Post Script

Sept., 1984 / Vol. 2 – No. 2

The Ohio State University • Department of Political Science • College of Social and Behavioral Sciences

POLITICAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT DESIGNATED AS "CENTER OF EXCELLENCE"

Adopting the philosophy of "building to strength", The Ohio State University (OSU) has designated the Department of Political Science as a "Center of Excellence" within the University. This honor, which recognizes the Department as one of the University's strongest, carries with it a permanent increase in the annual political science budget in an attempt to make the program even stronger.

"The philosophy that underlies this ("Center of Excellence") program is the one that says that the University should build to strength," **Dr. Herb Asher**, professor of political science, explained. Dr. Asher, who is also special assistant for state affairs to OSU's **President Edward Jennings**, said that "building to strength" means that "the University takes its good programs and provides resources to make them better, because the reputation of a university is dependent upon some of its very strong departments."

In addition to political science, two other departments (chemistry and engineering) recieved this year's "Center of Excellence" award. Asher said that President Jennings and **Provost Diether Haenicke** are attempting to target at least 10 to 15 outstanding departments that are likely to move up in the national rankings (top five or top 10) with some extra help from the University.

According to a national survey of graduate programs*, OSU's Department of Political Science is, indeed, among the best in the country. For instance, based on reputation (e.g., quality of faculty and/or program), the Department is ranked among the top 20 graduate programs which train political scientists.

However, by more objective measures such as the number of publications by faculty members, the Department is ranked 10th. And it is ranked third among the nation's ten most improved political science departments over the past five to 10 years.

The Department plans to use the money awarded by the University to create two additional positions for senior professors who have distinguished records of research, publication and teaching. And although **Dr. Randall B. Ripley**, Department chairman, has targeted September, 1985 to have these positions filled, the Department is not being rushed into making a decision. "There is a lot of flexibility in the award," Asher said. "We were not awarded the money and then told to 'use it or lose it.' " One of the positions will be in American politics and it has not been decided in which area the other professor will be hired.

In the meantime, the Department is using the additional resources to speed up its equipment and computerization and to provide support for some of its graduate students.

*This survey, "An Assessment of Research Doctorate Programs in the United States: Social Sciences" (1982), was conducted by the American Council of Learned Societies, the American Council of Education, the National Research Council and the Social Science Research Council.

Alumni Spotlight:

ALUMNUS REPRESENTS "THE ESSENCE OF GOOD GOVERNMENT"

When surveying commentaries from several sources on the record of Ohio State Representative **Mike Stinziano**, one finds that he is extolled as "hardworking," "diplomatic," "powerful," "effective," "innovative," and "caring." Indeed, the mayor of Columbus, Dana Rinehart has promulgated that Stinziano's work as a legislator represents "the kind of ingenuity, innovation, hardwork, courage and diplomacy so desparately needed in good government today." Concurring with Mayor Rinehart, a local television and radio station (WTVN) has posited that "Mike Stinziano is a hardworker – a public servant who represents the essence of good government." Such are the plaudits of the Dean of the Franklin County delegation, who is now serving his twelfth year in the Ohio House of Representatives. And, although a Democrat, he is reputed as one who works closely with the opposition party when it will benefit his constituents.

Winning his sixth term to the legislature with an overwhelming 68% of the vote, Stinziano represents the 30th House District which includes the Greater Westside, Franklinton, Ohio State University and the Near Northside neighborhoods in Columbus. He chairs the House Insurance Committee, is a member of the Select Committee on Asbestos to study asbestos in public buildings, and serves as a member of the powerful Finance Appropriations Committee, Human Resources Section.

Stinziano has been involved in politics since his college days here at OSU where he was active in the Undergraduate Student Government (USG). Having served in the Freshman Senate, the Student Senate, and as president of the Stadium Dormitory, he still realizes the importance of students exercising their rights as active participants in the formulation and implementation of University rules, regulations and policies. "USG is much more effective than when I was a student," Stinziano admits, "but it has its ups and downs. USG tries very hard at the statehouse and there is definitely a need for more students to become involved."

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VIEWPOINT

JESSE JACKSON: VICTORY IN DEFEAT

BY JOHN O. JENKINS

So the selection contest for the 1984 Democratic presidential nominee has concluded. Walter Mondale is the standard bearer. Most of his challengers faltered and faded long before the home stretch. Only two never gave up or in. Neither won, but the label "loser" is wholly innappropriate for at least one of the relentless would-be nominees — **Rev. Jesse Louis Jackson**. He too is a winner, the magnitude of which potentially outshines either of the two present deuling major party nominees; for his quest could fundamentally alter the very fabric of this nation.

TACKLING THE TOUGH ISSUES

The self-styled country preacher's historic announcement on November 3, 1983 to officially run for the presidency was articulated amidst howls of disbelief and allegations of being egotistical, arrogant, a spoiler, a demagogue, an opportunist, a symbolic candidate, a media creation, etc. These outbursts emanated from the traditional old line Black civil rights leaders (e.g. Bond, Bradley, Hooks, Jacobs, King, Lowery, Rangel, A. Young, C. Young, etc.). These members of the "Not Ready Yet Club" emphatically urged not "Run Jesse Run," but "No Jesse No." "We are not ready yet. They are not ready yet. No one is ready yet." They at long last revealed their true political selves in their mad dash to quash a full scale dramatization of the downtrodden's shameful condition, to supress the provision of a voice to the voiceless, and to halt a national awakening to the plight of the nation's legitimate discontent. Ironically, they were now stifling the same type of phenomena which catapulted them into prominence. These former progressives cowered in fear at the mere hint of rocking the boat and shaking them lose from their tranquilized status, and from their archaic, apologist strategies. They shuddered at the possibility of missing the quadrennial inaugural ball.

However, Jesse Jackson was not afraid to tackle the tough issues. He was not afraid to shoulder the cross for those whom M. L. King, Jr. referred to as "languished in the corners of American society," and "on a lonely island of poverty in a vast ocean of material prosperity." Jesse Jackson understood the fierce urgency of now.

Doles and handouts are not his preference; opportunity is. The $1.5 billion he opened up for new business ventures in his "economic reciprocity" deals with Coca-Cola, 7-Up, Burger King, etc. clearly attests to that. His philosophy is to "provide the fishing poles, not the fish"; but when the constraints prevent this he understands that immediate needs must be met before the long uphill march begins.

It was said the Jackson was unqualified. A ridiculous assertion on its face since constitutional requirements were clearly met. What they really meant was that he was inexperienced. This was equally preposterous. There have been many U.S. presidents who never held any prior political office: Washington, Grant, Eisenhower to name a few. They did, however, possess a record of service and sacrifice during crisis. Jackson, too, is a public servant in this fashion. He distinguished himself by conducting a moral, spiritual, and economic struggle for equality and justice. Few have served as long and strong. Experience at service is his strength, not a damning weakness. Did Carter's experience prevent the U.S. from being held hostage in Iran? Did Reagan's experience avert U.S. death in Lebanon, or free Lt. Goodman from Assad's clutches, or release innocent U.S. citizens from Castro's dungeons?

Jackson is a victor because he pushed the national debate to address the current national administration's foreign policy from "standing tall and tough against the spread of communism and the policy of constructive engagement with South Africa" (buzz words constituting a too thin veil to disguise belligerence and racism) to revelations of how some atrocities are dealt with with big sticks and gun boats while others are met with ineffectual winks and morally reprehensible willful blindness, a double standard of the highest proportions. The game is not being played by one set of rules.

A RAINBOW, NOT A BLACKBOW

On the domestic scene Jackson is victorious in that he centered our focus on the scandalous plight of women. He promised to place a woman V.P. on his ticket. Women's groups in San Francisco told Hart and Mondale to "select a woman or else" (meaning that they would swing their support to Jackson). They then each chose a woman, the same woman.

Jackson is a victor in that he first loudly raised the issue of the unfair delegate selection process. The Democratic party has now adopted a proportional selection scheme.

Jackson turned the nation's attention to the millions battered by discrimination, persecution, and deprivation and their senseless soul-numbing suffering. He riveted our reflection to hungry children in desperate need, to the lack of medical services and housing to the elderly, to the jeopardy of civil liberties, to rampant police abuse, to an unjust Justice Department, to the dismantling of affirmative action, and to the stripping of Legal Aid to the poor. He put the issues of racism, sexism, poverty, war and peace, joblessness and morality into politics while others wallowed in the shallowness of personality attacks and other non-issues (e.g., Hart's handwriting style changes and staff reductions on Mondale's plane).

Jackson's issues are not Black-only issues (as some would have us erroneously believe), but **human** issues. The record clearly reflects this. The Rainbow is not a Blackbow. This descendant of humans who were treated as slaves was making a thrust to freedom and equality, and all were being brought up to the sunlit paths of freedom and equality with him.

Jackson's candidacy was not solely a desire to change his address to 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. It was about the unselfish drive to inspire thousands of others to run for state, local, and national offices where the decisions that affect the lives of all are made. Jackson said that he was going to have the "longest and widest coattails" in the race, and he did. With this kind of grassroots political empowerment the seeds were planted for change and an improvement of millions of people's life chances. It was a victory in that sense too.

Jackson was a victor in terms of allowing the young (and the not-so-young) to aspire to greater heights in order to break the bounds of limited prescribed tasks. He removed the roof from their thinking: "Nothing is too great to be unattainable. Any field can be chosen and mastered." The implications and ramifications here are indeed profound.

A TIDAL WAVE OF POTENTIALITY

Jackson rides the crest of an embryonic yet burgeoning movement whose growth pangs can send shock waves throughout the nation. Now is the nuturing phase. His candidacy fueled the fire. He inspires people to say, "I'll try." He wakes them up and gives them hope. His eloquence

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ALUMNI SPOTLIGHT

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In an attempt to increase student participation in the governance of state-controlled colleges and universities, Stinziano has sponsored a House bill for the past 12 years which would expand the Board of Trustees of the 12 state-supported schools to include students.

After graduating from OSU in 1966 with a B.A. in political science, Stinziano became involved in partisan politics when a friend, Ira Gaffin, ran for the state legislature in 1970. He managed Gaffin's campaign. Gaffin lost. Stinziano successfully ran for the legislature in 1972 and, as the old saying goes, "the rest is history."

However, Stinziano is not one to rest on his laurels: "Outstanding Legislator of the Year" (Franklin County Trial Lawyers Association, 1984), the "Christopher Columbus Achievement Award" (awarded by Columbus' Mayor Rinehart, 1984), etc. Instead, he keeps busy dealing with the levels and methods of taxation, determining state spending priorities, serving on several House committees, and, most importantly, remaining conversant with his constituents. In addition, he dedicates a great deal of his time to volunteer work including raising funds to help fight multiple sclerosis.

Stinziano is married and he and his wife, Lisa, have three daughters, D'Lyn, 17; Stephanie, 14; and Michaelena 5; and a son, Michael, 4.

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makes them shake off the lethargy. His charisma makes them believe they are somebody, and their time is now. This is so because he speaks not merely with eloquence and charisma but, more importantly, with truth.

This is a new climate. It is charged with self-respect and self-determination. There is recognition of power to control one's own destiny, the result of a tireless campaign with precious little money or organization. Jackson's poor campaign with a rich message in less than a year has done the unthinkable, it galvanized voters with hope and vision. The road has been truly traversed "from disgrace to amazing grace, from slaveship to championship." Jackson is both role model and catalyst.

Those who have never seen the inside of a voting booth are registering and voting. The lack of responsiveness and relevance of the political system combined with Jackson's agitation is spurring discontent to rise up and take an assertive stand. The people asked for "justice not just jobs, for power not just positions." If this dissatisfaction can be tapped and harnessed, no barrier is too great to withstand its awesome onslaught. The task must be seized and taken into their own hands. There are no permanent friends, just permanent interests. It's self-determination or perish. There is no need for monolithic cohesion, only "operational unity." There can be "unity without uniformity."

The broadened electoral base (the most immediate result) is not the end; it is only a step. It serves only as a means whereby a strong message can be sent that "we're sick and tired of being sick and tired." It achieves viable political options; without leverage a bargainer is not a broker, but a beggar.

Without voter education, participation, and organization, this tidal wave of potentiality could of course abort prematurely. It could turn into another false hope dashed against the rocks of despair if a well-conceived follow-up organizational thrust is not carried out. However, a people committed can burst the bounds of improbability. History is packed full of such lessons. Jesse Jackson sits atop the zenith of the rumblings of this mighty maybe.

Run Jesse Run. Win Jesse Win. The race is not done. It has only just begun. Keep running. Keep winning. We're all moving on up, and the struggle continues!

Photo by Lawrence Williamson, Jr.

Mr. Jenkins is an OSU political science doctoral student specializing in Comparative Politics and International Relations.

CAMPUS NOTES

FACULTY NEWS

Following are recent publications, past and/or upcoming conferences, and research grants reported by the department's faculty members:

Dr. R. William Liddle's article "Indonesia's Presidents Sukarno and Soeharto" is scheduled to be published in *Focus on Asian Studies* next winter. He presented a paper, "Political Risk Assessment - Lessons from the Indonesian Case," at the Southeast Asian Business Institute Conference in Ann Arbor, Michigan in July.

Dr. Randall B. Ripley has been invited to write a paper on "Congress and Federalism" to be presented at a conference next spring in Bonn, Germany. The general conference theme is "Congress and the Bundestag," and parallel papers from scholars in both countries will deal with a variety of topics (e.g., committees, foreign policy role, federalism, etc.).

CONOGHAN JOINS FACULTY

The Department welcomes **Dr. Catherine M. Conaghan** to its faculty. Dr. Conaghan, a Latin Americanist, will be teaching political development, comparative politics and Latin American politics.

Her research interests basically center around Latin America with a special emphasis on the process of redemocratization of Latin America and political parties and the role they play in the process. Consequently, she plans to write a book based on a revision of her doctoral dissertation. The dissertation ("Industrialists and the Reformists Interregnum: Dominant Class Behavior and Ideology in Ecuador, 1972-79," Yale University, May, 1983) "focuses on the formation and ideological development of a local bourgeoise in Ecuador," she said.

A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of Pittsburgh, Dr. Conaghan earned her B.A. (summa cum laude) in political science in 1975. She then enrolled at Yale

Photo by Lawrence Williamson, Jr.

University where she earned her M.A. (1977), M.Phil. (1978) and Ph.D. (1983) degrees in political science.

During her enrollment at Yale, she earned the Yale Council on Latin American Studies Travel Grant (1977), a Fulbright-HEW Fellowship for doctoral research, and was a visiting fellow at el Centro de Planificación y Estudios Sociales in Quito, Ecuador in 1979.

Dr. Conaghan has taught at Yale and at Simmons College in Boston, Massachu-

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...Roll Call

1934

Louise Petch Comstock (BA) teaches mathematics at Florida Institute of Technology. A member of the adjunct faculty, she says she is "much too old to be regular faculty – but I'm enjoying all the goodies that go with this type of work."

1943

Fredrick T. Bent (BA) is a professor, Graduate School of Management, at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York. He is on a leave of absence from Cornell and has been serving as a public management consultant to the Lebanese Government's Council on Reconstruction and Development. "This assignment (as a public management consultant) abruptly ended when I and others were evacuated on February 8," he reports. "If the situation quiets down, I'll return. But for now I'm enjoying the peaceful wintry weather of Ithaca.

1957

Dr. Richard Dale (MA) is associate professor of political science at Southern Illinois University (Carbondale). He also earned the M.A. degree at Princeton University in 1961 and the Ph.D. there in 1962. He has been married to Doris M. Cruger for 17 years.

1963

Shirley Schley Smith (MA) is a manager in the research and communications division at the Michigan Municipal League in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

1969

Bruce C. Barry (BA) is a partner with the law firm of Bengston, Waters, Thompson & Barry, in Junction City, Kansas.

Carl J. Kotheimer (BA) is a risk manager with Diebold, Inc. in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. He earned his M.A. in Public Administration from OSU in 1975.

1974

Charles R. (Bob) Janes (BA) is an attorney with Knepper, White, Arter and Hadden in Columbus, Ohio.

1975

Dr. David Hoovler (Ph.D.) is an assistant professor at the College of Notre of Maryland in Baltimore.

1977

Keith A. Diebel is a state examiner (Auditor's Office) in Columbus, Ohio. He is married and has two sons.

1978

Robert Schwachter (BA) is self-employed in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. He says that he "should have graduated in 1937." "It took me 41 years to graduate," he said. His second book (on tax shelters) was published by Prentice-Hall in 1981.

1980

Dr. Christopher M. Clarke is a China analyst for the Department of State, Bureau of Intelligence and Research in Washington, D.C. Before joining the State Department, he was with the National Council for U.S.-China Trade. He and his wife, Meretith, have two children, Colin McFarland (born in May) and Jennifer Lauren, 2 and a half.

Richard D. Ronk (BA) is an associate in the law firm of Calhoun, Benzin, Kademenos and Heichel in Mansfield, Ohio. He earned his law degree from Capital University where he finished in the top one-third of his class (1983). He is married to the former J. Kim Martin (B.S., Nursing, 1982).

1981

Robert Eric Birne (BA) has accepted an associate position with the law firm Rohde, Chapman, Ford and How. He earned his law degree from Southern Methodist University in May.

1982

William J. Ensign (MA) is director of the criminal justice program at Ohio Dominican College in Columbus, Ohio.

Jerry Klett (BA) is a third-year law student at the University of Dayton.

1983

Perry M. Chappano (BA) is a second-year law student at OSU.

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setts. But, expressing a preference for large schools, she said that she is "excited to be here." "I went to the University of Pittsburgh and I like big institutions because they have a lot of resources and a large variety of students," she said. And although OSU is large, she said that she finds political science to be "a very congenial department."

Realizing that many of the undergraduate students she teaches will not pursue careers as political scientists, Dr. Conaghan said that her goal is "to get them (students) excited and to think critically and analytically about politics."

JAPANESE PROFESSOR OBSERVES 1984 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

The precarious nature of the 1984 U.S. presidential campaign undermines steadfast predictions of a clear victor in November according to **Dr. Seigen Miyasato**, dean of the Graduate School of International Relations at the International

Photo by Lawrence Williamson, Jr.

University of Japan. However, while prudently avoiding an immutable prediction, he surmised that "as things are now (in July), Reagan will probably win in November."

Like many American political pundits, Dr. Miyasato, who was at OSU during the Democratic National Convention to observe the presidential campaign, admitted that many variables come into play when attempting to predict who will emerge victorious in November. And while it is true that many recent presidential campaigns have been just as unpredictable at such an early stage in the race, he explained that 1984 is slightly different from past election years because there are new questions concerning how certain political actors (especially women and blacks) will perceive their roles. For instance, will a significant number of women who would have otherwise voted for President Ronald Reagan feel obligated to support the Dem-

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ocratic ticket because of Geraldine Ferraro? Or, will Jesse Jackson, former 1984 presidential candidate, be able to turn out record numbers of black voters, who are likely to vote for the Democratic nominee? The answer to these questions, Miyasato indicated, may marginally determine whether or not Reagan will be returned to a second term in the White House. But, even accounting for these variables, he said that Reagan is in control of the present situation.

"As it is now, the ball is in Reagan's court," Miyasato explained. "It is not certain how a female will fare on the Democratic ticket or how Jesse Jackson will mobilize voters. But it is probable that if the economy remains stable and if Reagan does not make any blunders in foreign affairs between now and the election, he will defeat Walter Mondale."

No stranger to American political contests, Dr. Miyasato was also in the country to study the 1976 and 1980 presidential campaigns. Comparing those campaigns with this year's, he said that 1984 is, by far, more exciting and that the 1980 campaign was the least fervid of the three. "The only really interesting issue in 1980 was the American hostage crisis in Iran," he said.

Widely recognized in Japan as an expert on American foreign policy as well as international and American politics, Dr. Miyasato earned his Ph.D. in political science from Ohio State in 1961.

After returning to his native Okinawa in 1961, he taught political science at Ryukyu University (Japan's national university) for 20 years. He is also known in Japan as having introduced Graham Ellinson's work (especially "Essence of Decision") to the Japanese political scientists.

Dr. Miyasato's major publications include *Decision Making Process of American Foreign Policy* (Tokyo: Sanichi Shobo, 1982), *Political Process of Negotiation in Okinawa Reversion* (Tokyo: Yuhikaku, 1976), *Politics and Law in Postwar Okinawa* (Tokyo: University of Tokyo Press, 1976), and *American Governing in Okinawa* (Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten, 1966).

The International University of Japan, where he now teaches, was established in 1982 and opened for classes in April, 1983. The University offers a two-year M.A. program, and major areas include international politics, international economics and international management with concentrations in Japan, the United States, the Middle East and Asia. Approximately one-third of the students come from abroad (including the U.S. and Canada), and 120 students are expected to be enrolled this fall.

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