Another fall has arrived, and with it another academic year. Like the movement of seasons, no department or university stays the same for long. Over the past year, our Department has seen the retirement of two people familiar to many of you, people who long worked to provide students with the quality education for which Wisconsin is renown: Booth Fowler, an outstanding teacher for 35 years, and Mary Jane Hill, our longtime graduate program coordinator (and friendly ear for graduate students in the Department). They will both be sorely missed. Our Department is now approaching its 100th birthday. As the article by Crawford Young in this issue indicates, we have recently begun a full-scale history of the Department, thanks to a wonderful gift from Emeritus Professor Clara Penniman. Other articles in this issue discuss the contributions of Emeritus Professor Bill Young and reflect on the recent death of Elizabeth Pringle, our long-time departmental secretary.

But while remembering our past with pride, we also look with hope toward the future. David Leheny’s article in this issue highlights some of the work of our faculty related to the 9/11 events and reflects on the meaning of these events for political science as a discipline. Ken Goldstein’s piece relates some of the cutting-edge research in which our faculty is currently engaged. We also welcome Richard Boyd, a new faculty member in the field of political theory, and briefly report on a new International Executive Degree Program. We relate some of the recent achievements of our alumni and faculty, describe what it is like to be a graduate student in today’s Department, and include a letter from Bob Milbourne, chair of our new Board of Visitors, which has been established to advise and support the Department, helping to secure its future.

Let me take this opportunity to thank many of you for the generous contributions that you have sent us. These make it possible for us to do things that we otherwise could not do. As you know, though we are a public university, the state pays for only a small portion of our operating expenses. Your donations help us support our students, providing them with facilities, opportunities, and needed resources that enhance their experience and the quality of their training. Please consider making even a small donation, which will allow us to keep up these efforts—including this newsletter, which is funded by your contributions. And please share with me (and with your fellow Political Science alumni, the readers of this newsletter) recent developments in your life or stories about your experiences as a student here. We are proud of the achievements of our alumni and grateful for their continued support.

Mark R. Beissinger, Chair
Message from the Chair of the Board of Visitors

Robert H. Milbourne

Dear Friends:

I am delighted to serve as the first chair of the newly formed Board of Visitors for the Department of Political Science and the LaFollette School of Public Affairs at the University of Wisconsin. The Board of Visitors is an advisory group of alumni and former faculty created to support both programs in the years ahead.

We will be meeting in September for the second time this year and will discuss ways we can raise funds, create internship programs, and compete with other universities around the country for top students and high quality faculty.

The Board of Visitors recognizes its role as volunteers and the advisory nature of the group, but it offers major opportunity for outreach and funding for the Political Science Department and the LaFollette School. We hope our work will provide the necessary support for both programs. Along the way, we will meet with students and faculty to learn more about the programs and the needs for the future.

9/11 and Political Research

by David Leheny

David Leheny, an assistant professor in our Department, was engaged in research on counter-terrorism when the 9/11 events struck. David was only one of the many experts from our department who were called upon to provide their expertise in the aftermath of these events. His story, however, is an unusual one. Here, he reflects on how 9/11 will likely affect political research, including his own.

The curiosity that most political scientists have about political developments since September 11th pales in comparison with our fear, anger, and sadness over these events. My own 9/11 story in this regard is a bit unusual. In 1999-2000, I received a fellowship from the Council on Foreign Relations, which paid my salary while I worked in the State Department’s counter terrorism office. During my time there, I was the token liberal–arguing in private against cooperation with brutal dictators and efforts to tighten restrictions on citizens and foreign residents here in the United States. And so when I watched the twin towers collapse on television, I was consumed not only with despair but also with profound guilt that my own moral reluctance to take the hawkish route had somehow allowed the attacks to happen. I realize, of course, that this makes no sense; my personal views did not affect the performance of my duties. But I also knew that I would have no confidence, no comfort in my views on terrorism, even as my research on counter terrorism would be irretrievably affected by the attacks and America’s certain response. Doubt is now the cornerstone of my work; maybe it has to be in a time of this much uncertainty.

I do not want to make too much of the attacks. Although we hear repeatedly that “everything has changed,” in many ways America seems the same place it has always been. We still live and work much in the same way we did prior to 9/11. Indictments of “corporate criminals” now top news broadcasts, well ahead of concerns over the War on Terrorism. The local papers are hopeful about the Packers’ chances, though worried that Favre’s new receivers may not be accustomed to the team’s offensive patterns. However, September 11th started a series of developments which seem to be gaining speed even as they slip from any one individual’s direct control.

The terrorist attacks therefore have potential implications for virtually all research on politics. The most obvious will be for scholars of international relations, in that our entire understanding of transnational security has shifted dramatically. This was not traditional state-to-state or intrastate conflict; it was an assault by a transnational, loosely organized network. Even those scholars who continue to focus on the state as the most important factor in global politics will need to consider how a dramatic change in U.S. foreign policy priorities—the most important such shift in decades—changes opportunities for global and regional conflict and cooperation.

Similarly, research on the domestic politics of other countries will be confronted with a new, pressing challenge: how can transnational movements affect domestic state-society relations? After all, governments from northern Africa to Southeast Asia have had to contend with “Islamist” organizations that have been trained in camps in Afghanistan, where they likely developed new skills making them greater threats to state security than they might otherwise have been. Unless there is something unique about Islam—and I suspect that there is not, at least not in this way—the experience of Islamist movements, including those affiliated with al Qaeda, may prove to be a sign of things to come. Other social movements may also use global connections to rewrite the rules of contentious politics in their own societies.
The effects on American politics could be profound. If the Department of Homeland Security becomes what its proponents envisage, it would be the most extensive restructuring of the U.S. government since the end of World War II. Even if the inevitable public debates over the department limit the extent of these changes, the balance between concerns over security and over personal freedom has been jiggled emphatically. Whether one studies American political institutions, elections, law, or rights, there is a great deal that will need to be studied here.

In a way, however, I am most interested to see how political theorists will think about the attacks. After all, September 11th has forced us to ask the big questions: What is the right thing to do? Why do humans hate? Which of our rights should be guaranteed? Theorists of justice, of identity, of community, and of rights may find themselves facing audiences hungry for advice on how we should live our lives in so uncertain a time.

I do not mean to be so presumptuous as to tell people what they ought to study, or that everything is now about terrorism. In fact, I plan to tell my students that I will penalize those papers that begin “Ever since the September 11th attacks…” Many of us will be desperate to read about things unrelated to terrorism, and we will be rightly suspicious of those who seem to be using the attacks to advance their own careers. Major events invite glibness even more than they do careful scrutiny. But September 11th is that rarest of instances, one that carries the possibility of change for virtually all areas of political research.

Michael Schatzberg remembers
Elizabeth Pringle

Professor Michael Schatzberg

I was saddened to learn of Elizabeth Pringle’s passing not too long ago. My recollections of her stem mostly from my days as a graduate student in the department during the 1970s. As the long-time Department Secretary (a serious misnomer because she seemed to run the place), she was, to put it mildly, a forceful presence—or at least so it seemed to me and many of the other graduate students.

That was a more formal era, and for years I just assumed that her first name was “Mrs.” As a graduate student I quickly learned that it was usually counterproductive to approach her when she was angry—and there was rarely any doubt about when that might be. At such moments she could be seen striding across the department office and woe to any lowly grad student who happened to get in the way.

Yet her social distance and occasional temper masked a warm and caring individual. When I disappeared to the Congo to do field research she went well out of her way to make sure that I had all my bureaucratic ducks in a row. While I was gone she agreed to store duplicate copies of my field notes for me, just in case disaster struck. And when I returned to begin writing up my work, she always seemed to have a welcoming smile and seemed to take some small pleasure in teasing me about my habitual inability to operate standard office machinery. She was a very human and appreciated presence in North Hall.

Who has made an indelible impression on you? Has a member of our faculty or staff remained in your fond memories? Send your recollections to our chair, Mark Beissinger.

Alumni Profile…

William H. Young
by Crawford Young

Emeritus Professor William H. Young will celebrate his 90th birthday this October. In commemoration of this milestone, and a remarkable career of service, an international conference will be held in Madison in October on the theme “Lessons from Asia: Critical Issues in Economics, Education, and Sustainable Development,” featuring presentations by UW-Madison alumni from Asia, many of them former students of Bill and graduates of the Center for Development which he created in 1967.

Bill, who retired in 1983 after 44 years of active service on the university faculty, remains vigorous and active in his emeritus years, traveling frequently to Asia as a University emissary to our Asian Alumni, most recently in spring 2002 with Letters & Science Dean Phillip Certain. He also continues to play a major role on the boards of the Hilldale Corporation and the Oscar Rennebohm Foundation, both of which have provided important support to the University.

Bill graduated from the University of Pittsburgh at the depth of the depression, in 1933; the only job he could find was clerking in the toy section of a department store. A teaching assistant appointment at Pittsburgh in 1935 permitted him to abandon this unpromising career avenue. At the time, fiscal stringency forced
After a brief stint at the University of Pennsylvania, and wartime service, Bill joined our department in 1947. He became a prominent figure in the University and state almost at once; only two years later Governor Oscar Rennebohm recruited him as an assistant to lead efforts directed at reorganizing state government, revamping funding of public education, and reforming mental health and other welfare programs. A 1950 Milwaukee Journal profile, to Bill’s embarrassment, described him as the “key man” in the administration of Wisconsin’s state government. Governor Rennebohm showed no signs of taking offense…

In 1952 Bill became Department Chair, a post he held for eight years. In 1954 he became chief budget officer for the campus, a responsibility which now carries a Vice-Chancellor title; for a decade, under Presidents E.B. Fred, Conrad Elvehejm, and Fred Harrington, he ran the budget and handled much of the bargaining with the State Legislature. In 1955 his name was briefly touted for mayor by a city council faction seeking to block the candidacy of James Doyle, Sr. (father of the current gubernatorial candidate of the same name, and a key mover in rehabilitation of the state Democratic party). Bill declined to serve as the instrument of a faction, indicating he would serve only if the entire council so wished.

Despite the heavy burden of administrative service, Bill taught a range of political science courses on American politics and political theory. With the creation of the Center for Development, funded by an $800,000 Ford Foundation grant to train public servants from developing countries, Bill began a virtual second career. Over the years, hundreds of civil servants from Africa, Latin America, and especially Asia completed the M.A. Program in development policy.

Bill was a talented policy entrepreneur. He played the leading role in designing and advancing a number of crucial policy reforms: public school consolidation (from 5000 school districts to 500, ending the outdated one–room schoolhouse), state appropriations to the university based on student costs rather than legislative examination of each faculty line, the dummy corporation mechanism for funding university and other state buildings needs consistent with the constitutional prohibition on deficit finance. He is also remembered for taking over the classic Ogg and Roy American government text when Ogg died in 1948 and seeing it through many additional revisions.

Centennial sensibilities might have been expected to revive the project, but the prodding of the Penniman gift was essential to relaunching the history. Paradoxically, one of the first discoveries is that the precise dating of the departmental birth is elusive. A course on “civil polity” was taught from the 1849 creation of the University, initially by the President, and one finds archival references to a “department of political science” as early as 1888; however, at the time the term “department” lacked clear administrative meaning. A key step was the recruitment of Richard T. Ely from Johns Hopkins in 1892, who was enticed in part by the creation of a “School of Economics, Political Science, and History” under his directorship. The official history of the University, written by Merle Curti and Vernon Carstenson, declares without supporting evidence that the Department was created in 1901. The formal date, however, appears to be January 1904, when the Board of Regents approved a proposal from President Charles Van Hise and the College of Letters and Science to create a Department of Political Science.

Still, the first doctorate was awarded in 1896, to Samuel Spalding, with a second to Paul Reinsch in 1898. Both became founding members of the embryonic Department. Reinsch swiftly achieved prominence as an international relations specialist, putting us on the national map, and playing an important role in the creation of the American Political Science Association. He was named Ambassador to China by President Wilson in 1913, resigning in 1919 over his disappointment at the treatment of China at the Versailles peace conference. He returned to Wisconsin to run (unsuccessfully) for the U.S. Senate on the Democratic ticket in 1920, and died in 1923. In addition to a chronological narrative covering the first century,
for the postwar era of departmental scholarship we plan chapters by Charles Jones on American politics, Booth Fowler on political theory, David Tarr on international relations, Crawford Young on comparative politics, and Don Kettl on public administration. Jack Dennis will explore the behavioral revolution and its impact on the Department, and Richard Merelman will draw upon his forthcoming book on the Yale Political Science Department and the rise of pluralist theory for comparative exploration of intellectual currents and influences in our Department. The book length volume will explore our past in various other spheres: its role in state policy, university governance, and national professional associations, for example, and will build upon and update the Pfankuchen directory.

Rich material is available for this project. Several early luminaries (Reinsch, Frederic Ogg, John Gaus) left extensive papers. A dozen oral history interviews of long-serving faculty exist, and more will be completed. The project will take at least two years to complete.

What’s your Political Science history? Have a story of your time in the Political Science Department that you’d like to share with our readers or our department history project? Contact Crawford Young or our chair Mark Beissinger.

Alumni Update

Some recent publications by our alumni . . .


New Faculty:

Richard Boyd

We are pleased to welcome Richard Boyd to our Department as a new assistant professor in the area of political theory. Since completing his Ph.D. in 1998 from Rutgers University (working with Benjamin Barber and Gordon Schochet), Boyd has been a visiting assistant professor at University of Chicago and more recently the associate director of the Program in Philosophy, Politics, and Economics at University of Pennsylvania. He is already an accomplished author, having published five refereed articles in leading journals of the discipline, an edited book, and a forthcoming book The Perils of Pluralism: Civic Associations and Civil Society in the Liberal Imagination (Rowman and Littlefield).

Professor Boyd’s field of expertise is modern English and French political thought from the seventeenth through the end of the nineteenth centuries. His articles focus on the writings of prominent figures such as Hobbes, Locke, Burke, Tocqueville,
and the theorists of the Scottish Enlightenment. Professor Boyd has been especially interested in the way in which early modern political theorists understood pluralism and the idea of civil society. These are concepts that are very much in the forefront of contemporary debates in political philosophy, but are notorious for their vagueness and mutability. Boyd believes that careful reconsideration of the work of Hobbes and some of his successors can make up for these inadequacies. In particular, his rereading of early modern theorists is intended to guide us to a better understanding of “civility,” the central virtue of a civil society and the foundation, he believes, of any sound understanding of pluralism. In addition to his book, Professor Boyd has published articles on the ideas of Tocqueville, Weber, Frank Knight, Edward Shils, and Rousseau. He has also begun a second book project dealing with the way in which the concept of civility eventually came to support exclusion as it grew associated in the nineteenth century with the assertion of civilization against barbarity.

New Project Captures Local Television News

by Professor Kenneth Goldstein

According to a recent survey from the Pew Research Center for the People and the Press, 83% of Americans receive their news from local TV—a substantially higher percentage than from any other news source. Nevertheless, there has been little systematic study of local television news and no systematic capture and storage of local news coverage. Remarkably, because of cost, local news stations rarely keep copies of their own news broadcasts and, if they do, they typically recycle tapes within thirty days and seldom make them available to the public or scholars. The few firms that sell videotapes of local TV news excerpts contract with part-time staff around the country, who also recycle their amateur tapes after only a few weeks.

So, how can this crucial historical record be captured? Although it is too late to capture the millions of hours of local news already broadcast, new technologies, creative engineering, and a generous grant from the Pew Charitable Trusts to the University of Wisconsin-Madison are making it possible to capture, code, and archive high quality digital recordings of all local news broadcasts during the 2002 campaign in the country’s top 54 markets. Field staff in each of these 54 markets (about 65 percent of the country) have been hired and are using newly available DVD recorders to capture local news broadcasts in their home markets. These DVDs are then sent every two days back to the university, where we have built a 35-station computer center in Ingraham Hall to process the data. There, project staff (among them, 70 undergraduates) log and encode close to 200 hours a day of high-resolution digital video. Digital copies of these entire broadcasts will be available for use by scholars interested in a whole range of topics (for example, local news coverage of foreign affairs or health matters).

In short, all local news coverage will be accessible via a searchable Web-based archive. This information will be able to be downloaded by users and searched by keywords. Through this media archive, complete video copies of all the stories will be made available to researchers and libraries around the country and the world. In addition to capturing local news broadcasts from most of the country, we are also capturing and coding local newspapers from each of these markets. This information, combined with local news broadcasts and the ongoing work taking place at the University of Wisconsin on television campaign advertising (see our website at www.polisci.wisc.edu/tvadvertising), will provide the most comprehensive study of political communication flows ever conducted.

This information will be available first to project staff from the University of Wisconsin, providing crucial pieces of data for books, scholarly articles, conference papers, dissertations, and undergraduate papers and theses. Some questions that these publications will address are: How does local news coverage influence citizen attitudes and voting behavior? How does paid media influence earned media? How do newspaper and television news coverage influence each other? How do interest groups and lobbyists use local news and advertising to put constituent pressure on members of Congress?

We are grateful for the enormous generosity of the Pew Charitable Trusts for providing the funds that have allowed this mammoth project to move forward.

Some Recent Faculty Doings…


Edward Friedman: Professor Friedman’s book Chinese Village, Socialist State came out in Chinese translation in April. In addition, he was invited to give a graduation speech on the occasion of Nanjing University’s 100th Anniversary.

Paul Hutchcroft: Was awarded a U.S. Department of Education Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad fellowship in the Philippines. Throughout calendar year 2003, he will be based with the Institute for Popular Democracy in Quezon City as he pursues a project on political reform efforts since the fall of Ferdinand Marcos in 1986.

David Leheny: Has just finished a year at Harvard as an Advanced Research Fellow with Harvard’s Program on U.S.–Japan Relations. This year he received a junior faculty grant from Smith-Richardson Foundation to pursue research on international cooperation against terrorism in Asia.
Kenneth Mayer: His publication *With the Stroke of a Pen* has won the 2002 Neustadt Award, which is given by the APSA presidency research group for the best book on the presidency.

Leigh Payne: Received grants from the Social Science Research Council and the MacArthur Foundation to conduct research on the impact of perpetrators’ confessions on memory politics in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, South Africa, Rwanda, and Yugoslavia. In addition, Professor Payne took a group of undergraduates and graduate students for a three week summer session, taught in Spanish, to study legacies of authoritarianism in Argentina.

Virginia Sapiro: Was elected to the Academy of Arts and Science. The only other members ever to be selected from our department are Leon Epstein, Chuck Jones, and Crawford Young. Some of her “entering class” members include Senator Edward Kennedy, Itzhak Perlman, Angelica Huston, and Daniel Schorr.

Michael Schatzberg: Published his most recent book, *Political Legitimacy in Middle Africa* (Indiana University Press) was published in November 2001.

Howard Schweber: Received a Micklejohn-Powell Faculty fellowship from ILS program for the development of his course “The Theory and Practice of American Freedom.” He was also named the Pi Sigma Alpha Professor of the Year for 2001-2002.

Byron Shafer: Along with Anthony J. Badger, authored *Contesting Democracy: Substance and Structure in American Political History, 1775-2000*. In addition, Professor Shafer’s book *The State of American Politics* was published this year.


Kathy Cramer Walsh: Was awarded a teaching enhancement grant by the College of Letters and Science to design and implement a service learning course on citizenship and was honored with a Chancellor’s Recognition of Outstanding University-Community Partnerships for teaching that course.


John Witte: Received a $600,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Education to study Charter Schools. He and three project assistants will work on the project that will last two years.

Chen, a career foreign service officer for the Republic of China in Taiwan who has been stationed in Great Britain. The department hopes to see more participants from Taiwan and possibly other countries in the future.

Executive degree programs are a nation-wide and UW-wide response to the knowledge revolution. Increasingly, mid-career professionals experience a need to command new realms of data to bring them up to date in sub-disciplinary fields central to their career advancement.

Historically, our department has enjoyed good relations with the Republic of China. The first U.S. Ambassador to the ROC, which replaced the Manchu monarchy in 1911, was Paul Reinsch, a distinguished professor from our Department.

Grad Corner…

Five Good Years, by Kevin S. Price

Kevin Price begins an appointment as assistant professor at the University of Washington’s Department of Political Science this fall. Here, he reflects on his recent experiences as a grad student at UW.

The only way I can summarize my experience at Wisconsin is: I didn’t want to leave. Sure, I was pleased to land a job. Yes, I was relieved to see a bright light at the end of the dissertation tunnel. And, of course, I relished the thought of sitting on the other side of the desk once and for all. But I knew I’d miss North Hall and its resident band of faculty, staff, and students. In fact, I already do.

Five years ago, I strolled into the Ogg Room for the first time. This was the old Ogg, of course—before a generous alumni gift allowed the introduction of new furniture and new window treatments. Those of us who endured the rigid orange chairs and clever table etchings of the old Ogg have a kind of old-soldier bond; we went through it together. The social camaraderie and scholarly cooperation among graduate students was the defining characteristic of my experience in Madison. We learned from each other, and not just about appropriate estimation procedures or the infinite regress of archival research. This is one of the great qualities of the Department. The Department must do whatever it takes to preserve its open, supportive environment, which allows students to thrive personally and professionally.

Students weren’t the only ones making me saner and smarter; my professors did plenty of that as well. I learned quite a bit from books and seminar discussions. But I only learned how to do political science by engaging in real research under the guidance of the three people who eventually constituted my dissertation committee: John Coleman, David Canon, and Ken Mayer. During my first semester, Professor Coleman encouraged me to write a substantial paper that gave me my first taste of serious research. A third-generation spin-off of that project is now threatening to find its way into print. A year

UW International Executive Degree Program

Starting with fall 2002, the UW-Madison Political Science Department is inaugurating an executive degree in International Affairs and Public Policy. The first participant will be Franklin
Robert Booth Fowler obtained his Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1967, at which time he joined the Political Science Department at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, receiving tenure in 1973 and the rank of Full Professor in 1978. His areas of focus have been the history of political thought, religion and politics, and American political thought and politics.

As the readers of this newsletter know, Political Science is a department with a reputation throughout the university for its excellent teaching. And we do a lot of teaching. We currently have 825 undergraduates who have declared that they are majoring in Political Science. That is approximately 5 percent of the 17 thousand undergraduates within the College of Letters and Sciences altogether, or one out of every 20 L&S students. There are a number of reasons why we are so popular a major among Wisconsin undergraduates; but probably the most important reason has been the outstanding quality of our teaching.

And in a department known throughout the university for its teaching, for 35 years Booth Fowler clearly stood above the crowd. For many of the readers of this newsletter, Booth will be remembered as one of the best teachers they encountered during their student careers at Wisconsin. Almost immediately after joining our department, Booth quickly established his reputation as one of the most distinguished teachers on campus. He was one of four faculty at the university to receive a Kierkhofer Award for Excellence in Teaching in 1968, and in 1981 the local chapter of Phi Beta Kappa made an unusual one-time award to recognize Booth’s excellence as an instructor (For the past several years, Booth served as President of the campus Phi Beta Kappa chapter).

Booth’s approach to teaching—an unusual combination of pedagogy, entertainment, inspiration and knowledge—won the admiration of students at all levels of instruction. Among other aspects of his classroom style, Booth assumed the personas of the political philosophers whose works students read and provided opportunities in the lecture hall for students to ask questions of the philosopher in a type of interview format. Booth’s personnel file is literally filled with letters from former students praising his stimulating classroom style and the unusual effect which he exercised upon his students. More than that, Booth helped numerous colleagues in the department improve their teaching. Booth’s long involvement in the Integrated Liberal Studies Program at Wisconsin was another dimension of his commitment to excellent teaching. In Booth’s retirement the university lost one of its brightest stars.

This was evident at Booth’s last class, which he taught this past May 9th. The event attracted a large crowd of admirers, including many former students (Indeed, in the room was one former student whose son was currently enrolled in the class). Booth used the occasion to do something unusual for him: to share his personal philosophy and views on the issues covered in the course, placing them within the context of the political thinkers discussed over the semester.

Booth’s scholarship has been equally distinguished. He is the author of eight books, co-author of five textbooks (two of
which appeared in second editions), and published eighteen major journal articles or book chapters (some in the most prestigious journals of the discipline). And throughout his illustrious scholarly and teaching career, Booth also contributed major service to the university. He twice served as Associate Chair of our department, running our graduate program, and was Chair of the Integrated Liberal Studies Program as well.

While his contributions in all areas have been outstanding, Booth will be missed most as a teacher and colleague. He leaves behind a legacy of many devoted and appreciative students, whose lives he has indelibly affected.

Do you have a favorite faculty member from the past? Someone who was a great teacher or mentor? Please write and tell us about it.

Mary Jane and daughters

Retirement of Mary Jane Hill
by John J. Coleman

For over 15 years, Mary Jane Hill played a central role in the life of the students and faculty of the Political Science Department. That era came to a close at the end of May 2002, when Mary Jane entered retirement. We will miss her greatly.

Among other duties as Graduate Program Coordinator, Mary Jane introduced potential new students to the department, helping them through the application process and answering their questions along the way. A couple years ago the Graduate School analyzed the graduate admissions process of many of the departments on campus, and that study found that Mary Jane’s cheerful and expert assistance played a large role in creating a positive image for this department. Applicants appreciated her prompt, accurate, and friendly responses to their questions.

Those qualities would become only more evident once students arrived on campus. Our graduate students found that Mary Jane was available to answer any questions about our program requirements, administrative details, and Graduate School rules. She kept students on their toes by reminding them about deadlines. And perhaps most important, she was a genuine friend to our students, rejoicing with them when times called for celebration and lending a sympathetic ear in more difficult times. Taking a sincere interest in the students not just as students but as individuals, she provided the kind of emotional support that was critical for many students as they navigated the often difficult terrain of graduate education.

Faculty also found Mary Jane indispensable. She was the person who understood rules that seemed to defy understanding. She coordinated dissertation defenses, arranged prelim examinations, and kept detailed student records. If you needed to know something about how certain things had been handled in the department in the past, Mary Jane was our institutional memory.

I always had a wonderful relationship with Mary Jane, so the opportunity to work more closely with her as Associate Chair was very appealing. She was astounding. Training me in every aspect of the job—and showing great patience while doing so—Mary Jane made it possible to do what needed to be done. Last year was especially busy because of our discussions about changing some of the graduate program requirements. Mary Jane was tremendously helpful as she dug into the archives and databases to provide me with the data I needed to analyze certain parts of our program. It was a pleasure and privilege to talk not only about work issues but about personal matters, spiritual matters, and more with her.

Mary Jane was also a true team player, a person that other staff could rely on and someone who would pitch in where needed. Always supportive and always humorous, she made the workplace a better place to be for all the office staff.

The Political Science Department honored Mary Jane with a reception prior to her departure from the department. Faculty and students delivered speeches that let Mary Jane know just how much we appreciated her service and friendship. Gifts, cards, and notes from current students, faculty, and staff, as well as former students, also delivered this message. A large gathering, including current and past students, faculty, and staff, attended. Perhaps most gratifying of all, Mary Jane’s family was in attendance, so they could see first-hand just how important Mary Jane was to the life of this department, how highly we thought of her, and how much she will be missed.

The Political Science Department wishes Mary Jane a long, happy, and fulfilling retirement!
Future issues of *Wisconsin Political Science* will continue to offer alumni, department, and program news.

Let us know you are interested and support our efforts, and please send us your news items.

Help us keep our educational research programs first-rate. Please consider making a tax-deductible gift to the University of Wisconsin Foundation for the benefit of Political Science Department. Even small donations help keep efforts like this newsletter going. This benefit falls within the IRS guidelines on token benefits; your contribution is fully deductible. Thanks for your help!

☐ Yes! I want to help support Political Science at Wisconsin, My gift of $___________ payable to the University of Wisconsin Foundation is enclosed.

☐ Please use my contribution for:

☐ Graduate programs and student support  ☐ Research

☐ Undergraduate program and student support  ☐ Other________________

☐ My employer has a matching contributions program

☐ Please contact me about a major gift to Political Science now or as part of my estate planning.

Name: ________________________________  Degree/Class: ____________________________

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Email: ______________________________

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Please use the space below to send us news about yourself, recollections of your experiences in the Department, or suggestions on future issues of the Political Science Alumni Newsletter.
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