiopia	1969	BECKER, David Dept. of Govt, Dartmouth College	1980
BACHRACK, Stanley D. Own business in L.A.	1973		
BADEJO, Babafemi A. Univ. of Lagos, Dept. of PS, Nigeria	1982		
BAER, William Cooper USC, School of Urban Plng & Regional Plng	1974		

Name	Year	Name	Year
BECKETT, Paul L. Prof Emeritus, Dept. of PS, Wash. State Univ., Pullman, WA	1949	BRIDGELAND, Rosemary G. Glendon Coll., York Univ. Toronto	1976
BELLER, Dennis C. Dept. of PS CSU-Northridge	1970	BROOKES, Marilyn SUNY-Buffalo	1973
BELLONI, Frank Paul Dept. of PS, VA Commonwealth Univ., Richmond, VA	1972	BROTHERSON, Festus Univ. of Guyana	1985
BENDER, Gerald Jacob Dept. of IR, USC	1972	BROWN, Michael VA Poly Tech Inst., Blacksburg, VA	1976
BERNHARD, John T. Brigham Young Univ.	1951	BROYLES, David Bowie Dept. of PS, Wake Forest Univ., NC	1968
BERNSTEIN, Melvin UC-Irvine	1970	BRUDNEY, Kent M. Converse Coll., Spartanburg, SC	1977
BIGGER, William R. PA and Urban Studies CSU-San Diego	1954	BRYAN, Gordon K. Prof Emeritus Univ. of MI State	1949
BILLET, Leonard Real Estate, Los Angeles	1971	BURNETT, Ben	1955
BINGEN, R. James Consultant, USAID/Senegal	1983	CAMPBELL, Rosarah Retired	1949
BINION, Gayle N. UCSB-Dept. of PS; Chair, Law & Society Program	1977	CARNEY, Francis UC-Riverside	1956
BLACK, Thompson Prof Emeritus CSU-Los Angeles (deceased)	1954	CASTELNUOVO, Shirley NE Illinois Univ., Chicago	1969
BLANKSTEN, George Northwestern Univ.	1949	CHAPMAN, Richard Univ. of Montana	1969
BRESLIN, Janet E. Wash. D.C.	1980	CHARLICK, Robert B. Cleveland State Univ.	1974
BRESLIN, Patrick E. Wash. D.C.	1980	CHELEDEN, Algerdas	1947
		CINCIN-SAIN, Billiana Director of Marine Policy Program, UCSB	1973
		CLAUSEN, Peter A. Dept. of Energy, Wash., D.C.	1973

Name	Year	Name	Year
CLAWSON, Robert Wayne Director, Ctr for Int'l & Comp. Programs; Kent State Univ., Ohio	1969	DURAND, Roger Dean, Grad. Schl of Public Affairs, Univ. of Colorado	1970
COLEMAN, Vernon Div. of Social & Policy Sciences, U. of TX- San Antonio	1983	DURHAM, George Homer Pres. of AZ State Univ. (deceased)	1939
COTTAM, Martha Louise Univ. of Denver	1983	DVORIN, Eugene Dept of PS, CSU-LA	1955
CROWTHER, William PS Dept., Univ. of No. Carolina, Greensboro	1986	ECKART, Dennis Univ. of Colorado	1970
CUTTER, Charles CSU-San Diego	1971	EDELSTEIN, Sara CSU-Northridge	1966
DAVEY, Hampton St. Mary's Coll. of MD	1969	EDIE, Carlene Afro-Amer. Studies/PS Dept, Northwestern Univ.	1984
DE LUCA, John Worked for mayor of San Francisco	1967	EDWARDS, Catherine Div. of Soc. Sciences, Univ. of TX-San Antonio	1977
DEW, Edward Chairman, Dept of PS, Fairfield Univ., CT	1966	EL BASHIR, Mutasim Sudan	1967
DIONISOPOULOS, Allen No. Illinois Univ., DeKalb	1960	ELDEN, J. Maxwell Director, Inst. for Soc. Research in Industry, Tech. Univ. of Norway	1976
DONOGHUE, James Univ. of Wisconsin	1949	ELEAZU, Uma Oke Afro-American Studies Program, Univ. of MD	1969
DOUMAS, Christos L. Univ. of WI-Madison	1963	ERIE, Steven PS Dept, UC-San Diego	1975
DRESANG, Dennis L. Director of Ctr for Public Policy & Admin., Univ. of WI-Madison	1971	ESTERLINE, John U.S. Information Agency	1950
DUQUE, Fernando Central Amer. Inst. of Public Admin., San Jose, Costa Rica	1978	FAIRCHILD, Donald L. Georgia State Univ.,	1968

Name	Year	Name	Year
FEIGENBAUM, Harvey B. George Washington Univ.	1981	GAVRE, William Mark PS Dept, Univ. of UT	1979
FERBER, Mark (deceased) Washington, D.C.: Special Asst for Govt Relations	1964	GAYLE, Dennis J. PS and Bus. Admin., Univ. of Alabama	1982
FERGUSON, Jenniellen deceased	1957	GERSTEIN, Robert PS Dept, UCLA	1967
FISHEL, Jeff Amer. Univ., Wash., D.C.	1971	GINNSBURGS, George Distinguished Prof of Foreign and Comp. Law, School of Law, Rutgers Univ.	1959
FLAMMANG, Janet Univ. of Santa Clara	1980	GOLDMAN-SOLINGEN/Etel	1987
FLEET, Michael Marquette Univ.	1971	GOLDSMITH, Jack Dept of Pub. Admin., CSU-Bakersfield	1970
FLETCHER, Andrea Jane Director, Pol Studies Ctr Univ of La Verne	1978	GOLDSTEIN, Judith Lynn PS Dept., Stanford Univ.	1983
FOSTER, Julian F.S. CSU-Fullerton	1963	GONZALEZ, Edward PS Dept, UCLA	1966
FREEDMAN, Leonard Dean, Univ. Extension, UCLA	1959	GONZALEZ, Franklin	1952
FRIEDLAND, Edward I. Dept of PS, SUNY Stony Brook	1968	GOOCH, Herbert Elmer	1977
FRY, Earl Howard Director of Int'l Educ. and Canadian Studies; SUNY Plattsburgh	1976	GOODRICH, James A. School of Bus. & Pub. Admin., Univ of the Pacific, Stockton	1979
FUNSTON, Richard Dean of Faculty Affairs San Diego State	1970	GOODMAN, Robert	1968
GALLAGHER, John	1963	GORDON, Walter L. Private law practice and part-time teaching, UCLA Law School	1981
GARRIS, Jerome H. Dean of Students and Prof, Claremont- McKenna College	1972	GRAEFFE, Catherine Dept of Pub Admin, USC	1977
		GRIFFIN, Harold H. Wash. representative Family Health Program, Wash., D.C.	1977

Name	Year	Name	Year
GRODY, Harvey PS Dept, CSU-Fullerton	1971	HOLM, John D. PS Dept, Cleveland State Univ.	1969
GURTOV, Melvin UC-Riverside	1970	HORNA, Dagmar	1954
GUZMAN, Ralph UC-Santa Cruz (deceased)	1970	HOUGH, Richard Fletcher Center of Law and Diplomacy	1957
GYORGY, Andrew Inst. for Sino-Soviet Studies, George Wash. Univ., Washington, D.C.	1943	HUNTER, Douglas	1969
HAMMOND, Harley R. Real estate broker, Salt Lake City	1976	HYMAN, Drew Coll. of Human Development, Penn State	1975
HANNA, William J. Univ. of MD, College Park	1962	ISOARDI, Steven Louis	1986
HARDY, Leroy CSU-Long Beach	1955	JABBER, Fuad (Paul) VP-Banker's Trust of NY	1974
HARRIS, Louis Distinguished Prof, Kent State Univ., OH	1956	JACOB, Abel Dept of PS, York Coll., City Univ. of NY	1969
HART, Ronald L.	1974	JOECK, Neil Herman A. Livermore Lab	1986
HARVEY, Richard CSU-Los Angeles	1960	JOHNSON, Kenneth	1963
HAZARD, Elizabeth Houghton Staff, UCSB	1987	JOHNSTON, Robert Dept of PS, Georgia State Univ., Atlanta	1968
HEISLER, Martin Dept of Govt & Pol., Univ. of MD, College Park	1969	JORDAN, Gerald Prof. Emeritus Dept of Govt, Claremont Grad School	1942
HERZOG, Stephen J. Deceased	1967	JUILLARD, Joelle R. Dir., Program for the Study of Women and Men in Society, USC	1973
HOCHWALD, Miriam R. Ohio University	1971	KANTOR, Harry Prof Emeritus, Marquette Univ., Milwaukee	1952
HODY, Cynthia PS Dept., Univ. of Maryland, Baltimore	1986	KANZELBERGER, Michael Consultant — Hughes Communication & Rand	1982
HOINACKI, Lee Cobden, IL	1978		

Name	Year	Name	Year
KARAL, Ibrahim Dept of Humanities, Middle East Tech. Univ., Ankara, Turkey	1967	KRONE, Robert M. USAF Norton AFB, San Bernardino	1972
KEARNEY, Robert Syracuse Univ., Foreign & Comp. Studies Program	1963	KUMMER, Charles deceased	1939
KENNEY, John P. Dept of Criminal Justice, CSU-Long Beach	1963	LAMARE, James Univ. of TX, El Paso	1975
KING, Paul E. Research worker, Henrietta Szold Inst., Jerusalem	1975	LAMARE, Judith L. Senate Office of Research, Sacramento	1973
KIRLIN, John Olson Chair, Public- Private Entrepreneurship, School of Pub. Adm., USC	1969	LAMOUNIER, Bolivar Dir., Inst. de Estudos Economicos, Socialis e Politicos, Sao Paulo	1974
KITCHEN, James Dir., Schl of Pub. Admin and Urban Studies, CSU-San Diego	1955	LAWSON, Fred Haley Dept of Govt, Smith Coll.	1982
KLERRUU, Wilbert A.	1962	LEAVELLE, Arnaud B. deceased	1941
KLORMAN, Ricardo deceased	1971	LEE, Chae Jin PS Dept, Univ. of Kansas	1966
KNARR, John Richard PS, Manchester Coll., Indiana	1976	LEMARCHAND, Rene Univ. of Fl, Gainesville	1963
KNIGHT, Kathleen M. PS Dept, Univ. of KY	1980	LEU, Christopher A. CSU-Northridge	1973
KRANZDORE, Richard Cal Polytech, San Luis Obispo	1973	LEVINE, Victor T. Washington Univ., St. Louis	1961
KROLL, Morton PS and Pub. Affairs, Univ. of WA, Seattle	1952	LEWIS, John W. PS Dept, Stanford	1961
		LITTLE, Donald R. No. IL Univ., DeKalb	1965
		LOIRIA, Angelo L.L. Univ. of Khartoum, Sudan	1969
		LOVRICH, Nicholas Dept of PS, WA State Univ., Pullman, WA	1971

Name	Year	Name	Year
MACARTNEY, John D. USAF, Colorado Springs	1975	MCHARGUE, Daniel S. retired	1949
MACHII, Kazuro	1972	MEYERS, B. David Dept of PS, Univ. of NC at Greensboro	1973
MADSEN, Douglas K. Dept of PS Univ. of Iowa	1973	MILLER, Steven D. Security Pacific Bank, Los Angeles	1981
MANYAK, Terrel G. Dept of Bus. Admin., CSU-San Bernardino	1976	MILLICAN, Edward National Univ., San Diego	1975
MARCHAND, Donald A. Dept of Govt & Int'l Studies; also, Assoc Dir., Bureau of Govt Research & Service, Univ of SC, Columbia, SC	1976	MOOS, Malcolm deceased	1943
MARENIN, Otwin Univ. of Colorado, Boulder	1973	MOZINGO, David P. Cornell	1973
MARQUIS, Lucian Dept of PS, Pitzer Coll, Claremont	1959	MUELLER, John Dept of PS, Univ. of Rochester, NY	1965
MARSHALL, Mrs. Dale R. Dept of PS, UC-Davis	1969	MUSOLE, Lyndon P. Portland State Univ.	1959
MAULLIN, Richard Pres., MCR Geothermal Corp, Santa Monica	1972	MYERS, David J. Dept of PS, Penn State Univ.	1969
MAVALANKAR, Anand Research Assoc, Indian Inst. of Mgt	1984	NAHAS, Maridi Dept of Govern. Hamilton College, NY	1985
MCBRIDE, Conrad L. Chm of PS, Univ of CO	1962	NATAF, Daniel University of Maryland, College Park	1987
MCBRIDE, Joel P. CSU-Sacramento	1969	NEHER, Clark D. Dept of PS, No. IL Univ., DeKalb	1969
MCCUNE, Ellis E. Pres., CSU-Hayward	1957	NEHRING, Earl A. Dept of PS, Univ. of KS, Lawrence	1958
MCDONALD, Ronald H. Chm, Dept of PS, The Maxwell Schl, Syracuse Univ., NY	1963	NEWHOUSE, Margaret L. Scripps Coll., Claremont	1975
MCEVOY, Sharlene Ann Lawyer in New Haven	1985	NICKEL, Sharon Pitzer Coll., Claremont	1974
		NEILSSON, Gunnar School of IR, USC	1966

Name	Year	Name	Year
NJAKAR, Mazi E. deceased	1975	PETERSON, Sophia PS Dept, W. VA Univ.	1969
NWANKWO, Godson	1986	PORRO, Jeffrey D. in Washington, D.C.	1975
O'DONNELL, Paul J.	1981	PRATHER, George M.	1978
OSUJI, Ozodi	1982	PURCELL, John Salomon Bros. NYC	1974
O'HARA, Michael Dept of PS, CSU- Dominguez Hills	1971	QUEEN, John Robert	1985
OKUMU, John University College, Nairobi, Kenya	1965	RAMET, Pedro PS Dept, Univ. of WA, Seattle	1981
OSTROM, Elinor PS Dept, Indiana Univ., Bloomington	1964	RASCH, Ronald	1974
OSTROM, Vincent A. PS Dept, Indiana Univ, Bloomington	1950	REJAI, Mostafa Dept of PS, Miami Univ., Oxford, OH	1964
PAGE, Barbara	1973	RIES, John Charles PS Dept, UCLA	1962
PALETZ, David PS Dept, Duke Univ.	1970	RIGBY, Gerald Director, Criminal Justice Program; Prof, PS & Criminal Justice, Bowling Green State Un., OH	1960
PARISH, Hayward Formerly UCLA Dean of Students	1958	RISKE, Roger Educational Trust Consultants, Los Angeles	1979
PATEL, Hasmukhrai Chm, PS Dept, Univ. of Rhodesia	1977	ROBERTSON, O. Zeller PS Dept, Univ. of S. Dak.	1969
PATTERSON, Beeman PS Dept, Kent State Univ.	1976	ROBINSON, James L. PS Dept, Livingston College, Rutgers Univ.	1976
PEARSON, Marjorie L. Analyst, L.A. County Health Services	1981	ROSEN, Stanley PS Dept, USC	1979
PELED, Yoav Dept of PS, Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem	1982	ROSENBLOOM, Sandra Grad Program in Community & Regional Plng, Univ. of TX-Austin	1975
PERLMAN, Ellis B. Chm, PS Dept., Univ. of MI-Flint	1967		

Name	Year	Name	Year
SACKS, Paul M. President, Multinational Strategies, NYC	1974	SIMMONS, Robert R. Univ. of Guelph, Ontario, PS Dept	1972
SADOWSKI, Yahya M. Dept of PS, UC-Berkeley	1984	SLOCUM, Prisilla Hunter College, N.Y.	1986
SALEM, Claude Issac Consultant, Office of Rural Dvlpmt and Dvlpmt Adm., U.S. Agency for Int'l Dvlpmt, Dept of State, Wash. D.C.	1975	SMITH, Gary D. AmConGen — Box 2 Amerika Haus APO NY 09069	1977
SALTZSTEIN, Alan L. PS, and Dir, Pub Adm, CSU-Fullerton	1972	SMITH, Kenneth PS Dept, Willamette Univ., Oregon	1960
SANDLER, Ake	1950	SMOOKLER, Helene V. Attorney, LA	1976
SARVASY, Wendy Women's Studies Inst. San Jose State	1978	SPARROW, Roy L. Prog. in PA, NYU	1976
SCHAAR, John UC-Santa Cruz	1954	STEGENGA, James PS Dept Purdue Univ	1966
SCHIER, Richard Dept of Govt, Franklin & Marshall Coll, Lancaster, PA; Assoc Natl Affairs Editor of USA-Today PA pol. analyst, ABC-TV	1951	STEWART, William A.	1972
SCHULTZ, Christine Santa Monica City College	1986	STIPAK, Brian A. Portland State	1976
SCHUTZ, Barry Res. Consultant, Rand Corp	1972	STODDARD, Michael M. Stoddard Chevrolet, Albany, OR	1969
SHAPIRA, Yoram D. Dept of Spanish & Latin Amer Studies, Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem	1973	STOKES, William deceased	1943
SHERWOOD, Foster H. retired	1942	STRYKER, Richard Dept of PS, IN Univ.	1970
SILVERTHORNE, C. Allan Self-employed consultant	1986	SWANKE, Wayne E. Admin Asst., First Interstate Bank	1981
		TARLTON, Charles Chm, PS Dept, SUNY, Albany, NY	1963
		THOMAS, Raju PS Dept, Marquette Univ., Milwaukee	1976
		THOMAS, Theodore H. Univ. Coordinator, USC, Bahrain Project	1977

Name	Year	Name	Year
THOMPSON, George USAF, CO Springs	1973	WUEST, John J. PS Dept. W. WA State Coll, Bellingham, WA	1949
TURNER, Lonnie S. CSU-Northridge	1972	YOUNG, Charles E. Chancellor, UCLA	1960
URQUHART, Donald PS Dept CSU-Long Beach	1957	ZELMAN, Walter Exec Dir, Common Cause Citizens Lobby, Los Angeles	1971
VAN HORNE, Winston PS Dept. OH State Univ.	1972	ZELNIKER, Shimshon Dept of Near East & East African Hist., Tel Aviv Univ.	1970
WALKER, Robert OK State Univ.	1958	ZUERCHER, Fred PS Dept Univ. of So. Dakota	1969
WALLACE, James P. PS Dept. E. WA State Univ.	1967		
WALLEN, Linda M. Schl of PA, USC	1976		
WARREN, Robert Univ. of Delaware	1963		
WESCHLER, Louis F.	1966		
WIDES, Jeffrey W. Systems Programmer, SW Bell, Univ. City, Mo	1972		
WILSON, Franklin L. PS Dept, Purdue Univ.	1969		
WISE, Sidney Dept of Govt, Franklin & Marshall Coll, Lancaster, PA	1960		
WISEBERG, Laurie S. Exec Dir of Human Rts Internet, Washington, D.C.	1973		
WISTE, Richard PS Dept, NO IL Univ.	1970		
WONGNOM, Radom PS Dept, Thammasat Univ., Bangkok, Thailand	1980		
WOOD, Ellen M. PS Dept. Glendon Coll, Toronto	1970		