

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

were famously discerning, and famously immovable. Those students and colleagues not daunted by his erudition and the speed with which he came to the heart of things frequently found his opinions penetrating and illuminating. This was also true of his professional judgments about politics and political science. He was a rock-solid New Deal liberal in politics, and a strong civil libertarian, loyal to his working-class and Jewish roots, never in the slightest thrown off-course by the Berkeley radical atmosphere. Professionally he was a force advocating modern modes of inquiry in political science whose advocacy was backed by solid achievement in empirical research. He was completely indifferent to honors, but was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was also a vice president of the American Political Science Association, and a member of the stellar first class of Fellows at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences. He was director of two major research programs of the Russell Sage Foundation of New York and was an active member of the board of directors of the Social Science Research Council. On his retirement from Berkeley he received the Berkeley Citation for notable professional achievement and service to the university.

McClosky is survived by his wife Mildred (Mitzi) of 64 years, his daughter Jane Greco of San Jose and her husband Richard Greco, his son Dan McClosky and wife Nan Toder of Oakland, his brother Gerald McClosky of Fortuna, California, and five grandchildren, Karine and David McClosky, Marc Weber, and Jonathan and Michael Greco.

Nelson W. Polsby
University of California, Berkeley

Larry D. Terry

Larry D. Terry died in Atlanta, Georgia on June 17, 2006, of respiratory arrest due to an allergic reaction. At the time of his death, he was vice-president for business and professor of public administration at the University of Texas, Dallas (UTD). He was 52 years old.

Larry was born in Tulsa, Oklahoma, to Helen and the late Verbie Gene "Flash" Terry. His father was a noted blues musician, of whom Larry was very proud. Larry graduated from Booker T. Washington High School in Tulsa, earned a bachelor's degree from Lincoln University, a master's degree from the University of Missouri, and a Ph.D. from the Center for Public Administration and Policy (CPAP) at Virginia Tech in 1989.

Larry taught management at Radford College from 1983 until 1991. For the next 10 years he was associated with the Maxine Goodman Levin College of Urban Affairs, Cleveland State University. In addition to teaching he served as director of graduate programs and interim associate dean/department chair. He taught leadership, complex organizations, policy analysis, and other courses in public administration. He led a successful effort to increase the number of minority students at the college, particularly in the Ph.D. program. He was fond of saying that he believed it was important to provide opportunities, because "all you have to do is open the door a little bit and I'll bust it down the rest of the way myself." He was an exemplary figure to all graduate students at the college and, I have no hesitation in saying, truly beloved by them.

Larry was elected to the National Academy of Public Administration in 1999. He went to the University of Texas at Dallas in 2001 as associate provost and professor of public administration and within five years became vice-president for business.

In 1999, Larry was appointed editor-in-chief of *Public Administration Review (PAR)* and served until 2005. In the several months following his appointment, he traveled across the country meeting at universities and with chapters of the American Society for Public Administration to hear their views about *PAR*. He called this the "Building Bridges Tour," and it was entirely characteristic of him. Larry was a bridge builder *par excellence*, who did much to strengthen connections between various factions in the field and renew interest and support for the journal.

Working with Larry on *PAR* was somewhat like holding onto a jet plane as it soared into the air. He had endless good ideas, including a special issue on the events of September 11 and their implications for public administration, affiliating the journal with Blackwell, and various tactics for streamlining the review process and winning the hearts and minds of a large editorial board. He established the "editor's choice award," given each year to the one or two board members with the highest productivity (based both on quality and quantity). I was amazed to see them competing with one another on who could turn in the fastest and best reviews. He also set up a "rapid response" system in which board members volunteered for single months of the year in which they would guarantee to return a manuscript in one week. We used this system often when other reviewers lagged in getting their reviews in. He got the average turnaround time

down from "too high" to just over one month.

Larry's vision of what *PAR* could be was completely clear to him almost from the day he took over. His political savvy made him a master at negotiating the various minefields that are the special challenge of a journal editor. He made *PAR* a great many friends and I believe virtually no lasting enemies. His center of gravity was his sense of the field of public administration and its significance.

Larry was the author of *Leadership of Public Bureaucracies: The Administrator as Conservator* (two editions). His 1996 article, "Administrative Interpretation of Statutes: A Constitutional View of the New World Order" co-authored with Michael Spicer, won the William and Frederick Mosher Award given annually by *PAR* for the best article by an academic. He was the author of more than a dozen other academic articles. He organized a *PAR* symposium in 1998 on new public management that became a landmark. His own contribution, "Administrative Leadership, Neo-managerialism, and the Public Management Movement," has been widely cited. His essay, "The Thinning of Administrative Institutions," is included in the recently published volume, *Revisiting Waldo's Administrative State*. "The President's Committee on Administrative Management: The Untold Story," co-authored with Stephanie Newbold, is forthcoming in *Administration & Society*.

Larry was the kind of leader he wrote about: a conservator, one who preserves and protects the core values of the enterprise so that it can develop coherently. He was someone who took tradition seriously and at the same time was never afraid of new ideas. In fact he probably had more good ideas than anyone I've ever known, and was filled with enthusiasm for whatever he was working on, whether it was a paper, a recruitment strategy, or a way to strengthen *PAR*. At the same time he was adept at keeping his eye on the big picture, and a master of academic politics. After he completed his term as editor, he was looking forward eagerly to having more time to write. He had a lot left to say. The quality of his published work hints at what we have lost because he didn't get a chance to bring the rest of his intellectual plans to fruition. Yet his legacy is rich.

Larry leaves four children: Larry D. Terry II (a doctoral candidate in public administration at UTD), Feliz, Jacob, and Gavin. His family, friends, students, and colleagues miss him more than words can say.

Camilla Stivers
Cleveland State University