

## Promotions

**Ruth Anita Bevan**, Yeshiva University: associate professor and Chairman.

**Sharon E. Doerner**, University of Toledo: associate professor.

**Abel Jacob**, York College, CUNY: associate professor.

**Manindra K. Mohapatra**, Old Dominion University: associate professor.

**David J. Olson**, Indiana University: associate professor.

**Edward Rogowsky**, York College, CUNY: assistant professor.

**Kim E. Shienbaum**, York College, CUNY: assistant professor.

**John Sullivan**, Indiana University: associate professor.

**Joseph S. Szyliowicz**, University of Denver: professor.

**Ronald E. Weber**, Indiana University: associate professor.

## Retirements

**Joseph Dunner**, David Petegorsky Professor of Political Science, Yeshiva University, will retire in June 1974.

**John Brown Mason**, professor emeritus, California State University, Fullerton, as of July 1, 1974.

## In Memoriam

### Carlton Clymer Rodee

Carlton Clymer Rodee, professor emeritus of political science at the University of Southern California, died in Pasadena on 27 September 1973. He was seventy-four years of age and had been a USC faculty member for thirty-five years prior to his retirement in 1967.

Born and raised in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Carlton did his baccalaureate and master's degree at Madison and took his Ph.D. at Yale, where he was a Cowles Fellow.

Carlton Rodee's entire teaching career was at USC. After a short term in the School of Public Administration, he was promoted to an associate professorship in political science and public administration, and in 1948, to a full professorship in political science. His leadership in the Department of Political Science was unmistakable; in fact, he served as Chairman twice, 1937-1947 and 1954-1957.

His faculty leadership at USC was evidenced in other ways as well. He was active in the American Association of University Professors

and the so-called faculty uprising ("Revolt '46"). He was one of the founders of the Faculty Senate and elected Vice Chairman in 1956-1957.

As a political scientist, he spanned all levels of professional organization: International Political Science Association; the California Fulbright Commission from 1959-1966; the American Political Science Association; the Western Association; the Board of Editors of the *Western Political Quarterly* for a number of years; and the Southern California Association, one of its founders and President, 1951-1953. In addition, over the years, he served in a number of civic capacities, such as a member of the panel for the Western Region of the War Labor Board during World War II and as a member of the team which surveyed the University of Nevada in 1956.

As a scholar, Dr. Rodee's major writings were closely related to his teaching. He was editor and co-author of *Problems of Democratic Society*, 1941, and *Twentieth Century Political Thought*, 1946. He was principal architect and co-author of *Introduction to Political Science*, 1957. He was a contributor to the *Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*, *Collier's Encyclopedia* and to a number of academic journals.

Professor Rodee's great strength was his teaching. He was unusually effective even with large undergraduate classes. Many years after these classes, his former students bring up his name as "my most memorable professor." The graduate students whose doctoral work Professor Rodee chaired, regard themselves as his personal products. Each proudly speaks of himself as a "Rodee man." They mention his idealism and his inspirational qualities; they even refer approvingly to his perfectionist traits. He came by his idealism ancestrally; his namesake was George Clymer, signer of both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

Carlton's colleagues in the Department and throughout the University of California held him in high regard and received continuing inspiration and guidance from him following his retirement. His family survives him: his widow, Frances Fritz, whom he married as an undergraduate, and their daughter, Georgia (Mrs. Gayle E. Post).

**Henry Reining, Jr.**  
University of Southern California

### Wayne A. Wilcox

Wayne A. Wilcox, together with his wife Ouida and children Kailan and Clark, was killed in the mid-air explosion of the Turkish airliner outside Paris on March 3, 1974. He was forty-one years old. Two other children, Shelley and Spencer, survive, as do Wayne Wilcox's mother and brother and Ouida Wilcox's mother.

Wayne Wilcox became chairman of Columbia University's Department of Political Science in the autumn of 1968, at a most difficult and painful moment, when both the Department and the University at large were still deeply divided into angry camps in the aftermath of

the previous spring's crisis, and when many students were pressing for sweeping curricular and structural changes. Positions were trumpeted as non-negotiable, tempers ran short, and moods were unforgiving. Combining, in equal measure, calm, cajolery, humor, guile, prudence, tolerance, and occasional pretenses to amnesia, Wayne Wilcox (an old navy hand) steered us through this minefield and on a course that brought us to major changes (hopefully they are improvements) in the Department's doctoral program, to new (and certainly desirable) procedures for involving students in areas of departmental decision-making that had previously been the exclusive preserve of the faculty — such as admissions, personnel searches, and curricular experimentation — and, most important, to a return of civility and goodwill within a departmental community many of whose members had been barely on speaking terms at the beginning of Wilcox's term-of-office.

While engaged in this healing task, Wilcox also recruited to the Department, and made welcome within it, a number of its finest current teachers and scholars. In addition, he was an active member of the University's Southern Asian Institute and helped found and guide the International Fellows Program. Despite these heavy administrative responsibilities, he enjoyed teaching and was good at it, and he also proudly and effectively pursued his scholarly work, usually during his summers at RAND on the West Coast. Indeed, this scholarly activity continued even into the recent years of his diplomatic assignment. One of his last articles, on current American policy toward India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, was sent us from London and is assigned in at least one of our courses.

Wilcox's scholarly work combined an expertise in the politics of a geographic region, that is,

the Indian subcontinent, with a subtle understanding of the comparative problems of development, and with a semi-insider's knowledge of American policy toward such areas and problems. His publications are the product of a skillful mixture of documentary analysis, field work, and intelligence. The author of three books and of many articles, he was also an ever-alert prober of methodological innovations in the discipline political science. He was the first, and for several years the only, member of this Department who knew what is a stochastic model and, in a tangential area, was the co-author of the all-too-true Issawi-Wilcox principle which stipulates that "Problems increase in geometric ratio, solutions in arithmetic ratio."

It is unlikely that Wayne would have explicitly termed himself an intellectual, still less a member of the intelligentsia. His Hoosier home-spun horse-sense cut against such grandiloquences. Still, he had a deep commitment to the application of academic and cultivated education to the world's problems. Congratulating one of his former students upon the latter's receipt of the doctorate, he wrote last year from London:

" . . . it remains an act of faith on my part that bright people ought to cultivate their intellects and turned (sic) loose against society which is clearly inefficient, rigged, and disagreeable. I can't see how more educated people could harm it and it is just possible, Hobbes notwithstanding, that they might inch it a little closer to a humane civilization."

Though the syntax of those lines is somewhat uncertain, their import is clearly benevolent and true.

Joseph Rothschild  
Columbia University