

emphasis on undergraduate and doctoral-level public policy research and education very much to Duncan's vision and legacy.

Michael Stegman, now with the MacArthur Foundation, was past chair of the public policy department and the first appointee to the MacRae Professorship of Public Policy, a chair that Duncan and Edith created to honor Duncan's parents. Mike shared many reflections but this paragraph reveals Duncan's intellectual and institutional tenacity in achieving a basis for public policy analysis.

My recollections are of many of our planning committee meetings, especially the very early ones that focused on the need and feasibility for a doctoral program in public policy analysis at UNC. Duncan was adamant about calling the program Public Policy Analysis because of the importance of methodological sophistication in explicating the pros and cons of alternative policy solutions. Duncan would hold informal "salons" to help educate the rest of the members who came from all across the university and from many disciplines on what public policy analysis was and why and how it differed from other programs and disciplines.

The third public policy colleague, Dale Whittington, was perhaps the closest sustained collaborator in teaching and coauthoring with Duncan. Their book, *Expert Advice for Policy Choice* (1997), is a definitive work. Dale offered this concise capstone comment in reviewing Duncan's autobiography: "Throughout his career he has brought a disciplined and penetrating intellect to the big questions in his field, challenging analysts to reflect more deeply on what they are doing and why they are doing it."

This self-reflection was one stimulus leading Duncan to produce his autobiography, the lead portion of which is titled *An Academic Odyssey*. It traces Duncan's career from natural science to social science and ultimately to public policy analysis. In many respects lines from Tennyson's poem about Ulysses (aka Odysseus) describe Duncan personally and professionally. The selected lines are:

I am a part of all that I have met;
Yet all experience is an arch wherethro'
Gleams the untraveled world whose margin
fades
Forever and forever when I move.

How dull it is to pause, to make an end,
To rust unburnished, not to shine in use.

The poem closes with these lines:

Tho' much is taken, much abides; and tho'
We are not now of that strength which in
old days
Moved earth and heaven, that which we
are, we are—
One equal temper of heroic hearts,
Made weak by time and fate, but strong in
will
To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield.

Even in the final days when illness limited Duncan's communication capacities, he admirably demonstrated these features as he smiled when I spoke to him about undergraduates in public policy analysis, and about golf! To live in the minds and hearts of those who remain behind is not to die. Duncan truly lives on.

Deil S. Wright
University of North Carolina

CLARA PENNIMAN

Clara Penniman, emeritus professor of political science, University of Wisconsin–Madison, died on January 30, 2009. Penniman was born on April 5, 1914, in Steger, Illinois, to Alethea B. and Rae E. Penniman.

She graduated from high school in Lancaster, Wisconsin. After working for a number of years, including for the Wisconsin State Employment Service and War Manpower Commission, Penniman earned her BA and MA degrees from the University of Wisconsin–Madison. In 1954, she received a Ph.D. degree in political science from the University of Minnesota.

Penniman taught political science on the faculty of the University of Wisconsin–Madison from 1953 to 1984, where she held the Oscar Rennebohm Chair for Public Administration for the last 10 years. She was the only woman on the faculty when she joined it in 1953. She was the first woman to chair that university's department of political science, which she did from 1963 to 1966. She served on a dozen or more university faculty committees, including the prestigious University Committee, which she chaired in 1973–1974. She represented the University of Wisconsin–Madison on the State's Merger Implementation Study Committee, which recommended the new structure of Wis-

consin's university system. She also served on various other state committees. Penniman was also a founder and director of the Center for the Study of Public Policy and Administration, which became today's Robert M. LaFollette School of Public Affairs.

Penniman received numerous awards, beginning with election to Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi as an undergraduate. She received the Outstanding Achievement Award from the University of Minnesota Alumni Association in 1978 and the University of Wisconsin Alumni Association's Distinguished Service Award in 1981. Ms. Penniman was elected president of the Midwest Political Science Association in 1965; she served as vice president of the American Political Science Association in 1971–1972; and she was elected as a fellow of the American Academy of Public Administration in 1974. Penniman was active with the North Central Association of Universities and Colleges, where she reviewed accreditation of colleges and universities both on visiting committees and on a review panel. She participated in the League of Women Voters of Madison, serving as its president from 1956–1958, and she served for a number of years on the state board of the Wisconsin League of Women Voters. Penniman published several books and articles, primarily in the fields of tax administration and public administration.

Her parents and her brother, Howard, predeceased her. She is survived by her sister-in-law, three nieces, two nephews, 21 grandnieces and nephews, and 12 great grandnieces and nephews. In lieu of flowers, gifts may be made to the University of Wisconsin's Foundation for the Political Science Department.

William Penniman

JOHN STANGA

John Stanga, our highly esteemed Wichita State University colleague, died on December 30, 2008, at the age of 69. He is survived by his three sons—Tomas, Joseph, and John Peter. As colleagues, we respected him as a unique scholar, teacher, and friend. In an era often characterized by narrow specialization, he was a true Renaissance man—not only publishing and teaching in several fields of our discipline, but also demonstrating a deep mastery of literature and music, particularly jazz.