POLIMETRICS LAB PROVIDES VALUABLE TRAINING, RESEARCH ASSISTANCE

One of the primary reasons the Department of Political Science was designated as a Center of Excellence within the University (Post Script, September 1984) is the amount of effort and funding it commits to the training of its students. Indeed, through its Polimetrics Laboratory, the Department provides the type of training and research assistance that can only be found in a few of the country’s top political science departments.

“The political science department has allocated an extraordinary amount of resources to the Polimetrics Laboratory which is a facility that provides training for its students utilizing up-to-date technology in data collection, data archiving and data processing,” Professor Aage Clausen, director of the Polimetrics Laboratory, explained. “Very few if any political science departments provide such a large amount of training and support for this kind of service,” he added.

In terms of the type of training provided, Clausen said that students are exposed to Polimetrics in at least one of two ways. Specifically, most students, the majority of whom are in the graduate program, are enrolled in classes that require computer utilization, constructing and conducting surveys, data collection and data analysis. They receive computer instruction from lab assistants and are provided with step-by-step instruction on how to carry out their class or individual research projects. The other way in which students are exposed to training is through employment in the lab. That is, the Department typically funds six to seven graduate research assistants who work in the three main divisions of the lab: archives, computations and survey. In addition, there is usually a student assigned to supervise and assist in the Political Analysis Lab (PAL) which provides people with terminals so that they can get on the University’s mainframe computer.

Archives is a depository for a very large number of data sets which are secured from the Inter-University Consortium of Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at Ann Arbor, Michigan. As a subscriber to the Consortium, the Department receives data sets available in several areas of research including politics, economics, sociology, demography, and education. It is the responsibility of the student archivists to make data sets available and to show people how to access them. They are also charged with the maintenance of archive materials.

Those employed in the computations section are primarily responsible for providing instructional support for faculty and students conducting research, especially for Departmental or class projects. The survey section employs students who assist people with any and/or all aspects of survey research. This assist-

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Alumni Spotlight: ALUMNUS PRACTICES WHAT HE TEACHES

It is rare when students of politics are privileged to sit in the classroom of a professor who is also an active participant in the subject of his lectures. What is even more uncommon is when that teacher serves in the same body of government as three of his former students. Such is the case of Representative Vernon Cook (BA ’51), assistant majority floor leader in the Ohio House of Representatives and associate professor of political science at the University of Akron. “It is one thing to read about politics, but it’s quite another to be actively involved in authenticating your understanding,” Representative Cook asserted.

Having taught political science for the past 30 years and participated in electoral politics for the past 16 years, including 12 years as a state legislator, Representative Cook offers the students in his state politics course the insight of one who is actively involved in the management of the state. And it is quite apparent that he has had a great influence on his students, evidenced by the fact that so many of them have chosen public careers. In fact, he said that he runs into former students of his all over the country who are now officeholders or members of various interest groups. “To the extent that I have had any influence on their career choices, I take a good deal of pride in the number of my former students who are involved in making or influencing public policy,” he said.

Three former students of whom Representative Cook is particularly proud are Ohio State Senator Paul Gillmor, who is also president of the Ohio Senate; Ohio State Senator David Hobson; and Ohio State Representative Bill Batchelder. Cook, a Democrat, taught all three in the 1950’s at Ohio Wesleyan University and said that “all three are conservative Republicans.” He added in a joking manner that “I may have motivated them to enter public service, but I was ineffective in helping them make the right party selection.”

While a student at OSU, Cook said that there were several faculty members who had a “substantial influence in focusing my interest in public service.” These professors included Henry Spencer, Harvey Mansfield, E. Allen Helms and Har-
VIEWPOINT

"IS DEMOCRACY POSSIBLE IN AN AGE OF INTERDEPENDENCE?"

BY CHADWICK F. ALGER
OSU Department of Political Science

It is now commonplace to recognize that the world is becoming more interdependent. Evidence of this fact is the origin of our tape recorders, TVs, automobiles, shoes and watches, the dependence of our jobs on exports and the distant origin of so many things we consume daily — petrol, tea, coffee, oranges and shrimp to name only a few. Indeed, people throughout the world are immersed in a sea of transactions with distant places throughout each day.

Unfortunately, most people have very little understanding of the world-wide political, economic and social systems that shape their daily life, affecting the price of goods, the rate of unemployment, the kinds of jobs that are available and even the possibility that nuclear weapons may fall on their neighborhoods. This is largely due to the fact that international affairs have traditionally been handled by a small elite. It is widely assumed that foreign affairs are too complex and difficult for ordinary people to understand. It is also believed that foreign affairs, because they are concerned with national security, must be handled by a small group of experts veiled in secrecy.

These assumptions are now being challenged because it is becoming increasingly clear that foreign affairs is no longer something that can be separated from other issues of public policy, such as agriculture, health, education, energy, employment, economic development and environment. All of these areas of policy have very significant international dimensions. This makes it obvious that democracy is not possible without widespread knowledge about and participation in foreign affairs. Obviously, this is not yet widely understood because tradition has produced considerable public ignorance about foreign affairs and only slight participation in decision-making on foreign affairs. As a result, the foreign policies of most countries tend not to serve the needs of most of the people. Worldwide expenditures on arms, now over $500 billion, is an obvious example of the inability of national governments throughout the world to serve the needs of their people.

Despite the limitations that tradition places on public participation in foreign affairs, there are now counter tendencies. Prominent examples today are peace movements and the nuclear freeze movement. Increasingly these movements are not just opposing specific policies and weapons but are also educating people about the capabilities of weapons and the implications of different military strategies. There are also movements for converting specific weapons production facilities to peaceful purposes. Some of these movements have made detailed calculations on the impact of reconversion on local economies and the potential of conversion for satisfying human needs, including employment.

The Anti-Apartheid movement has brought pressure on banks and corporations to withdraw from South Africa. Amnesty International is a citizens movement attempting to implement UN human rights conventions, particularly with respect to imprisonment and torture of political prisoners. Significantly, the primary mode of organization in Amnesty International is small groups in local communities who work toward the release of specific prisoners in other countries. The INF act campaign has been quite successful in changing the infant formula marketing practices of the Nestle Corporation in the Third World. A new approach toward citizen involvement in the U.S. is a movement that takes groups of citizens to Central America to see conditions for themselves, so as to overcome the dependence of citizens on indirect information from government officials and journalists.

These citizen movements reflect a growing willingness of people to challenge the foreign policies of national governments and of corporations. Nevertheless, they do not yet represent a fundamental change in citizen participation in foreign policymaking. Movements such as the peace and anti-nuclear movements tend to grow and decline in response to the world situation. Other movements tend to focus only on a single issue, such as changing Nestle marketing practices, release of specific political prisoners or change in policy toward a specific country. These movements are not seeking permanent and fundamental change in how the foreign policies of national governments and corporations are made.

People in communities throughout the industrialized countries have also become involved in world affairs through a variety of activities helping people in the Third World. These activities are primarily involved in emergency relief and development aid. This too sometimes involves service abroad. Somewhat similar are widespread efforts to settle refugees in industrialized countries, helping them to get housing, education and jobs in many local communities. A limitation of much of this activity — continued on page 3

POLIMETRICS LAB

continued from page 1

uce may include conducting an entire survey from questionnaire construction to data analysis, or it may just entail certain steps in the survey process such as setting up interview schedules, drawing samples, or coding. Members of the lab are presently involved in conducting a 1984 presidential post-election study, the results of which will be published in the next issue of Post Script.

The history of how the Polimetrics lab came into existence is an interesting one. "It was a time of great change and growth," according to Professor Lawrence Herson, who was chairman (1962-69) when the Department was undergoing modernization." Herson explained that with the advent of the behavioral revolution in the discipline and the call for a "more scientific" political science, he felt that the Department needed such a laboratory as a teaching and research tool. "I felt that the faculty should establish contact with the political world and we needed a facility for training and research activity," he said.

Herson initiated the lab in 1963 with a grant from the National Science Foundation for the purchase of equipment which consisted of a Morrow/Manchester electric calculator and an IBM card sorter and key puncher. The original name of the facility was the Numerical Computation Laboratory and "little by little the Department began to add electronic equipment," he explained. It was under the Department's present chair, Professor Randall Ripley, that the facility was renamed and has grown to its present status.

The other full-time staff members employed in Polimetrics are Nora Groves, research associate, and Senior Computer Specialist James Ludwig, who provides consultation and writes programs for the lab.
HAROLD WASHINGTON TO DELIVER KEYNOTE ADDRESS AT BLACK POLITICAL SCIENTISTS CONVENTION HERE AT OSU

Chicago Mayor Harold Washington and a tribute to the nation's first black mayors will highlight the 15th National Conference of Black Political Scientists, April 10-13 at the Parke Hotel, I-71 and Morse Road.

The event, hosted by the OSU Department of Black Studies and the Black Political Science Student Association, is expected to be attended by over 500 political scientists, politicians, and activists from across the country.

The conference theme, "A Changing Environment of Black Politics: Research, Activism, and Political Transformation" reflects the need for academic scholars and community activists to come together in designing a new approach for black politics in the 1980's. Consequently, a wide range of educational and political workshops will be conducted. Among the topics to be addressed will be constitutional law, community development, civil rights politics in the 1980's, black political parties, non-academic careers for political scientists, third world politics, and international relations.

Conference registration is $35 for students and $45 for nonstudents. For more information and to register, contact Ms. Yolanda Robinson, Department of Black Studies, The Ohio State University, (614) 422-3700.

ALUMNI SPOTLIGHT
continued from page 1

vey Jaffe. After earning his B.A. in 1951, Cook was enrolled in the Department's graduate program from 1952 to 1955 and remembers that Samuel Dubois Cook, a former student of the "Alumni Spotlight" (Post Script, June 1984), was his contemporary.

Beginning his teaching career at Ohio Wesleyan University, Cook has also taught at Western Reserve University (now Case Western Reserve), Kansas State University, and has been at the University of Akron since 1965. He initially entered politics when he was elected to the Summit County Charter Committee in 1969. Since he was teaching politics, he reasoned that "it seemed natural to get on the charter commission to establish home rule for the county." And although the charter was rejected, the political arena intrigued him; therefore, he ran (unsuccessfully) for the state legislature in 1970 and was elected on his second attempt in 1972.

A resident of Cuyahoga Falls, Representative Cook serves the people of the 43rd House District in northwest Summit County. In addition to his duties as assistant majority floor leader, he is a member of the Rules Committee, Financial Appropriations, State Government, Ethics Committee and Elections, Land Conveyance and Township Committees. He also serves on the Joint Committee on Agency Rule Review. The author of the legislation establishing the Ohio Administrative Code and the Joint Committee on Agency Rule Review, Cook has served as chairman and vice chairman of that committee for the past six years.

He and his wife, Sharon, daughter, Julie, and sons, Richard and Thomas live in Cuyahoga Falls.

Cook says that the most important contribution he feels he has made to his students is "the combination of teaching and perhaps motivating them to develop not only an understanding of the political process, but also the eagerness to participate".

VIEWPOINT
continued from page 2

is that, to a large degree, people involved are only responding to the failures of national governments and the inter-state system. By helping the hungry, poor and homeless they are treating symptoms but not causes. The growing development education movement may eventually empower people for more active participation in foreign economic policy-making. But presently few understand the ways in which national governments and the inter-state system contribute to the human suffering to which they are responding. Few people tend to organize to challenge the state policies that create the victims they are trying to help.

Another limitation of the activities we have been describing is the fact that participation tends to be limited to a small percentage of the people, those who have the most education and those who are in the middle and upper income levels. This limitation is widely recognized and many movements, whether they involve disarmament, economic policy or human rights, have attempted to reach out to other sectors of society. But these efforts have had little success.

Some see the growth in international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), now numbering some 4600, as a significant indicator of growing opportunities for people to directly participate in world affairs. This is partly true. On the other hand, many INGOs are in reality federations of national organizations. And it is usually the case that national participation in INGOs is carried out by a small elite in the national office — labor unions in the United States are a good example — with very limited participation of rank and file members. In this sense the practices of NGOs often mirror those of states in that the "foreign minister" of a national NGO is often as distant from the membership as is the minister of foreign affairs.

Any effort to significantly broaden public participation in policy-making in both governmental and non-governmental agencies involved in world affairs must challenge deeply ingrained traditions. First, it is necessary to overcome the false sense of isolation from the world felt by many people, by making their worldwide involvements explicit and visible. Paramount in such an approach is providing people with information on their daily encounters with the whole world, and those of other people and organizations in their local community. A false sense of isolation can be dissipated by information on local involvement in the world through trade, investment, tourism, health, migration, communications, education, the arts, sports and the environment, to name only a few. This information must vividly portray local involvement in the world. Traditional national statistics are not very useful because they obscure local variation and because they are too abstract. Local involvement in the world must be made concrete and transparent.

Second, as local people acquire greater knowledge about their place in the world, they will begin to perceive issues that are significant to them. Some issues will concern foreign impact on their community. Other issues will be caused by the impact of locally based organizations and corporations in cities and towns in other countries. These issues will create a foreign policy agenda that is responsive to the expressed needs, interests and values of the people, rather than an agenda responsive to "national interest" as defined by a few.

Third, debate and action on these issues must be on the agendas of numerous local organizations. This must include not only organizations created specifically to deal with international issues but must also include all local organizations concerned with public policy — unions, religious groups, consumer groups, environmental groups, social justice groups, etc. As they come to fully understand their community's place in the world, local groups con-
CAMPUS NOTES

FACULTY NEWS

PION-BERLIN JOINS FACULTY

David Pion-Berlin, a Latin-Americanist who earned his doctorate from the Graduate School of International Studies at the University of Denver, joined the Department's faculty as an assistant professor in January.

Adjusting quite well to his new environment, Pion-Berlin said that he appreciates the advantages that the University and the Department have to offer in terms of the research facilities, fellow faculty members who are supportive of research efforts, and the large variety of students. And although he and Catherine Conaghan (who came last Autumn, Post Script, Sept. 1984) are the only Latin Americanists on the faculty, he explained that he is "finding some interesting similarities in (his) research efforts and those of faculty in other areas."

A former research associate at the Center for Latin American Studies at the University of California-Berkeley (1984), one of Pion-Berlin's current research projects involves the study of the International Monetary Fund and the impact of ideas developed within the IMF on the formulation of specific policies within those third world nations which borrow money from the IMF. In addition, he is studying the reasons for the fall of military rule in Argentina. (1976-1984) by looking at the military regime's internal dynamics and factors that led to its demise. His publications include a chapter entitled "The Political Economy of State Repression in Argentina" in The State as Terrorist: The Dynamics of Governmental Violence and Repression (George Lopez and Michael Stohl, eds.; Greenwood Press, 1984).

Pion-Berlin is teaching courses in comparative politics (concentrating on Latin American countries), U.S. Foreign Policy as it relates to Latin America, and a theory and issues course which deals with political repression, theories of the state and the nature and behavior of the military in politics. His method of teaching involves challenging students to reach their maximum potential. "I don't believe in reaching for the lowest common denominator," he explained. "I enjoy teaching at a rigorous level, shooting slightly above the students' heads but not so far that I lose them in abstraction. I challenge them to think and make complex issues understandable. Realizing that enough students are comprehending makes this type of teaching method worthwhile."

In terms of career opportunities for future Latin Americanists, Pion-Berlin, who was also the recipient of a post-doctoral fellowship from the Institute for the Study of World Politics (1984) and a National Science Foundation Dissertation Research Grant (1983-84), said that he sees a growing demand for Latin Americanists especially in light of the recent Central America crisis. He advises students who want to pursue careers along this line to become fluent in Spanish or Portuguese and to secure funding to conduct research in Latin America.

Earning his B.A. from Colgate University (1974), and his M.A. from the Graduate School of International Studies, University of Denver (1981), Pion-Berlin has also taught at Colgate and the University of Denver and was a research assistant for the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, D.C.

DR. CHADWICK F. ALGER attended an international workshop on "Peace Research, Public Opinion and Adult Education" organized by the Center for Peace Research Coordination of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in Budapest, Hungary, December 11-13, 1984. He presented a paper on "Adult Education for Peace - continued on page 5

VIEWPOINT

continued from page 3

cerned with public policy will be less inclined to perpetuate the false separation of domestic issues from international issues.

It is obvious that liberating people for full participation in world affairs will require a substantial change in education, research and media. International education must begin with courses on local involvement in the world so that the false sense of isolation that comes from education based primarily on national government activities and national statistics is overcome. This will, of course, require a revolution in international relations research. The basic subjects of research should be individuals and organizations in local communities. Research must confront policy issues faced by individuals and organizations in local communities. Research will still be needed on a country's place in the world, both for the use of citizens and national officials. But this should no longer be the primary occupation of international relations research and teaching.

The approach we advocate would make citizens more competent to participate in policy-making on significant issues of public policy, all of which have an international dimension. It would also facilitate sustained public participation in international issues, instead of the occasional involvement reflected in the cyclical rise and fall of peace movements. And it would create a new foreign policy agenda that is more responsive to the actual needs, interests and values of people. This broader involvement could also stimulate creativity in the development of new approaches to global problems. To suggest one example, we would expect security policies to be more concerned with the basic needs of people in the cities and towns of the world and to be less likely to seek security through excessive investment in weapons primarily intended to destroy cities.

Up to the present time design for future worlds have largely been the product of a handful of scholars, government officials and business leaders. The widespread participation in world affairs that we foresee would stimulate many more people to develop visions of future worlds. We would expect visions of new kinds of cooperation among towns and cities engaged in trade, in scientific, educational and technological exchange and in an array of cultural and information exchanges. These visions might also provide for direct representation of towns and cities (or groups of towns and cities) in regional international organizations, or even in the United Nations itself.

This does not mean that nations who satisfy the need of people to identify with a larger community, perhaps by sharing a common language, religion, culture and history, would no longer be useful. But it would mean that states would no longer be able to control the external relations of a nation without public participation and approval. And it would mean that people would acquire new means for achieving security. This competition among means might stimulate some states to do a better job of satisfying the needs of people than they now do.

Professor Chadwick F. Alger is with the OSU Mershon Center. This is a summary of a speech to the 30th Anniversary Meeting, Finnish United Nations Association - Helsinki, Finland, November 26, 1984.
1949

Sidney Gross (BA; LLB, joint program) is a professor in the Department of Journalism and Mass Communications at New York University. He will take over as chairman in August.

1950

Saul Seigel (BA) is vice president for development and planning at Hebrew Union College—Jewish Institute of Religion in Cincinnati.

1957

Fred Stein (BA) is an Instructor at Kent State University in Kent, Ohio.

1960

Nancy E. Krody (BA) is managing editor of the Journal of Ecumenical Studies at Temple University in Philadelphia.

1966

Thomas C. Hone (BA) is a senior analyst at Delex Systems, Inc. in Arlington, Va. He is now finishing two special studies for the U.S. Air Force on “air superiority” campaigns in Korea and Vietnam. His article entitled “Game Theory and Symmetrical Arms Competition: The Dreadnought Race” was published in the Journal of Strategic Studies, June 1984.

1968

James N. Kreider (BA) is director of financial planning and analysis for the NWL Control Systems Division of Pneumo Corporation in Kalamazoo, Michigan.

1969

Dean F. Rust (MA) is a foreign affairs officer with the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in Washington, D.C.

1976

John E. Daunhausen (BA) is a lawyer with Packer, Stanbury, McGee, Babcock and Combs in Los Angeles. He and his wife Lynn have a new baby girl, Leigh Ann, born September 24, 1984.

1980

Dr. Ralph G. Carter (Ph.D.) is an assistant professor at Texas Christian University in Fort Worth, Texas.

—continued on Flap B
ROLL CALL
continued from Flap A

1981

Sue Roush Grubaugh (BA) is a personnel assistant with the Litel Telecommunications Corporation in Worthington, Ohio. She says that she is "excited about working for a fairly new, fast growing optics corporation."

1982

Melanie Oliver (BA) is chief clerk for the Subcommittee on Separation of Powers in Washington, D.C.

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CORRECTION

It was erroneously published in the "Alumni Spotlight" column of the last Post Script (December, 1984) that Grace Fern Heck Faust was the first elected woman prosecutor in the country. However, Attorney Faust promptly brought it to my attention that I had made a mistake. It seems that Attorney Faust was not the first elected woman prosecutor in the U.S. Instead, she was the first elected woman prosecutor in Ohio, which is a distinction equally deserving of recognition and praise.

I deeply regret the error and apologize to Attorney Faust and readers for the mistake.

— MSB, Editor

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News (include any information on your work, promotions, career changes, marriage, family, publications, etc.)

CAMPUS NOTES

continued from page 4


DR. DAVID PION-BERLIN will be presenting a paper entitled "Military Descent and Redemocratization in Argentina: 1976-84" at the Latin American Association Meeting in Albuquerque, New Mexico, April 18-20.

DR. JOSEPH KRZUZEL has received an OSU Seed Grant to do a comparative study of neutral countries of Western Europe: Sweden, Finland, Switzerland, Austria. He will conduct research in Europe in April and May. He will also have an article entitled "Arms Control: What's Wrong With The Traditional Approach" published in The Washington Quarterly, Spring, 1985, and he had an op-ed piece entitled "What We're Risking at Geneva" published in a recent issue of the Los Angeles Times.

DR. R. WILLIAM LIDDLE co-chaired and presented a paper at a conference on the National Political Economy of Agrarian Development in Southeast Asia held in Chiang Mai, Thailand, January 10-13. The title of his paper was "The Politics of Agricultural Policy in Indonesia" and the conference was sponsored by the Joint Committee on Southeast Asia of the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies. Dr. Liddle's most recent publications include "Indonesia's Leadership: Sukarno and Soeharto" in Focus on Asian Studies, Winter, 1985 and "Soeharto's Indonesia: Personal Rule and Political Institutions," Pacific Affairs, Winter, 1985.

DR. RANDALL B. RIPLEY has published two new books, A More Perfect Union, 3rd edition, Dorsey Press (co-authors, Samuel Patterson and Roger Davidson) and Policy Analysis in Political Science, Nelson-Hall.

STUDENT NEWS

CALLENDER RECEIVES OUTSTANDING PAPER AWARD

LUCINDA (Cindy) CALLENDER, a doctoral student (all but dissertation), was awarded the Department's 1984 William Jennings Bryan Award for Outstanding Essay in American Government. In her paper, which was entitled "Partisanship: A Comparison of Alternative Predictors of the Vote", Ms. Callender developed a measure of partisanship based on attitude theory in social psychology. She compared the performance of her measure with other measures of partisanship which originated in political science. Research for the paper involved a telephone survey of a random sample of Columbus, Ohio residents during the 1983 mayoral race.

Ms. Callender, who earned her B.A. and M.A. degrees from the Department, is specializing in American Politics and Public Policy. She gratefully acknowledges the financial support she received from the Department of Political Science and the OSU Office of Minority Affairs to conduct her research.