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Political Science

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DEPARTMENTAL HISTORIES

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1883-1983

POLITICAL SCIENCE

By W. E. Kaloupek
Initially, Dr. Markovich asked that I provide reflections on the development of the Department of Political Science. He stated that since nothing really existed on this obviously entrancing subject, it would not only be of interest to present students but might even be laid up in "the archives" to serve, in its way, as a base from which posterity might be able to trace the background of what probably will be the future seat of political science learning in America; and as the faculty member with the longest tenure, I was chosen to relate, in all its glory, these renowned beginnings. One thing he overlooked, of course was that memory is a treacherous and unreliable thing. Be that as it may, in a weak moment, and doubtless because I ran out of excuses, I accepted the assignment.

Having irrevocably committed myself, I started to sort through the niches of my memory . . . and found them singularly devoid of concrete material of interest. Indeed, I was at a loss quite how to start. After spending as much time as I could afford to spend profitlessly, I decided that the time had arrived when I must begin in earnest to produce, for better or worse, whatever there was to produce. And the advice which for years I have thrown at those students fortunate or unfortunate enough to undertake their research under my direction, came back to haunt me: "Begin at the beginning." The question was: "Where is the beginning?" And that is how I ultimately and inevitably started where it all began, with the establishment of the University of North Dakota, which opened its doors on September 8, 1884. Organized as a College of Arts and Sciences, with a Normal School for the education of teachers, the University was contained in one three-story structure that served as a combined administrative building, classroom, library, museum, dining room and dormitory for all four faculty and the eleven students of that time. This structure remained the University landmark for many decades. New buildings appeared and absorbed many of the original functions, but Old Main, as it became known, seemed destined to last forever. In an actual literal sense, it was held together with guy-wires extended from outer wall to outer wall; its brick and cement could be scraped to bits by the fingernail; its floors buckled, and in fact the top story had so completely given way that it was removed as hazardous to all; and it stood condemned for years by the State Fire Marshal. Yet it continued to stand until 1963. In its later years it served as the administrative building, as well as a sort of tradition representative of the University itself. But perhaps it served an even greater purpose when one considers that its long-overdue demise was recognized by even those legislators most reluctant to authorize the construction of new buildings, so that almost invariably
provision was made for a new administration building, whereupon that sly politically-astute President, John C. West, who served from 1933 to 1954, would "make a deal" and "trade off" the authorization of a new administration building for an Education Building, an Engineering Building, et cetera, et cetera. When one considers that between 1930 to 1960 the population of the State had declined from 680,000 to 619,000, that from 1930 to 1945 over one-third of the North Dakota farmers had lost their land, that from 1930 to 1932, total income in the state had dropped from $318 million to $111 million and by the latter 1930's had increased only to $232 million, that per capita income was about 30% below the average of the U.S., with about a third of the population on relief and over a third of the local taxes delinquent, that the University enrollment had declined, the faculty had been pared to a minimum and their salaries cut to a bare minimum with a ceiling of $2,400, and that it wasn't until World War II that the changeover really started, these accomplishments seem prodigious. Now Old Main remains but a memory, and where once it stood now burns (most of the time) the symbolic eternal Flame of Knowledge.

Few courses were offered when the University first opened its doors, and these basically were the usual traditional courses associated with "classical" education. The first catalogues issued resembled more today's "Time Schedule of Classes", insofar as the course offerings were concerned, than anything else. It was not until the Seventh Catalogue was issued, 1890-91, that the first indication was given of the establishment of departments of study. These included a Department of Civil Government and Political Economy. Two courses were offered therein: one, on Civil Government, for the junior class, meeting five hours a week through the spring term and using Andrew's Manual of the Constitution as a text, with collateral reading in Bryce's American Commonwealth, and lectures; the other, on Political Economy, for the senior class, meeting five hours a week for the winter and spring term, and using Gen. Francis A. Walker's Manual as text, with undisclosed collateral reading and lectures. Both were taught by Acting President Webster Merrifield (who, it was noted, held a B.A. degree). It is particularly worth noting the relationship of this field to that of the President of the University, an aspect that was to continue for many years. Obviously, even during that far distant period, the worth and importance of the field was recognized and only the best (assuming that the highest in rank was the best) were selected to teach the course.

The Eighth Catalogue, 1891-2, showed a change. The Department was re-named that of Political and Social Science, thus again acknowledging the obvious superiority of our field over the other fields in the area. As befitted such a change, President Merrifield was dignified by the title of Professor of Political and Social Science. To the two courses already in existence was added another in International Law; additionally, an elementary course in civics was instituted.

The first extensive change of offerings by the department appeared in the Tenth Catalogue, 1893-4. It would seem either that President Merrifield's interest had grown or that he had undertaken extensive study; perhaps he merely recognized that an increased offering was
essential. But in any event, as sole instructor for the department, he must have been a busy man in the years that followed. The offering was divided into three sections, the vague fore runners of separate departments. The first consisted of two courses, one on a general introduction to Political Economy and one on Money and Banking; the second likewise consisted of two courses, one on International Law (it proved to be Merrifield's favorite, since he retained it to the bitter end), and one on Some Applications of Political Economy; and the third consisted of a course on Sociology and one on Public Finance. In the years immediately following, only a slight rearrangement of the section of offerings appeared, with a couple of additions of courses—Anthropology, in 1896, and Socialism in 1897.

The Fifteenth Catalogue, 1898-9, presented a rather more extensive change and a much more definite separation of sections. Section one presented three courses: Application of Political Economy, Public Finance, and Banking; Section two presented Roman Law, International Law, and Municipal Law; and Section three offered Anthropology, Sociology, and Socialism. Additionally, preparatory courses were offered in Civics, Economics, and Money. Obviously the teaching load for one man was becoming quite heavy, and by 1900 help was required. Registrar Andrew E. Morrison (who, like Merrifield, held a B.A. degree) was designated Instructor in Civics and Economics, to assist Merrifield. Probably to take up the slack, Merrifield undertook to carry a new preparatory course as well, in business law. That same year announcement was made of the organization of a School of Commerce, but perusal of the offerings indicated that the School was basically concerned with commercial subjects; ultimately it was reduced (as will be noted) to the status of a commercial department, fore-runner of the Business Education Department.

Another extensive change occurred in 1901. Perhaps Morrison proved too busy to do the job asked of him, or perhaps the extensive changes undertaken required a full-time and more adequately prepared person. In any event, Samuel Peterson, Ph.D., D.C.L., was hired as Assistant Professor of Political Science and Social Science. Some glimmer of the future developments can be seen in this association of new faculty and a change of courses and direction of the department and its sections. Although as yet only slight indication was given as to who taught which courses, one probably could speculate quite correctly. The Sections were enlarged to five, each consisting of three courses: the first of Elements of Economics, Industrial History, and Advanced Economics; and second of Banking and Finance, Tariff Theory and History, and Industrial Combinations; the third of Ethnology, Anthropology, and Sociology; the fourth of The State and Socialism, Social Problems, and Municipal Problems; and the fifth of Comparative Politics, Constitutional Law, and Jurisprudence and Law. While still blurred, the outline of three future separated departments became more distinct, and certainly intensification in the field of Economics was clear.

Peterson disappeared within two years, and in 1903 James E. Boyle, also the possessor of a Ph.D., took his place as Instructor in Economics, Sociology, and History. (Obviously Boyle occupied not a chair but a whole settee in the department.) This proved to be the last year
of Merrifield's guidance; the following year, 1904, Boyle was advanced to Assistant Professor and placed in charge of the department. By 1906 he became Professor of Economics and Political Science, and a newcomer, John M. Gillette (another Ph.D.) was hired as Assistant Professor of Sociology. With the advent of Boyle and Gillette, a real transition began. The department began to reflect more closely the interests of the men hired and shortly was due to lose some of its parts, as the specialists tended to expand their offerings and each part spun off as a department in its own right. Gillette, who was destined to become a noted authority in rural sociology, was put in charge of the Sociology classes and within two years had developed them to the point where a separate Department of Sociology was established. At the same time Boyle intensified the offerings of Economics, and indeed, changed the name of the department to that of Economics and Political Science. Another change was made, too, which only incidentally, by virtue of the name incurred, is of interest. The School of Commerce was disbanded and a Department of Commerce and Administration, concerned with commercial subjects, appeared in its stead.

By 1908, the Department of Economics and Political Science boasted an offering of twelve Economics courses, as compared to but three in Political Science--Advanced Civics, Municipal Problems, and a combined Comparative Politics and Constitutional Law. Boyle and an unnamed instructor undertook to teach these courses.

The 1909-10 Catalogue announced the appointment of Frank LeRond McVey, Ph.D., as President. Under his regime the department was again sectioned, this time into but two parts: Section I, Economics, and Section II, Political Science. The Economics classes were taught by Boyle, a new instructor in Economics (a Ph.D. named Meyer Jacobstein), with some part-time help by Andrew Bruce, Professor of Law. Evidently the Law School staff found time on its hands, or Bruce was assigned to the department and titled according to his degree, because he also assisted Boyle with the Political Science offering; additionally one Political Science course (Socialism) was taught jointly by Jacobstein and Sociology Professor Gillette. The Political Science courses were offered only for juniors, seniors, and graduates, and consisted of American Government, 4 credits, 2 hours a week for 2 semesters; Municipal Problems, 4 credits, 2 hours a week for 2 semesters; History of English and American Law, 2 credits; American Constitutional Law, 2 credits; English Constitutional Law, 2 credits; Comparative Constitutional Law, 1 credit; Comparative Politics and the U.S. Court, 8 credits; and the course in Socialism, 4 credits.

Change occurred slowly in the immediate years following. Perhaps of interest to Political Scientists was the inclusion of a Political Science course entitled Unsettled Economic Problems in 1912. The advent of a new Instructor in Economics and Political Science, Sveinbjorn Johnson (B.A., M.A., and L.L.B., all from UND), in 1913, found another Political Science course introduced, called Practical Legislation and Statutory Construction. Both courses evidently were designed to meet some particular instructor's desires and were destined to last but one or two years. Incidentally, a transfer was effected in 1914 of the Accounting courses, hitherto taught by the Department of Commercial
Subjects, to the Department of Economics and Political Science, and were offered under the Economics Section, taught at first by the amazingly proficient and remarkably busy Boyle. The following year the Accounting courses were taught by James W. Wilkerson, the University Accounting Officer (later known as University Business Manager); and the International Law course was resurrected, this time as an Economics course, taught by President McVey. (Remarks: One is led to reflect upon the peculiar interests and talents of the University's earliest Presidents). However, the course still taught by McVey, was properly listed in Political Science the following year.

The replacement of Instructors in Economics and Political Science seemed matters of annual occurrence. However, as the offerings grew, an additional full-time member was hired in 1916, Stephen H. Park (an M.A.), and immediately a series of new courses in Political Science appeared: Elements of Government, Federal and State Government, Party Government, European Governments, Municipal Government in U.S. and Europe, History of Political Thought and a Seminar in Political Science (all taught by Park), as well as International Law (by McVey), Practical Legislation and Statutory Construction (for the second and last time, by Johnson), and two additional courses offered for Political Science credit but given elsewhere, Greek Political and Legal Institutions and Roman Political and Legal Institutions (both offered by the Classical Language Department). It is quite possible that this was another first at UND, wherein courses were listed for dual credit.

In 1917, Thomas F. Kane replaced McVey as President, and with him a new era approached. Ezra Thayer Towne was appointed Professor of Economics and Political Science, head of the Department. Towne, educated in the Midwest, possessed the Ph.D. from the University of Halle in Germany. He basically was an economist, somewhat of the traditional theoretical school; much of his long tenure was devoted to enlarging the areas under his control, but always the Economics field was the most carefully cultivated and developed. (Remarks: Towne was a rather heavyset man when I knew him, very gracious of manner, a bit on the pompous side, and given to two personal traits. One was an intense dislike for alcoholic beverages, so that all papers and magazines were first delivered to his office and from them he cut out all such ads before taking them home; the other was an equally intense dislike of cigarettes. It was his custom every Thanksgiving to give a dinner, inevitably leg of lamb, to all of the school faculty and their wives—after which we who smoked always took a short stroll to “settle our meal.”) George M. Janes (a Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins) became Assistant Professor of Economics and Political Science; Frederick W. Kirtland (L.L.B.) became instructor in commercial subjects; and the remainder of the staff were part-time. The Economics Section grew mightily, including many new courses in Accounting, Management and Marketing areas; Political Science suffered a “retrenchment.” Towne offered an Introduction to Political Science, a course in American Government and Politics, and another in Municipal Administration, and Janes undertook to teach International Public Law, American Diplomacy, and a course probably listed as Political Science more to show numbers than area, that of Public Utilities. By 1919 the trend became decidedly more apparent, and at the same time full-time staff changes reflected
the trend. Jesse H. Bond (Ph.D. from Wisconsin) replaced Janes as Assistant Professor, and John W. Ballard (B.C.S. from New York University) replaced Kirtland as Instructor in Business Administration. Towne undertook to teach the four Political Science courses offered. And in 1920 Bond was raised to the rank of Associate Professor and Harry A. Miller replaced Ballard as Assistant Professor of Business Administration.

1921 saw a bit of a change. Claude R. Tharp (L.L.B. from Washington University) was hired as Assistant Professor of Business Administration to replace Miller, Jacob B. Taylor (B.S. from Pennsylvania) was hired as the first full-time instructor in Accounting, and a man destined to make a name in his field, Claudius O. Johnson (M.A. from Chicago) was appointed instructor of European History and Political Science. Johnson, with a slight assist in International Law from Albert Levitt, Professor of Law, took over the Political Science offering; evidently he also taught some course or courses in European history, but even in those days when a "full load" meant as many as six or eight classes, it would seem that his class load in Political Science alone was high enough. Nevertheless, the inclusion of separate full-time instructors for Accounting and Political Science indicated the beginning of additional "spin-offs" into separate departments.

Little of moment occurred until 1924, when a new School of Commerce was announced. The School offered "systematic thorough training in the fundamental principles which underlie all business... on a distinctly professional basis." Prior completion of two years (56 semester hours) in the Liberal Arts College were required for entrance. The School began operations on the first two floors of the Law Building. Each Section or Department was assigned office and classrooms; Political Science occupied one small office and one of the larger classrooms. Eleven curricula were advanced. Political Science, of course, was not among them, although a few Political Science courses were involved. Majors in Political Science received their degrees then, as now, through the College of Science, Literature, and Arts or, in a few instances, Education. And the B.S.C. and M.S.C. degrees were authorized. Towne, who had organized the creation of the School, became Dean, and took with him Bond, Tharp, Taylor and Johnson (now elevated to the rank of Assistant Professor of Political Science), together with two new members, C. W. Barker (M.B.A. from Northwestern) as Assistant Professor of Marketing and Merchandising, and Iver Iverson, a Graduate Assistant in Accounting. Although all courses continued to be listed under the single department name of Economics and Political Science, the continuing trend toward separation was becoming more evident. Indeed, in 1925, the Department was renamed Economics, Political Science and Accounting, and each had its own instructor "in charge." Incidentally, it was that year that Johnson took a leave of absence to continue work on his Ph.D.; he never returned. In 1926 the Accounting portion consummated its separate trend and became a full-fledged department in its own right; Political Science, under the direction of Solly A. Hartz (M.A. from Columbia) who was named Assistant Professor of Political Science, assisted by John D. Larkin (M.A. from Chicago) as instructor in Political Science,
assumed semi-department status; and the remainder was renamed the Department of Economics and Business.

In the next few years, other than personnel changes, little of moment occurred in Political Science except for the inclusion of a new course in International Organization. Roy E. Brown (Ph.D. from SUI) replaced Hartzo as Assistant Professor and in charge, 1928; Edward W. Jennings (M.A. from Nebraska) replaced Larkin as Assistant Professor of Political Science; and Andreas G. Ronhovde (M.A. from UND) replaced Jennings as Instructor, 1930. And then the Great Depression hit.

The Depression brought retrenchment throughout the whole University. In 1932, Brown remained as sole faculty member in Political Science, a situation which was to remain thus until 1936. Yet even so, steps were taken to clarify the status of the school and the areas within it. Economics and Business retained clear departmental status as did Accounting; Political Science, although still formally sectioned off, was recognized as possessing separated status, as was true, also of Marketing and Management, which later split into two departments. Josiah L. Sayre (Ph.D. from Michigan) replaced Brown in 1936. He was appointed Professor and Acting Head of the Department of Political Science, thus at last recognizing more clearly the formal separation of the Department. (Remarks: Sayre, as I knew him, was a misplaced would-be politician. He delighted in his Political Parties courses, and seemingly every course he taught somehow ended up becoming one in Political Parties. A most gracious "gentleman", he also, I discovered, had a propensity for becoming "ill" each spring, an illness that would extend for from two to six weeks during which I was expected to carry his classes as well as my own.)

E. Maxwell Benton (Ph.D. from SUI) was hired as Instructor in Political Science; in 1939 he became Assistant Professor. Gradually new courses were added to the Department offerings—Current Political Problems, Public Administration, Canadian Government and Politics, as examples—so that by 1941 the offerings were arranged thusly; all courses except the Governments of Europe carried three hours credit:

**Junior Division Courses**
101 American Government and Politics--National Government
102 American Government and Politics--State & Local Gov't
203 Introduction to Political Science
209 Governments of Europe
210 Governments of Europe

**Senior Division Courses**
301 Political Parties
304 Constitutional Principles
308 Current Political Problems
404 Municipal Government
408 American Diplomacy
409 International Relations
Benton resigned in the Spring of 1941. Sayre, Head of the Department, replaced him by Walter E. Kaloupek (Ph.D. from SUI) as Assistant Professor of Political Science. (Remarks: Salaries at this time were very low but jobs were very scarce. I came at $1,900 a year. Salaries moved very slowly upward until the late 1950's, when they became much more reasonable and more nearly on a par with other universities in the area.) Two years later, 1943, Kaloupek was made Associate Professor. That year two new courses were offered, 203, Governments of Latin America, 3 credits, and 517-518, Seminar in Political Science, 1 to 6 hours credit. Following the Spring of 1945, Sayre took a leave of absence and Kaloupek became Acting Head. When Sayre's leave became permanent in 1946, Kaloupek became Professor and Head of the Department.

Students were, so to speak, at a premium from 1941 to 1945. The Department had few majors, perhaps averaging 5-10 graduating each year; perhaps one graduate student every 5-6 years would undertake a major. The average normal teaching load was 15-18 hours; occasionally this became 18-21 hours. During the course of World War II, beginning in 1942, a number of Armed Service groups consisting of about 100 Army Air Corps glider pilots and 680 Signal Corpsmen, were brought in for training on the campus, and some of the faculty were "drafted" to teach these academic courses in addition to their own regular loads. Perhaps as many as three or four sections were thus assigned an individual instructor, often in a field only related to his own. (Remarks: For instance, I was assigned to teach four sections of History, for a total of 27 class/credit hours, over and above my other duties.) Incidentally, it was not an unknown circumstance where, on occasion, an unexpected vacancy in some department might mean that some instructor would be assigned a course for a semester even though he had had no training therein. (Remarks: For instance, I once was assigned, for one semester, a course in Marketing, and for the following semester, one in Salesmanship.)

The student body spurted in numbers for the second semester of 1945-6, as the first influx of returning veterans rather unexpectedly returned to class. All attempts to plan for this return had been ineffective, and consequently no additional staff was available. Virtually every class in the University was crowded to capacity. Where, as in Political Science, a "big" section ordinarily found 15-20 students enrolled, room capacity now prevailed; indeed, if larger rooms could be found, they were utilized, and if any person was available, even if only partially qualified, he was secured as temporary part-time faculty. Political Science undertook as best it could to meet the situation by providing extra sections and hiring a graduating law student, Dean Winkjer, to teach two of them. (Remarks: Winkjer was a native of Williston, North Dakota, where as an attorney he eventually became States Attorney; he was in later years retained by the Williston Center to teach Political Science 101 and 102 during its early years of operation.)
The increasingly large student body necessitated an enlarged staff. Two additional members were hired accordingly. In 1946 George B. Telford (Ph.D. from SUI) was hired as Assistant Professor, and Henry J. Tomasek (M.A. from Chicago) was hired as Instructor. (Remarks: Telford was a lanky Kansan, very determinedly careful with his money, a hard-working individual but rather hard to get to know. Tomasek, of course, you all know.) 1946 and 1947 saw a rearrangement, enlargement, and systematization of the offering as well. Every attempt was made to fix a numbering system that would indicate the semester in which the course would be offered, those given odd-numbers to be offered in the first semester and those given even-numbers to be offered in the second semester. The increased offering necessitated that some courses be offered in alternate years, in part due to insufficient numbers of staff members and in part due to small enrollment in certain courses, but the Department undertook to offer every course regularly. A course in Political Theory (3 hours), a course in Government Personnel Administration (3 hours), and one in United Nations (2 hours) were instituted.

Dean Towne retired in 1948. Sam Hagen (Ph.D. from UND), Professor and Head of the Department of Economics, became Acting Dean, a position he retained for two years. Telford left the University and was replaced for one year by John M. Peterson (M.A. from Kansas, as Instructor) 1947. (Remarks: Peterson was a lackadaisical sort of person, not really interested in teaching. In fact, he was more apt to be found from sheer boredom sipping beer in a bar than in either the classroom or his office--yet he was neither a drunk nor an alcoholic.) In 1948, Peterson was replaced by Ross B. Talbot, at the time a B.A. from Illinois Wesleyan University but actually about to receive his M.A. degree from Chicago, as Instructor. (Remarks: Talbot was a decidedly engaging person, well liked, respected, an excellent teacher and an able man. But I remember once being called by the University to request him to please cash his checks. I found he was saving to buy a house, and there, in his desk drawer he had simply stacked them all!) The following year, 1949, Tomasek took a year's leave of absence to complete work on his Ph.D. at Chicago, and Lyndon R. Musolf (M.A. from University of South Dakota) took his place as Instructor for the year. (Remarks: Musolf was a capable young man whose attention was shortly turned to practical public administration in California.)

In 1950 a young accountant-lawyer, Thomas J. Clifford, J.D. from University of North Dakota, was appointed Dean of the School. Under his leadership, by the following year, the five School departments at long last were clearly and formally separated: Accounting and Business Law, Economics, Management, Marketing and Political Science, together with an affiliate in Distributive Education. It was not until the latter part of the 1960's that an additional Department of Aviation was included. Political Science, as was true of most of the fields, had always hitherto been listed in the catalogues as a section of the Department of Economics and Political Science, even though it had been legally accorded separate departmental status. This new action at last gave final recognition of its independent status.
The Political Science Department at that time consisted of three full-time faculty--Kaloupek, Tomasek (advanced to Assistant Professor) and Talbot (who had achieved his Ph.D. from Chicago and also became Assistant Professor in 1953.) Again a few curriculum changes were made: two new courses were introduced (Survey of Political Science and American Political Ideas), and other courses renamed and/or renumbered (Constitutional Principles became American Constitution Today, Political Theory became Development of Political Thought, and United Nations became International Organizations, on the theory that the names lent themselves more readily to student interest.) Perhaps of more moment, an expanded program was developed in Administration and authorization was given for a separate degree, that of B.S.P.A., in 1941. It was not until 1945, however, that the first student received the degree, and the numbers of students so involved only slowly increased until very recent years.

Additionally, two new projects were undertaken in 1950. One was the Girls' State program, sponsored by the American Legion Auxiliary, which was brought to the University from Jamestown and the direction of the governmental portion of the work put in the hands of the Department. (Remarks: This meant, at the beginning, by me--a solid week of rush, rush, rush. I remember one year, as Tomasek will avouch, buying a new suit for the occasion and losing so much weight in the week that I couldn't wear it.) The other was a new service undertaken by the Department. An annual Municipal Officers Conference was established that continued in operation (with the exception of one year, 1959, when a blizzard prevented holding the scheduled meeting) until 1971. The Conference consisted of two-day meetings of municipal officers from throughout the State, who discussed their various problems, considered potential solutions, formalized potential proposals to be submitted to the State Legislature, and considered new legislation affecting them. Attendance ran from a beginning low of approximately 60 to an average of about 130-150.

President West retired in 1954 and was succeeded by President George D. Starcher, a Ph.D. from the University of Illinois. As was to be expected, changes throughout the University ensued, some slowly, others more rapidly, due in part to the new leadership and in part to the continuing growth of the institution. One new program suggested by President Starcher was undertaken by the Department, known as Know Your State. Presumably an encouragement to the high school students of the state to become more knowledgeable of the history, government, geography, and economics of North Dakota, it also envisioned interesting them in attending the University. A preliminary objective test was offered all Junior-Senior classmen; the highest-scoring student in each county plus a number of highest-scoring at-large students received a free trip to the University where they were entertained, given tours of the campus, offered information about future careers and given a subjective test from which cash and other prizes were awarded those who scored highest. The project was an immediate success in participation and still continues in an expanded form.
Growth of the University was reflected in growth of the Department. An increasing number of majors and minors were enrolled, a circumstance that continued throughout all the years that followed. By far the greater number were enrolled in the then-named College of Science, Literature and Arts (now known as the College of Arts and Sciences), to receive the B.A. degree; a few were enrolled in the College of Education, to receive the B.Ed. degree; and a slowly increasing number were enrolled in the Public Administration program. Little by little the number of graduate students seeking the M.A. degree in Political Science increased as well, and little by little more graduate courses were offered to accommodate them. Although a fairly large percentage of these graduates at the beginning were summer session students, the tide turned rather abruptly in the 1960's and regular full-time students became prevalent during the regular school year.

In 1955 a major step was taken when the School of Commerce was re-organized as the College of Business and Public Administration. The accreditation it received, interestingly enough, was in great measure due to the fact that the terminal degrees (Ph.D.) of the Political Science Department were accepted as part of necessary requirements. In later years, as restrictions became more strict, this advantage was lost to Business Administration and with it was lost its accreditation. New graduate courses (Public Opinion and Propaganda, Contemporary Political Ideologies, and Legislative Process) were instituted and credit was extended in graduate Readings. Perhaps of interest, too, was a change made in the administration of the University Final Exams schedules. From an unknown time of the past, all such exams were held in centrally located places on an assembled basis. Various classes were intermingled and every faculty member was assigned certain hours to proctor. The result was quite confusing and often very inadequate administration, beset with noise, much disturbing movement, poor lighting, poor ventilation, and an obviously difficult academic atmosphere. Two advantages accrued to the system where many sections of a course were involved. The system permitted departmental exams that lent themselves readily to maintenance of certain minimum uniform standards; additionally, the system permitted any one instructor with several sections to make but one final for his combined group. The University Council argument was prolonged, but in 1956 it voted to abandon the system. However, a special notation was appended, authorizing the Political Science Department to continue combining sections, if it so desired; and the value of that plan interested so many departments that a new rule was later passed authorizing such combined exams for any department offering five or more sections of any course.

It was at this time too, that Tomasek was raised to Associate Professor, and a new staff member, Robert D. Hill (M.A. from Chicago) was brought in as Instructor. (Remarks: Hill was the only instructor I knew who, although adequately qualified, was so self-conscious that he began perspiring before class, removed his coat and returned with his shirt wringing wet; yet with a small seminar class, he would do excellently.) Hill was replaced in 1957 by Thomas D. Ungs (Ph.D. from Iowa). (Remarks: Ungs, typical of Iowa men, was a good instructor, easy-going, quite popular.) Teaching loads, by this time, had been gradually reduced to an average of 15 hours and, on occasion, to 12.
The Bureau of Governmental Research was reorganized in 1958. All attempts to secure legislative financial support failed, but for the first time official approval of the hitherto unofficial organization was given, authorizing the undertaking of any research that could be made self-sustaining. Several projects were undertaken in the years that followed.

An innovative project was undertaken in 1960 and again in 1962, when a Legislator's School was brought into being through a grant given the Department. The School was designed to be of assistance especially to the newly-elected State legislators, who were invited to the campus for an indoctrination weekend. The first school attempted to inform them of the physical layout of the Capitol Building and its facilities, the aids available for them, and other pertinent information as to organization, powers, procedures, etc., ending with opportunity to undertake informal party caucuses. (Remarks: Unfortunately, the caucuses were only partially valuable, due to the absence of many of the legislators.) The second school emphasized additionally the major areas of legislative problems, bringing to the members information on such topics as taxes, education, health, welfare, et cetera. The value of the schools was so much recognized that the Legislative Assembly undertook to continue the sessions thereafter; unfortunately, in so doing, it turned the school over to its own Legislative Research Committee (now known as the Legislative Council). Nevertheless an outgrowth of the project was re-introduced by the Bureau in 1970 and 1972, when Summit Conferences were called on campus. The first Conference was designed to provide an opportunity for officials of all branches of state government to informally exchange views on the problems of North Dakota government; the second additionally focused on the proposed new Constitution of North Dakota.

1960 to 1962 saw several additional changes. Two new courses were added to the offering--Political Behavior and Executive Process. Tomasek, in 1960, received his Ph.D. from Chicago and became a full Professor. James F. Herndon (M.A. from Wayne State University) replaced Ungs in 1960 as Assistant Professor. (Remarks: Herndon was a serious-minded student, a very able instructor, and very well liked--the first, incidentally, of the behaviorists in the department.) John M. Hunger (M.A. from Indiana University) was also brought in, in 1961, as Assistant Professor. (Remarks: Hunger was an eager young man, very nice looking, in a hurry to make his way by any means at his disposal.) In turn, he was replaced by John F. Huntoon (M.A. from Chicago) as Instructor. (Remarks: Huntoon was at heart an Historian; he never got beyond the first chapter in American Government, to the dismay of his classes.) Indeed this appeared to be a period of change. After several years of argument pro and con, a University policy of rotation of departmental chairmanships was announced in 1961. Tomasek, in the fall of 1962, replaced Kaloupek as Chairman of the Department.

It is interesting to note how, over the years, the curriculum changes and the staff changes related to each other. When but two men were teaching, the various classes were divided between them, each man undertaking courses in his own speciality and such others as might be
assigned, provided only that he had had some prior experience or training therein. As the staff gradually enlarged, every effort was made to give the newcomer those courses in his speciality, and/or to set up such courses. Until the latter 1960's it was expected that each man would teach at least one section of the basic 101 course, but eventually even this was discontinued. This necessity of assignment explains in part the wide divergency of areas that could be found in the offerings of some individual instructors. Only recently has it been that each man, except on occasion or because of his desire, teaches his speciality and no other. A great outgrowth of course offerings came as a result of staff growth.

Between 1964 to 1966, the enlargement of the Political Theory course to Development of Political Thought I and Development II were directly attributable to the intense interest of Mr. Herndon in that field, and the consequent demand for its extension of content. Increasing numbers of majors and minors also had its impact. An Administrative Internship course was brought into being, after years of effort, although it was not often utilized for several years thereafter due to the lack of interest and participation by the local and State governmental agencies.

Herndon's success led to his raise to Associate Professor in 1963, after receiving his Ph.D. from Michigan. Richard L. Sutton (B.A. from Tulane) replaced Huntoon, with the rank of Assistant Professor. (Remarks: Sutton proved to be a dabbler in data processing, and constantly upset the machines. He taught so far over the heads of his students that his classes disappeared through withdrawals.) Sutton left after one year but two newcomers were added. Steven C. Markovich (B.A. from University of Western Ontario) and Richard J. Kestler (B.A. from Cornell) were hired as Assistant Professors in 1965. Both, of course, had work beyond the B.A. but had not completed the requirements for the Ph.D. This, it should be noted, was a common aspect and explains some of the seeming lack of qualifications indicated by the degree attained when staff members were hired. Both men received their Ph.D. in due course.

Three curriculum changes occurred in 1966. The obvious difficulty of teaching all national government in one semester, and all state-local government in another, resulted in a split of the courses into Government I (national, except for policies), Government II (state-local), and Government III (national policies). (Remarks: Government III, however, never "took" and is seldom, if ever, offered.) A new course in Democracy, Communism and Fascism was introduced, as well as an Introduction to Social Research Methods.

Lloyd B. Omdahl (M.A. from the University of North Dakota) was hired in 1967 as Assistant Professor and soon became actively interested in governmental services through the Bureau. Eventually, in 1969, he became Director of the Bureau, now re-named the Bureau of Governmental Affairs, and was instrumental in formulating many proposals for governmental grants to undertake numerous projects in that area. Likewise, his contacts in Bismarck enabled him to make the Administrative Internship course a viable one.
Also, in 1967, a special grant enabled Kaloupek to set up a Training Program for Local Governmental officials (county and municipal) of North Dakota. The program undertook to take a group of qualified personnel to each of six areas in the state, on six different weeks, where the local area governmental officials could meet for instruction in their practical problems. It was enthusiastically received but additional funds were not available to continue its operation.

1968 was the Year of the Big Move. The College had suffered in cramped quarters in the Law Building. Each department had been allocated very crowded office space, often three or more instructors in a room really inadequate for one, with the larger departments forced to house some instructors in other buildings. The ends of corridors, and sometimes portions of the width of corridors, had been sealed off to provide more office space. Classrooms, although at a premium, had been converted into other office space. And classes had been held wherever on the campus a room could be found available. The result was chaotic. Through the generosity of the B. C. Gamble and P. W. Skogmo foundations, the present home of the College, known as Gamble Hall, was built and furnished. The move into the new building was made in the fall of 1968. In the same year an additional staff member, Paul H. Blackman (M.A. from Johns Hopkins) was hired as Assistant Professor. (Remarks: Blackman, if you didn't know him, was today's Teddy Roosevelt.) With his coming, a new course (Justice and Jurisprudence) was brought into being. Further, a special graduate program leading to the degree of M.A. in Public Administration was authorized for Air Base Personnel, to be taught on the Base.

The Department was honored in 1969, when Markovich was named as one of the University's Distinguished Teachers, and again in 1970 when Omdahl received the same award. Few departments have secured the services of two such teachers. An additional Assistant Professor was hired in 1969, in the person of Theodore Pedeliski (M.A. from UND and a former Graduate Teaching Assistant for the Department). Boyd L. Wright (also M.A. from UND) was secured the same year as Assistant Director of the flourishing Bureau. Further, a new program in Police Administration was offered within the Public Administration curriculum. And with the hiring of Brent L. Birtcher (M.A. in City Planning from San Diego State and M.A. in Public Administration from Brigham Young University) as Assistant Professor, 1970, another public administration program was offered in Planning Administration. Naturally, these new programs brought with them additional course changes and additions. In fact, rather extensive changes of course offerings has become common throughout the past several years.

In 1971 Dean Clifford, after 22 years of service as administrator of the College, was appointed to succeed Starcher as President of the University. To his position as Dean was appointed Clair D. Rowe. Omdahl became an Associate Professor. Kestler received a year's leave of absence and Donald V. Poochigian (Ph.D. from Claremont) was hired as an Assistant Professor as his temporary replacement. Blackman resigned and was succeeded by Ronald E. Pynn (Ph.D. from Michigan) as Assistant Professor. Mrs. Sharon W. Martens (M.A. from UND) was secured in a special position as Assistant Professor. And probably of
most moment, for me, was my announcement that after 31 years of service in the Department, I had decided to quit (NOT retire) in August, 1972. There is a difference!

And thus endeth the Opus.
Mushrooming enrollments in the late 1960s and a diversification of offerings resulted in a dramatic growth in the full-time faculty of the Political Science Department. In 1960, the staff consisted of three members handling an enrollment of some 1,050; by 1970, the faculty had grown to eight with enrollments of 2,850. A continuing growth in total University enrollments and stable registrations in the Department required a continued high staffing level during the 1970s and into the 1980s. For 1981-82, the authorization for eight faculty taught 3,100 students.

Henry Tomasek continued to serve as department chairman until 1974, when he was promoted to Dean of a new College of Human Resources Development. His chairmanship was assumed by Stephen Markovich, a former chairman of the University Senate, who led a vigorous administration. During his tenure as chairman, the Department experienced a full curricular revision (a triennial event), development of guidelines for faculty retention and tenure, a document for department governance (formal anarchy), creation of the off-campus graduate program in public administration in Bismarck, and development of a new interdisciplinary degree in Criminal Justice Studies through the College of Human Resources Development. Bruce Benner administered the major. Chairman Markovich hit his zenith during the 1977-78 academic year when the Department held a record number of faculty meetings--14--primarily to sift through the University-wide drive for identifiable goals. Having demonstrated his administrative abilities, he resigned and became an equal once again.

Markovich was succeeded by Ronald Pynn, another former chairman of the University Senate, who was equally vigorous in both University and Departmental governance.

Under Pynn's leadership, the department continued its flexible response to changing student needs, experimenting with mini-courses, new teaching techniques, and constant review of the curriculum. To add relevance to the classroom, he organized and taught a number of creative courses, persuaded retiring U.S. Senator Milton Young to offer a mini-course, and initiated the formation of an interdisciplinary Rural Life Institute aimed at focusing academic and service effort toward the particular needs of rural America.

While gingerly dealing with the daily problems of administration (growing faculty, irrate students, intransigent administrators, etc.) Chairman Pynn still took time to serve as Director of Government for Flickertail Girls State, published a national government textbook and regularly met his classes.

Professional activities grew with the faculty in the 1970s. In addition to his national government textbook, American Politics: Changing
Expectations, Professor Pynn edited *Watergate and the American Political Process* and completed several articles. Professor Markovich published five articles, primarily in Yugoslav studies. Professors Robert and Mary Kweit collaborated on two books, *Concepts and Methods for Political Analysis* and *Implementing Citizen Participation in a Bureaucratic Society* as well as a series of presentations for national and regional professional conferences. They also had an article published in *Polity*. Professor Poochigian participated in 11 professional conferences with major papers or service as a commentator. Professors Pedeliski and Omdahl prepared a faculty handbook and a student’s study guide, respectively, for Allyn and Bacon publishers. Professors Pynn, Kweit, Wood, Wright and Omdahl all developed special monographs for the Bureau of Governmental Affairs publishing program.

The high quality of faculty found in Political Science was acknowledged University-wide as five of them were recognized as "Outstanding Faculty Member" of the year. Awards went to Stephen Markovich (1969), Lloyd Omdahl (1971), Donald Poochigian (1973), Ronald Pynn (1975), and Bruce Benner (1976). The Department was presented with the McDermott Award for Excellence in Teaching and Service in 1975.

During the P.K. (Post Kaloupek) years, other changes occurred that redirected activities in the Department. A number of them originated with Professor Kaloupek and were passed to others for development. The annual "Know Your State" contest for North Dakota high school students started by Kaloupek was passed on to Boyd Wright in 1972 and was then assumed by Theodore Pedeliski in 1975.

Another undertaking initiated by Dr. Kaloupek was the Bureau of Government Research. Lloyd Omdahl served as Kaloupek’s assistant for several years before assuming the duties of Director. The unit was renamed the Bureau of Governmental Affairs to indicate its wider range of activities and became known in the state for its in-service workshops for freshmen county commissioners, freshmen legislators, annual League of Cities meetings and County Commissioner’s conventions.

In the early 1970s, Boyd Wright became full-time Assistant Director of the Bureau and focused his efforts on broadening the Bureau’s impact on state affairs. He managed numerous grant programs obtained by the Bureau and provided day-to-day administrative leadership in the Bureau. All the while, he attended law school and earned his law degree in 1977—the last part-time student to be accepted in law school. In addition, he and Omdahl co-authored the biennial (paperback) textbook for Girls State. He also wrote and published a number of monographs for the Bureau and several articles in professional journals. He helped inaugurate and administered an intern program for the North Dakota Legislature biennially for four sessions. Not only did he recruit and screen the interns, aided by Ronald Pynn, but he also joined the legislative staff in Bismarck during the legislative sessions to personally supervise their performance. Wright also served as Director of Government for Girls State in 1974; and assumed part-time teaching duties as an Assistant Professor in Political Science. Equipped with his law degree, he left the Bureau to become chief counsel of the University in 1980. He was succeeded in the Bureau by Harlan Fuglesten,
a former state official and a former employee of the Bureau from the early 1970s with a Masters from Princeton--on his way through the School of Law.

During the 1970s, the Bureau grew in response to service needs of the state. In addition to workshops for state and local officials, the Bureau published a series of monographs consisting of faculty and student research efforts. It also engaged in public opinion polling and developed an impressive record for accuracy in predicting election outcomes. The textbook for Girls State was expanded until it became widely used in high schools. In addition, the Bureau's Directory of Government Officials became a widely used publication in public and private offices across the state. The Bureau has also developed a library of materials used for faculty and student research. It put together the only collection of precinct election data in the state. The biennial Summit Conference of State Officials, sponsored by the University and managed by the Bureau, became a significant forum for discussions of state problems attended by three-fourths of the state's legislators, executives, and judges.

In 1977, the off-campus programs in the Master of Public Administration at the Grand Forks Air Force Base and Bismarck were administratively transferred from Political Science to the Department of Continuing Education but program director, Robert Kweit, continued to bear the major burden of responsibility for their operation. He revamped the programs with professional fine-tuning.

In the fall of 1977, when Professor William Hazleton left for Ohio, the Department acquired its first full-time female faculty member, Mary Kweit. In that same year, Ralph Wood resigned as Superintendent of the North Dakota Highway Patrol to replace Bruce Benner as director of the police administration program. He also headed the Law Enforcement Institute in the Bureau of Governmental Affairs through which he conducted workshops for police executives and surveys on law enforcement salaries and practices in the state.

Several academic programs were curtailed in recent years due to shifting demands. Faced with a reduction in staff, the Department was forced to choose between police administration and planning. Noting the declining interest in planning and the growth in police courses, the choice was to accept the loss of the faculty member, Brent Birtcher, in charge of planning, and continue the planning courses with special instructors. The arrival of "cheap" Master's programs on the Air Force Base made the more rigorous UND MPA less attractive and enrollment declined. The program was suspended after the spring term of 1981. Noting also that the Bismarck clientele was declining also, the MPA program there was scheduled for recess in 1983.

And thus Political Science at the University of North Dakota grew from a textbook on a shelf of an Acting President in 1884 to a department of eight full-time faculty in 1983 with an enrollment many times the size of the entire University in the 1884 academic year.
POLITICAL SCIENCE AT UND

From the very beginning until Departmental status in 1936

1890 - First indications of departments of study at UND, including a "Department of Civil Government and Political Economy." Two political science courses—both taught by Acting President Webster Merrifield.

1891 - Department renamed "Political and Social Science". President Merrifield also given title of Professor of Political and Social Science.

1900 - Registrar Andrew Morrison joined Merrifield in teaching political science courses.

1901 - Samuel Peterson appeared as Assistant Professor of Political Science.

1903 - Peterson replaced by James Boyle, Instructor in Economics, Sociology and History.

1904 - Boyle promoted and made head of Department of Political and Social Science.

1906 - John Gillette joined Department as Assistant Professor of Sociology.

1908 - Sociology established as separate department headed by Gillette. Department renamed Department of Economics and Political Science.

1910 - Department divided into two sections: 1) Economics, 2) Political Science. Andrew Bruce of Law School joins Boyle in teaching Political Science, with one course still taught by Meyer Jacobstein (Economics) and Gillette.

1913 - Sveinbjorn Johnson arrived as Instructor in Economics and Political Science.

1915-1916 - President McVey joined in teaching Political Science.

1916 - Stephen Park joined Political Science teaching unit.

1917 - Ezra Towne appointed Professor of Economics and Political Science and head of the Department.

1917 - George Janes joined the Department.

1919 - Jesse Bond replaced Janes.
1921 - Claudius Johnson arrived as Instructor of European History and Political Science.

1924 - School of Commerce created and began in the Law Building. Towne served as first Dean. Political Science got one small office and one of the "larger" classrooms.

1925 - Department renamed Economics, Political Science and Accounting, with each academic area having a faculty member "in charge".

1926 - Accounting separated as Department. Political Science assumed "semi-departmental" status, headed by Solly Hartzo and assisted by John Larkin. Remainder of Department became Department of Economics and Business.

1928 - Roy Brown replaced Hartzo.

1930 - Andreas Ronhovde replaced Jennings (heretofore unidentified).

1932- - Depression reduced "semi-department" to one faculty member, Roy Brown.

1936 - Full departmental status achieved for Political Science as Josiah Sayre replaces Brown as Acting Head of the Department and E. Maxwell Benton joined staff.
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1936-1945</td>
<td>Julian E. Maxwell-Kaller</td>
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<tr>
<td>1946-1947</td>
<td>Henry Lydon</td>
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<td>George Telford</td>
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<td>H. G. Blackman</td>
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<td>1960-1961</td>
<td>Lloyd Dunham</td>
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<td>Paul Blackman</td>
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<td>Theodore Pederowski</td>
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<td>1966-1967</td>
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<td>Bruce Banner</td>
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<td>Robert Ronald</td>
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