Bureaucratic Hassles Complicate Mughan’s Arrival

It took Christopher Columbus 70 days to get from Europe to America. But that was only because he didn’t have to deal with the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Professor Anthony Mughan wasn’t so lucky. It took him 16 months to get from Australia to Ohio. The time in between was spent trying to persuade the I.N.S. to allow the newest member of the Department of Political Science faculty to enter the country.

“Almost everything that could go wrong did,” said department chairman Randall Ripley. “We were beginning to think he’d never get here.”

Mughan, a citizen of Great Britain, received and accepted an offer to become an associate professor of comparative studies at Ohio State in December 1986. At the time, he was teaching at the Australian National University in Canberra, Australia, on leave from his position on the faculty of the University of Cardiff in South Wales. He wanted to begin teaching in Columbus in September 1987, so department officials immediately initiated the process that must be carried out whenever a foreign citizen is hired to work in the States.

The two-stage procedure normally takes about nine or ten months. First, the hirers must convince the U.S. Department of Labor that their hiree is more suited to the job than any American candidate. If this hurdle is cleared, the I.N.S. conducts a thorough background check of the candidate, looking for evidence of employment problems, membership in subversive organizations, and serious medical or psychological troubles. If the record withstands this scrutiny, the individual is issued the coveted “green card” and granted permanent resident status in the United States.

“We thought that getting Mughan here by September would be cutting it close,” said Ripley. “But we were sure we’d be in good shape for the winter quarter.”

The first stage of the process went smoothly, for officials had no trouble proving that the University of Iowa Ph.D. was the most qualified applicant for the job. But in conducting its background check, the I.N.S. found what it considered an unforgivable black mark on Mughan’s record.

In 1982, the Liverpool native was awarded a Fulbright Scholarship that enabled him to spend 10 months teaching at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia. When his appointment ended in July 1985, he was awarded a Senior Research Fellowship that took him to the Australian National University. One of the requirements of the Fulbright program, which is administered by the U.S. Information Agency, is that an awardee return to his or her country of origin for two years after the term of the scholarship expires. Because Mughan had accepted the fellowship at ANU, he had only remained in Great Britain for 18 of the 24 required months. To I.N.S. officials, this obviously intentional disregard for administrative rules was intolerable. They refused to approve Mughan’s green card.

The difficulties of resolving this bureaucratic impasse were exacerbated by the structure of the telephone system maintained at the I.N.S. office in Lincoln, Nebraska, where all immigration matters are handled. The phones at this office are linked only to the government network and it is impossible for outsiders to call in. Thus, the only way that university officials could communicate with agency representatives was to call I.N.S. district office in Cincinnati; have someone there call the Lincoln office, then hope that the call would be returned some time in the next week.

“We were going crazy trying to get the matter settled,” said Ripley.

Eventually, thanks to the help of a number of university officials and to the substantial effort of Donald Sarff, an immigration specialist who serves on the staff of Ohio Sen. Howard Metzenbaum, the U.S.I.A. agreed to waive the last six months of Mughan’s Fulbright residency requirement, and the I.N.S. dropped its objections and issued him a green card. Sixteen months after he was hired, Mughan was finally able to start his new job.

He arrived in Columbus the first week of April, just after the start of the spring quarter.
Alumnus Spotlight
Continued from page 1

Jewish community felt compelled to respond when Jackson made his highly-publicized "Hymietown" statement.

"I was offended by the remark, but when Jackson apologized, I took a different approach from most people," she said. "Instead of talking at him through the media, I sat down and wrote him a letter. I told him I accepted his apology, and I proposed a plan of action for rebuilding bridges with the Jewish community in the next four years. I told him he had broader support in the white community than he thought if he could just reach it."

The letter was forwarded to Jackson and he called Mallett personally to discuss her ideas. Over the next few years, she became one of his personal advisors, offering insight on ways to broaden his base of support.

"In 1984, many of those who supported Jackson were 'fringe' people, and they made his ideas look more radical than they really are," she said. "Jackson's personal views are quite different. Domestically, his approach is much more conservative than most people think. His priorities are progressive, but he doesn't believe that throwing money at a problem will make it go away. He wants to invest in programs that will help people, but only if they really will accomplish their purpose."

As State Field Director, Mallett helped supervise the campaign's voter registration and get-out-the-vote drives. In the months before the May 3 primary, she traveled all over the state, speaking on Jackson's behalf to a variety of clubs and organizations.

Though Jackson lost the Democratic Ohio primary to Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis, Mallett was optimistic, for he won Franklin County and substantially increased his level of support from 1984. But she believes the results would have been far different if the Ohio primary had been before the New York primary, which Dukakis won by a broad margin.

"People in this country let the media do too much of their thinking," she said. "They give up too early and don't fully recognize the importance of voting for something they believe in."

Though her 12-hour-a-day pace has slowed in the aftermath of the primary, neither Mallett's relationship with Jackson nor her involvement in the 1988 presidential campaign had ended. She has been involved in the selection of delegates to the Democratic National Convention, and has helped coordinate a delegate fund-raiser. She plans to continue acting as Jackson's advisor and will serve as an at-large delegate at the convention, which will be held July 18-21 in Atlanta.

Mallett's long-time interest in politics and current events was evident during her years as a student in the Department of Political Science. As an undergraduate student in the university honor's program, the Toledo native wrote a thesis on the free speech movement taking place at the Ohio State. And for her master's thesis, she analyzed the civil rights policy process, tracking the course of the movement from its inception to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

After completing her master's degree, Mallett accepted a job as Assistant Residence Director at Wagner College in Staten Island, New York. She later worked as the Resident Supervisor and Campus Counselor at Notre Dame College, also in Staten Island.

In 1970, she moved to Washington D.C. to become a management intern with the Naval Air Systems Program. It was here that she got her first real exposure to the world of politics.

"I had a lot of time on my hands and needed something to keep me busy, so I decided to get involved in a volunteer internship program that would allow me to work with my congressman."

Her congressman was Ed Koch, now the mayor of New York City. Mallett worked as a volunteer on the New York Democrat's unsuccessful campaign for his present position in 1971, and when she decided to enter Georgetown Law School in 1975, became his legal assistant in Congress.

After receiving her law degree in 1979, Mallett joined the New York law firm of Shea & Gould; and when family matters required that she return to Ohio, joined the Columbus firm of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey. In 1983, deciding she needed a change from the private practice orientation, she became legal counsel for J.T.P. And she recently completed a book entitled "Progressive Common Sense: How Humane Policies Work in America's Self-Interest."

At present, Mallett is undecided whether to return to private law practice or to accept a position in state government. But she says she's glad she took advantage of the chance to get involved in the Jackson campaign.

"I knew if I passed up this opportunity, I would always regret it," she said.

Bureaucratic Hassles Complicate Mughan's Arrival
Continued from page 1

When he left Canberra, his wife Karen and their two children, Siân, 3, and Tomos, 1, returned to England to enjoy an extended visit with relatives. Mughan scarcely had time to unpack his lecture notes before the first meeting of his first class at Ohio State. But he hoped to get settled in before his family arrived later in the quarter.

"I need to buy a house and a car," he said.

Within the broad spectrum of comparative politics, Mughan specializes in the area of Western Europe. During the spring quarter, he taught a course that offered a comparative treatment of the governments of Great Britain, France and West Germany, and subsequent terms will teach classes dealing with political problems of the contemporary world and special problems of Western European politics.

He is currently engaged in two research projects, though he is still waiting for some of his data to arrive from Australia. The first project, which is nearly complete, is an analysis of the electoral factor of prime ministers in Australia and Great Britain, based on a 1987 election study. The second involves research of the relationship between electoral change and dissent in the British House of Commons.

Mughan received his undergraduate degree in French language and literature, and a masters degree in political sociology, from the University of Lancaster in northwest England. After completing his Ph.D. at Iowa in 1975, he was awarded a postdoctoral fellowship at the University of Strathclyde in Glasgow, and in 1976 accepted a regular teaching position at Cardiff, in South Wales.

He is the author of two books, Aid and Arms to the Third World, and Party and Participation in British Elections.
Endowment Account to be Established in Herson's Honor

With his retirement this spring after 33 years of service to The Ohio State University, Professor Lawrence J. Herson joins a select group of former faculty whose contributions to the Department of Political Science have been recognized by the establishment of an endowment account in their honor.

In the 79 years that political science has been taught as a separate discipline at Ohio State, only four other professors have received this distinction. They include Professor Henry Spencer, who founded the department in 1909 and served as its chairman until 1941; Professor Harvey Walker, who taught public administration, Professor Francis Aumann, who studied jurisprudence and constitutional law, and Professor Walter Shepard, a scholar of international law.

Herson joined the university faculty in 1955, and has taught courses in American political thought, public policy, urban politics and the philosophy of science. From 1962 to 1969, he served as chairman of the Department of Political Science, during which time he laid the groundwork for its development into one of the top programs in the nation. He also served as Dean for Undergraduate Programs for the College of Arts and Sciences and was responsible for developing and implementing a major curricular reform.

"Establishing a fund in Larry Herson's honor was the best and most lasting way we could acknowledge his many contributions to the department and the discipline at large," said department Chairman Randall B. Ripley.

Money contributed to the endowment accounts by alumni, faculty and friends of the Department of Political Science is used to bolster the quality of the education provided to undergraduate and graduate students. Its many uses include funding fellowships and student competitions, supporting research and publication activities, and enabling faculty and students to travel to conferences and conventions.

"The department is very grateful for the money generated by these funds," Ripley said.

To make a contribution to the Herson fund, or any of the other endowment accounts that benefit the Department of Political Science, simply designate the fund you wish to support and send your check either to the Department of Political Science or to The Ohio State University Development Fund, Department 0811, P.O. Box 16579, Columbus, Ohio 43216.

Two Department Faculty Members Receive Prestigious Fellowship

Professor Shibley Telhami and Professor Richard Herrmann of the Department of Political Science have been selected to receive the 1989 Council on Foreign Relations International Affairs Fellowship, an honor accorded annually to only five or six academics in the entire country.

The prestigious award acknowledges not only the talents of the two professors but also the increasing renown of the political science program at The Ohio State University, for it is highly unusual for two candidates to be chosen from the same institution.

Telhami, who was attending a conference in Washington D.C. when the fellowship recipients were announced in mid-April, said the word spread quickly that two of the winners were from Ohio State.

"Everyone I went, people were talking about it," he said.

Both Herrmann and Telhami were awarded the top financial payment allowance.

Faculty News

Professor Gregory Caldeira recently presented a lecture on "Organized Interests and Agenda-Setting in the Supreme Court" at the Federal Judicial Center in Washington D.C. He participated in several panels at the April meeting of Midwest Political Science Association in Chicago. He has been awarded a seed grant from The Ohio State University, and a grant from the American Philosophical Society.

Professor Kevin O'Brien will have an article on "Reforming the Chinese National People's Congress: Process and Obstacles" published in a forthcoming edition of Legislative Studies Quarterly.

Professor Shibley Telhami recently presented a paper entitled "A Structural Interpretation of Superpower Competition in the Middle East" at a meeting of the International Studies Association in St. Louis. His article, "The Case for a Unilateral American Initiative in the Middle East," was published in the March 20th edition of The Los Angeles Herald Examiner.

He also has participated in a number of recent conferences, including that of the Middle East Studies Association in Baltimore, the Institute for Near East Policy in Washington D.C. and Wilton Park Conference in London. At the latter, he made a presentation on Soviet policy in the Middle East to an association of foreign ministers from Western European states. And in addition to being awarded the Council on Foreign Relations Fellowship and a supplemental grant from the Ford Foundation, Telhami is also the recipient of a university seed grant.

Professor R. William Liddle was one of the authors of an article on "The New Order at the Height of its Power" which was published in the February edition of Asian Survey. In April, he attended a conference in Yogyaharta, Indonesia, on "Evaluating Regional Development in Indonesia."

Graduate Student News

Political Science graduate student Jim Bow who teaches in the School of Journalism, presented a paper on "Media Images of Asians and Asian-Americans: Historical Roots, California, 1913." at the 15th Annual Midwest Journalism History Conference, held April 23 at The Ohio State University.
What’s going on in your life? the 4,200 subscribers of Post Script want to know. Just complete and return the form on Page 5 of this issue.

Here’s the latest news from your former classmates:

1960
Stuart H. Levine (B.A.) of Roslyn, New York, is a partner in the law firm of Chasin, Levine and Ross, P.C.

James Caplinger (B.A.) of Unity, Maine, is the President and General Counsel of Unity College. He is also the president of the Maine Independent Colleges Association, the vice-president of the Maine Higher Education Council and a trustee of Bacon College in Muskogee, Oklahoma.

1964
Patrick McGrath (B.A.) of Westerville, Ohio, holds the position of Chief Counsel for the City of Columbus, and will compete for the office of Franklin County Common Pleas Court judge in the November 1988 election.

1969
Vivian Rivkin Friedman (B.A.) of New York, New York, recently retired from her post as Assistant District Attorney in the new York County District Attorney’s office to care for her daughter. She will return to the practice of law in the fall of this year.

Mark G. Gellar (B.A.) of McLean, Virginia, is an Assistant U.S. Attorney, Felony Prosecutor, with the U.S. Attorney's Office in Washington D.C.

1970
John F. Down (M.A.) of Medford, New Jersey, is a manager of Systems Support and Support Engineering for G.E./RCA division. He received his M.B.A. from Monmouth College in 1955.

1971
Murray Leipzig (B.A.) of Morris Plains, New Jersey, is a partner in the C.P.A. firm of Maglin, Miskin and Leipzig.

1972
John D. Stone (B.A.) of Bauston Lake, New York, is the President of Carpet Warehouse Corp., an Albany-based retail carpet chain.

1977
Benjamin Parks (B.A. 1971, M.A.) of Encinitas, California, is vice-president and counsel of the Great American First Savings Bank in San Diego, where he works in the bank's real estate and consumer loan service area.

Bruce E. Moon (B.A. 1972, M.A. 1974, Ph.D.) of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, is an assistant professor in the Department of International Relations at Lehigh University.

1980
Richard D. Ronk (B.A.) of Mansfield, Ohio, was recently named as a partner in the law firm of Calhoun, Benzin, Kademenos and Heichel, where he has worked since 1983. He is also the treasurer of the Richland County Bar Association.

Ralph G. Carter (M.A. 1977, Ph.D) of Dallas, Texas, is an assistant professor of political science at Texas Christian University. In January, he was honored for the second consecutive year by the Student Government as one of the top 10 "Best Professors" at the university.

1981
Sue (Roush) Grubaugh (B.A.) of Powell, Ohio, was recently promoted to the position of buyer for LCI Communications, Inc. of Worthington.

Leonard A. William Jr., Ph.D. of Manchester, Indiana, is an assistant professor in the Department of History and Political Science at Manchester College. He was recently promoted to the rank of associate professor, effective September 1988, and was granted tenure, effective September 1989. Williams is president of the Indiana Political Science Association for 1988-89, and was selected as a participant in a 1988 NEH Summer Seminar for College Teachers, to be held at the University of Southern California.

1985
Janet Raup (M.A.) of Columbus is a research and education specialist for the Ohio Judicial Conference within the Ohio Supreme Court.

Lorraine Seymour (B.A.) of Garfield, New Jersey, is an acting special services officer for The Presiding Bishop's Fund for World Relief.

1986
Glen Lines (B.A.) of Worthington, Ohio, is serving as a Peace Corps volunteers in Kangu, Zaire.

C.H. Paul Yang (M.A.) of Clifton, New Jersey, is an administrative manager for Nicotrix.

1987
William Eckols (Ph.D.) of Beltsville, Maryland, serves as the Federal and Legislative Affairs Officer for the American Psychological Association, where he acts as an advocate for the concerns and financial needs of research psychologists.

B. Welling Hall (Ph.D) of Columbus is an assistant professor of Political Science and Peace Studies at Earlham College in Richmond, Indiana. He was one of six North Americans selected by the Arms Control Association and the International Institute for Strategic Studies to attend a conference in Italy to discuss the effectiveness of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

Two Department Faculty Members Receive Prestigious Fellowship
Continued from page 3

able under the CFR program, and both also were accorded supplemental grants from the Ford Foundation to allow travel expenses.

In order to qualify for the fellowship program, an academic first must be nominated to apply, then must undergo a two-stage series of interviews in New York and Washington D.C. The handful who make it through the process are financed and placed for a year in a high-level government agency, where they learn first-hand about the national security process and share with policy administrators the benefit of their expertise.

Both Telhami and Herrmann expect to work with either the National Security Council or the Department of State, and will take leaves from their teaching positions to assume their posts next January. Telhami will serve as a consultant on American policy in the Middle East, and Herrmann will advise on Soviet-American relations, with emphasis on the development of collaborative approaches between the two governments for handling regional conflicts around the world.
What's new with you?

Help us keep in touch. We want to hear from you. By completing and returning this form, you can be assured of getting all future editions of Post Script. You can also keep your friends and colleagues informed of your career and interests.

Name ___________________________ Degree ___________ Year ___________

Home Address ___________________________ City ___________________________ State ___________ Zip ___________

Home Phone ___________________________

Employer ___________________________

Street ___________________________ City ___________________________ State ___________ Zip ___________

Position or Job Title ___________________________

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

---

Ohio State Faculty, Students Turn Out for Midwest

The streets of Chicago might well have been the paths of the Oval for all the folks from Ohio State University who traveled to the Windy City in April for the annual meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association.

More than a dozen faculty members from the Department of Political Science presented papers and participated in roundtable discussions at the convention, as did several from other departments of the university. In addition, two political science graduate students presented papers, and a number of others attended to get a foretaste of the academic life. The conference was held April 14-16 at the Chicago Hilton and Towers.

Professor Brian Pollins presented a paper entitled “Does Trade Still Follow the Flag?: A Model of International Diplomacy and Commerce” to a panel concerned with Conflict and Cooperation: the United States and Stabilization of the Global Economy. He was also chairman of a panel on International Political Economy and a discussant on a panel dealing with Applications of Formal Theory.

Professor Gregory Caldeira presented a paper on “Organized Interests Before the Supreme Court” to a panel on Interest Groups and Public Policy. He also participated in a discussion on “The Study of Courts and Judges at the End of the Century and Beyond: A Roundtable on Changing Trends in Empirical Research.”

A paper entitled “Cocitation Analysis in the Mapping of Intradisciplinary Research Boundaries: Political Science - a Hard Case” was co-presented by Professor Aage Clausen to a panel whose topic was Spatial Approaches.

Professor Elliot Slotnick presented a paper on “Personnel Changes on the Supreme Court and the Structure of Judicial Opportunities: The Case of Justice William J. Brennan" to a panel dealing with Leadership in the United States Supreme Court.

“Regression Analysis and Statistical Inference with Qualitative Variables” was the topic of a paper presented by Professor William Jacoby to a panel concerned with Analytic Political Theory and Methodology. This panel was chaired by Professor Herbert Weisberg.

Asisted by graduate student John Fellige, Weisberg also presented a paper entitled “Senate Voting on Confirmation of Supreme Court Justices: 1953-1986” to a panel on Judicial Selection: The Confirmation Role of the U.S. Senate.

Professor Paul Beck served as chairman of a panel that discussed The Health of American Parties: Steady, Deteriorating or Improving; and Professor Goldie Shabad was chairman of a panel that dealt with Understanding the Candidate Factor in Elections.

“Parameters of Responsible Campaign Coverage: Womanizing and Other Problems” was the topic of discussion at one of the two roundtables in which Professor John Kessell participated. The other focused on “A Retrospective on the Reagan Administration.”

Professor Larry Baum was a discussant on a panel concerned with the Policy-Making Role of the Federal Courts. Professor Philip Stewart filled this same capacity on a panel on Comparative Politics (Industrial Nations); and Professor Margaret Hermann on a panel dealing with Public Opinion and Foreign Policy Issues.

Professor Samuel Patterson presented a paper entitled “Problems of Senate Party Leadership” to a panel on Leadership in Congress and the Congressional Research Project.

Saundra Schneider, who teaches public policy in the department, presented a paper on “National and State Influences on Medicaid Program Expenditures” to a panel concerned with Comparative State Perspectives on Social Policy.

Before a panel on Change and Stability in Political Dispositions and Behavior, graduate student Steven Anderson presented a paper entitled “The Stability and Dynamics of Presidential Preferences.”