

Duane Lockard

Duane Lockard, professor of politics, emeritus, of Princeton University, died on June 19, 2006, from complications from Parkinson's disease. He was born in the poor coal-mining town of Owings, West Virginia; and, by the time he was eight, the Great Depression had increased his community's poverty. One of his childhood chores was to collect lumps of coal that fell from passing ore trains so his family could have heat in their house. As a teenager, he pumped gas at a filling station and, for a time, followed his father into the dark depths of the mines. Although the older men were kind to him, he found it oppressive to work in pitch blackness, hunched over in the small rooms carved out by pickaxes. In an effort to escape, he tried to enroll in Fairmont State Teachers College, planning to live at home and hitchhike the 18 miles to the school. Alas, when he tried to register, he could muster only half of the \$30 tuition fee. Fortunately for future generations of scholars and students, a compassionate and perceptive dean recognized talent and allowed him to matriculate.

Shortly after the United States entered World War II, Duane joined what was then called the Army Air Corps. Because of his intelligence and motor skills, he became a pilot, flying C-47s, twin-engined transport planes. Emboldened by his rise in status, he married the love of his life, Beverly White, a social worker. If theirs was not a marriage made in heaven, it would have qualified as the product of marvelous karma. But their initial days together would be short. Soon he was in England preparing for D Day. The hours before H-Hour on June 6, 1944, found him towing gliders into Normandy. After the beachhead was secure, he continued piloting flights to resupply troops in France and later participated in the ill-fated effort to trap German forces by dropping a large force of parachutists into the Netherlands. Years later, he reviewed Cornelius Ryan's *A Bridge too Far*. Focusing on General Bernard Montgomery's arrogant folly in planning and executing the operation, Duane entitled the essay, "An Ego too Large." He later left in Princeton's library an unpublished manuscript that modestly described his experiences during the war in an unarmed but often flak-riddled aircraft.

After his discharge as a captain, Duane used the GI Bill to attend Yale, where he remained until he had completed his doctorate, studying under V. O. Key. His first book, *New England State Politics* (Princeton University Press,

1961), was modeled on Key's *Southern Politics in State and Nation*. While a graduate student, he taught at Wesleyan University and then spent 10 years on the faculty of Connecticut College. While there, he deepened his knowledge of practical politics by running for, and being elected to, the state legislature. In 1965, Princeton wooed him away. He spent his next 20 years there, living with his wife Beverly on the edge of the campus, and chairing the department of politics from 1969–1972. His most notable acquisition in that role was Sheldon Wolin, whom Duane persuaded to leave the University of California. More generally, his chairmanship was marked by an ability to keep peace and even a great degree of harmony among disputatious prima donnas. He likened his role to that of a diplomat operating within a system of powerful and independent nations that saw their interests as conflicting. On rare occasions, they were correct.

When, in 1984, he opted for early retirement, he explained to surprised colleagues that he had developed Parkinson's disease and wanted to leave while people were asking why he was retiring and before they began wondering why he was not doing so. His concern was real, though ungrounded, as a glance at his scholarly record would have revealed. In addition to several edited volumes, his books include: *Connecticut's Challenge Primary: A Study in Legislative Politics* (McGraw-Hill, 1960); *The New Jersey Governor: A Study in Political Power* (Van Nostrand, 1964); *Toward Equal Opportunity: A Study of State and Local Anti-Discrimination Laws* (Macmillan, 1968); *American Federalism* (McGraw-Hill, 1969); *The Perverted Priorities of American Politics* (Macmillan, 1970); and *The Politics of State and Local Government* (3rd ed, Macmillan, 1981). A recurrent theme in many of these and his writings after retirement was a concern for social justice, a fear that the American political system was advancing the interests of the wealthy while failing to protect the needs of poorer people.

The Perverted Priorities became a best seller and the royalties allowed him and his wife to purchase a cottage on Cape Cod, to which they escaped during summers and any academic vacations that lasted more than a few days. It was to that cottage that he and Beverly retired in 1984, expecting a reasonably happy life. But that was not to be. Beverly was soon stricken with a virulent form of cancer and died within a few months. His three daughters, Jay, Leslie, and Linda, remained close emotionally if not geographically, with Linda giving up

her own career to care for him when his Parkinson's worsened.

Despite declining health, Duane continued to write and, until he lost his coordination in his hands and fingers, to paint and garden. Much of his writing consisted of poems. Although he allowed an occasional piece to be published, he circulated most of these only among family and close friends. His final book appeared in 1998. It was a mixture of scholarship and reminiscences, as its title indicates: *Coal: A Memoir and a Critique* (University Press of Virginia). That work offers a careful analysis of the rapacious greed of the owners of West Virginia's mines, people who happily sacrificed miners' lives to fatten their own profits. In part, however, the book is also a tribute to the miners themselves. On a daily basis, they risked being buried alive by cave-ins; and Black Lung Disease constantly festered in the soot of the narrow, inky, corridors. But wives and children needed to eat, and these men sacrificed their lives for their families. In particular, Duane focused on his father, a miner whom he had come to understand to be a formidable, though quiet, hero.

Most people outside of Princeton knew Duane as a scholar. Because of that reputation, he was awarded a Ford Faculty Professorship, a Social Science Research Council Fellowship, and a Fulbright Fellowship. His students and colleagues shared this respect for his scholarship, but they also knew him as a dedicated teacher, a kind, concerned, mentor, and a warm, gentle, friend, who also happened to be a superb soldier-aviator.

Walter F. Murphy
Princeton University, emeritus
Stanley Kelley, Jr.
Princeton University, emeritus

Eugene A. Mawhinney

Eugene A. Mawhinney, professor emeritus of political science at the University of Maine, died at Bangor, Maine on June 24, 2006. He was 84 years old. Gene Mawhinney served the department of political science and the people of Maine for some 35 years as a faculty colleague, as a teacher of American government and especially of constitutional law, as a mentor to two generations of Maine's pre-law students, and as a valued and long-serving advisor to Maine's state government.

Gene was born in Jonesboro, a small town in Down East Maine, on October 14, 1921. Following World War II service in the Army's Signal Corps and later

in its information and education division in Europe, he received a Bachelor of Science degree in education at the University of Maine in 1947. There followed a Master of Arts in history and government two years later. From Maine he moved to Northeast Missouri State University (now Truman State University) as an associate professor of political science from 1951 to 1955, when the University of Illinois awarded him a Ph.D. in political science. Four years at Elmira College followed, in which Gene rose to the chair of the division of social sciences. But Maine's lure proved irresistible. Gene returned to the University of Maine as an associate professor of government in 1959. He was raised to the rank of professor in 1963. In 1966, the department of history and government was split, whereupon Gene assumed the chair of the new department of political science. He held this position for nine years, during which time the department grew from eight to 14 members. In his first year as chair, Gene helped found the department's chapter of Pi Sigma Alpha. Gene remained a full time member of the department until his retirement in 1990.

Gene Mawhinney's greatest contributions lay in his work with students. He and his classes in American government and constitutional law quickly gained a reputation for fairness, but Gene's standards were rigorous. Law school held few terrors for the students who had succeeded in Gene's courses. Many of Maine's lawyers and judges are indebted to Gene for introducing them to the law, and for instilling in them the discipline, self-assurance, and work ethic they needed in law school and beyond. Altogether, Gene counseled more than 800 pre-law students over three decades. The university recognized Gene's teaching with its Distinguished Maine Professor award in 1982. After his retirement, Gene continued his pre-law advising for another 10 years.

Gene's devoted service to his university, department, and, above all, to his students attracted attention beyond the university. Gene advised Maine's state government on its 1971 reorganization. Three governors appointed him to the Maine Judicial Council, which he served for 16 years. In 1987, Gene received the Maine State Bar Association's Distinguished Service Award. Although Gene was not a lawyer, his work with law students earned him an entry in *Who's Who in American Law*.

Gene's retirement was active and productive. In addition to his pre-law advising, he found time to indulge varied interests that included studying and lecturing on Maine history, as well as

lighthouses, bridge, and stamp collecting. His wife of nearly six decades, Anne Dowling Mawhinney, survives him, as do two children, Meredith Anson and Mark Mawhinney, and five granddaughters.

Howard Cody

University of Maine, Orono

Kenneth Palmer

University of Maine, Orono

Herbert McClosky

Herbert McClosky, professor of political science emeritus at the University of California, Berkeley, died on March 13, 2006, of pneumonia and complications of Parkinson's disease in Oakland, California. He was 89 years old.

McClosky was a pioneer researcher in the empirical study of political beliefs, attitudes, and ideologies through the use of survey instruments. From 1960 until shortly before his death, he was a major force in the work of Berkeley's Survey Research Center, and the program of political behavior he established as a graduate teaching field in Berkeley's political science department populated the entire profession of political science with a great many of the nation's leading academic specialists in the study of public opinion and attitude measurement.

McClosky's own research included two major books, *Dimensions of Tolerance: What Americans Believe About Civil Liberties* (with Alida Brill, 1983), and *The American Ethos: Public Attitudes Toward Capitalism and Democracy* (with John Zaller, 1984), and a large number of articles written over the last half-century that are still cited and relied upon by contemporary researchers to set the agenda for current empirical research on the beliefs and ideologies of American elites and ordinary citizens. One of these articles, "Consensus and Ideology in American Politics," was recently identified as the 13th most cited *American Political Science Review* article since 1945. He also wrote a major text on the Soviet Union, *The Soviet Dictatorship* (with John E. Turner, 1960), and *Political Inquiry* (1969), an introductory book on research methods.

Herbert McClosky was born in a working-class area of Newark, New Jersey on September 18, 1916. Neither of his parents was educated beyond the beginnings of high school. The family (Herbert had two younger siblings) lived above a candy store and soda fountain where Herbert worked as a little boy, operating the fountain from a perch atop a wooden box. There was no indoor bathroom and the children of the family slept in the kitchen. Herbert's sparkling

intelligence and broad curiosity manifested itself at an early age, however, and economic disadvantages were not sufficient to hold him back from notable success in his early schooling. The only academic setbacks McClosky ever suffered from kindergarten through his Ph.D. years came in high school, when he concentrated on developing his considerable skills as a baseball player. Even after his father's health faltered, his intellectual performance continued to excel. McClosky worked his way through the then-private University of Newark (now Rutgers-Newark), studying economic history, political philosophy, and comparative government in the mornings and holding down jobs for the rest of the day to contribute to the support of his family. He then repeated his academic success in graduate work at the University of Minnesota (Ph.D., 1946), where his teaching in the humanities program and in political science as a very junior member of the faculty was widely admired for its vitality and range.

At Minnesota, the McCloskys made close life-long friendships with the novelists Saul Bellow and Isaac Rosenfeld, and Herbert joined the brain trust that the young mayor Hubert Humphrey gathered about him in the course of consolidating the Minnesota Democratic and Farmer-Labor parties and ridding the municipal government of Minneapolis of corruption, anti-Semitism, racial prejudice, and communist influences. Meanwhile, McClosky gravitated toward the world-famous cluster of social psychologists that then taught on the Minneapolis campus. With characteristic energy, and with the help of a multi-year SSRC training grant, McClosky supplemented his doctoral education as a political philosopher and student of comparative political systems with a rigorous course of post-doctoral training in social psychology, psychometrics, and survey research, working especially closely with Paul Meehl. From the mid-1950s onward, a hallmark of McClosky's work was the design and application of elaborate survey instruments to the study of political attitudes and their foundations in core ideological beliefs. After an immensely productive two decades at Minnesota, McClosky moved to Berkeley where he set up his influential program of teaching and research in behavioral political science.

Living in Berkeley reunited McClosky with the beloved Giants of his childhood and he was also able to indulge his passion for excellence in early music, architecture, exotic cuisine, movies, and professional sports. McClosky's esthetic judgments in these and other matters