

sored by the U.S. Office of Education. Headquarters space for the program was provided by the Division of University Extension at Urbana. When the program lost its funding, Garvey had the opportunity to join the administrative staff of the division, at the same time completing work for the doctorate in political science at Urbana. During this period Garvey was state coordinator for the Great Debate Discussion Series sponsored by the U.S. Foreign Policy Association.

In 1944 Professor Garvey took a joint position as professor of political science and as director of the correspondence department, Division of University Extension. He continued as an active member of the department until his retirement in 1967. He was acting chairman of the department the year before his retirement. His teaching fields were state and local government and judicial administration.

He was active in scholarly associations, including the American Political Science Association, the Midwest Political Science Association, and the National University Extension Education Association. In the latter organization he was a member of the Board of Directors, head of the Correspondence Study Department, and served on the committee on legislation.

He had book and article publications in his fields of interest: school district finance and reorganization, county and township government, the accountability of the office of governor to judicial process. He published an encyclopedic volume on the politics and government of Illinois in 1959. There is no question that the shift from the public schools to the field of public affairs programs and university teaching and research gave him a degree of satisfaction from the full utilization of his scholarly interests and talents not available in his earlier career.

Phillip Monypenny
University of Illinois at
Urbana-Champaign

Ralph C. Guzman

Ralph C. Guzman suffered a stroke and

died in Santa Cruz, California, on October 10, 1985. He was 60 years old. His unexpected death was a shock to his family, friends, and colleagues. At the time of his death he was a professor of Community Studies, Merrill College, at the University of California, Santa Cruz.

Ralph made significant contributions to the American Political Science Association during critical times. He was the first Chicano in the history of the Association to be nominated for the Executive Council in 1970, and although not elected, he nevertheless unselfishly put his leadership skills to work for the Association when Karl Deutch, then president, appointed him the first chair of the newly created Committee on the Status of Chicanos in the Profession. He served as chair from 1970 to 1974 and during those years his committee laid the groundwork that has resulted in the Association's present commitment to the goals of affirmative action and the ever increasing participation of Chicanos and other Hispanics in the Association's activities.

Ralph was truly an exceptional human being. He rose from the depths of poverty to become a prominent scholar, public servant, university administrator, and a Mexican-American leader of national and international reputation. Born in Mexico, his family immigrated to the United States when he was a very young child. He worked in what his old friend, the late Carey McWilliams, called the "factories of the fields" and personally experienced the horrors of child labor and exploitation. After years of migratory work in Arizona and California, his family settled in one of the barrios of East Los Angeles. When the United States entered World War II, Ralph was 16 years old. He lied about his age and joined the U.S. Merchant Marine. After serving two years, he resigned to join the U.S. Navy and subsequently participated in the American invasion of Okinawa. He became a U.S. citizen after the war.

The G.I. Bill enabled Ralph to pursue a higher education. He received his associate of arts degree in political science in 1949 from the East Los Angeles Community College, his B.A. and M.A. degrees from the Los Angeles State Col-

lege in 1958 and 1960. He earned his doctorate in political science from UCLA in 1970. The average student pursuing a career as a political scientist does not take approximately 20 years to complete his studies and enter the profession. But then, Ralph was not the average student. In between his studies he played important roles as a Mexican-American leader and as a public servant of the United States government. After his discharge from the military he answered the call to serve his community. He played leading roles in the development of Chicano community organizations and in struggles for Chicano civil rights. With Cesar Chavez and other Chicano WWII veterans he was a co-founder of the Alinsky-inspired Community Service Organization (CSO). He became a leading Chicano journalist first as the founder and editor of the *CSO Reporter*, then as a reporter and columnist for the *Eastside Sun*, and finally as the assistant editor for the *Los Angeles Daily News*. By the time he completed his B.A. and M.A. degrees, he had become one of the most articulate and vocal Chicano leaders in the nation.

After entering the political science Ph.D. program at UCLA he answered the call for service to his country made by President John F. Kennedy. The words "Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country" were not empty rhetoric to Ralph. He took a leave of absence to accept the position of associate director of the U.S. Peace Corps in the Republic of Venezuela and later in the Republic of Peru. He returned to his graduate studies in 1965. Soon after, however, he again answered the call to serve his people. There were only a handful of scholars of Mexican descent in the nation when the Ford Foundation funded the first large-scale research project ever attempted on Mexicans in the United States. Ralph had not yet completed his doctorate but he was already considered to be more than an advanced graduate student by his faculty and other prominent social scientists. He was asked to become the assistant director of the project based at UCLA. His sense of commitment to the Mexican-American community compelled him to accept the position knowing full well that

it would prolong the completion of his dissertation.

In 1968 he accepted his first full-time teaching position as an assistant professor of political science at his alma mater in East Los Angeles, the California State University (formerly Los Angeles State College). He joined the faculty at the University of California, Santa Cruz, in 1969 as an acting associate professor of politics and community studies. He was tenured in 1972 and promoted to full professor in 1977. In 1981 he was appointed Provost of Merrill College and served in that capacity until 1984. He took a leave of absence from 1978 to 1980 to once again serve his country during President Carter's administration. He was appointed Deputy Assistant Secretary of State on Latin American Affairs. Ralph played a leading role in the shaping of a U.S. foreign policy that provided aid to the new Sandinista government in Nicaragua and a progressive human rights policy toward Central and Latin America. It angered and saddened him deeply to see the rise of human rights violations in Central America under the Reagan administration.

When one considers the amount of time he dedicated to his people and his country it is truly impressive that he was able to become one of the most distinguished Chicano political scientists in the nation. His collective works represent important contributions to the political and social sciences, to the field of Chicano studies, and to the study of race relations in American society. Prior to his seminal work, "The Politics and Policies of the Mexican-American Community" published in 1966, the Chicano was a missing chapter in the study of American politics. The discipline and the profession of political science were ignorant of the existence of Mexican-Americans. Only two political scientists prior to Ralph had even mentioned Chicanos in their research on minority politics. V. O. Key, Jr. had devoted two pages of analysis of Chicano politics in his study of *Southern Politics* and Edward Banfield briefly treated Chicanos in his short paper on El Paso, Texas, in his book *Big City Politics*. Ralph's doctoral dissertation, *The Politi-*

cal Socialization of the Mexican American People, later published as a book, was the first major systematic and critical study conceptualizing political leadership in Mexican-American communities. His better known book in co-authorship with Joan Moore and Leo Grebler, *The Mexican-American People: The Nation's Second Largest Minority*, was the first significant and comprehensive interdisciplinary study of the Chicano experience in American society. It continues to be favorably compared by many social scientists to Gunnar Myrdal's classic, *An American Dilemma*.

Ralph's most enduring contributions were perhaps made through his teaching. He deeply touched the lives of countless students throughout the years. He was an inspiration especially to those students from poor working class backgrounds who never before had even dreamed about a college education, much less advanced graduate work leading to professional careers. He made clear to his students that titles in and of themselves were secondary to humanistic values and concerns. He always preferred to be called by his first name and not Dr. or Professor Guzman. Always surrounded by students, he would share his experiences, ideas, and dreams with them in his office and his home. A demanding teacher, he challenged his students to develop their critical thinking capacities and to apply whatever knowledge they gained from their formal education to the solution of society's social problems. Ralph never forget where he came from and until the day he died, the welfare of the poor was uppermost in his mind and heart. His commitment to the ideals of social justice, equality, and human rights was a constant presence.

Ralph will be long remembered by his friends, students, and colleagues as a loving father, a man of compassion and strong conviction, a man of reason, an inspirational teacher and scholar, and a gentle and wonderful human being. Many of us in the Association were indeed fortunate to have known him.

Carlos Munoz, Jr.
University of California, Berkeley

George H. Hallett, Jr.

George H. Hallett, Jr., known as Mr. Proportional Representation, died on July 3, 1985, in his 90th year while working in his office in Manhattan. A graduate of Haverford College, he received a master's degree and a Ph.D. degree in mathematics from Harvard University and the University of Pennsylvania, respectively.

Hallett observed his first P.R. election under the single transferable vote (STV) system in Northern Ireland in 1920 and devoted his life to the promotion of STV. He supervised the counting of STV ballots in numerous elections in both public and private organizations (most recently in New York City in 1983) and was an effective lobbyist for the P.R. cause. Among his accomplishments was the drafting of the law instituting P.R. in New York City Council elections in 1937, promotion of the adoption of P.R. by many other cities, and helping to persuade the New York State Legislature to include P.R. elections of local school boards in chapter 330 of the 1969 laws decentralizing the New York City school system whose passage ended the ferment threatening to destroy the city's school system.

After World War I, he became assistant executive secretary of the Proportional Representation League and later its executive secretary. When it merged with the National Municipal League in 1932, he became Associate Secretary of the League, a post he held until 1953. He also served as Executive Secretary of Citizens Union in New York City and as its state legislative representative for nearly four decades. From 1973 to 1977, he worked for the State Charter Revision Commission for New York City which drafted ten amendments; five were endorsed unanimously by the Commission and adopted by referendum in 1975. The amendments, among other things, established community boards as important parts of the city's governance system.

An active member of APSA's Section on Representation and Electoral Systems, he was scheduled to present a paper detailing the arguments for use of P.R. in