

## William J. Blough

Bill Blough, Professor Emeritus of Political Science at Winthrop University in Rock Hill, South Carolina, died at home on July 18, 2001, after a courageous battle with brain cancer. His 32-year career as a political scientist exemplified the civic engagement, professional responsibility, and commitment to undergraduate education that our discipline cherishes.

Born in 1927, Bill served in the U.S. Army before enrolling at Oberlin and receiving his A.B. degree in history in 1951. He then worked for the State Department for two years, obtained an M.B.A. from Harvard in 1955, and worked in Eastman Kodak's statistical department until 1961 before deciding upon a career in political science. That decision led him to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where he received his Ph.D. in 1967 with a dissertation on political participation in Mexico. After six years as an assistant professor at the University of Houston, Bill came to Winthrop where he taught from 1970 until his retirement in 1996. Those 26 years were punctuated with several leaves, most notably in 1974 when he served as legislative assistant to Congressman Tom S. Gettys and in 1992 when he did research in Brazil through the Fulbright-Hayes program.

At Winthrop, Bill developed an expertise in public law and for many years taught the department's sequence in that field as well as courses in Latin America, state and local government, and the many sections of the introductory course in U.S. politics that are obligatory for almost the entire department. He was a fully committed teacher with a tenacious attention to detail that sometimes dismayed students, but that served them extremely well—especially those who went to law school.

Bill exemplified our discipline's commitment to professional service, both on campus and off. As befits a

longtime member of the professoriate, Bill was quite comfortable in the world of ideas and relished whatever time he could spend there. But unlike many in our profession, Bill was willing to throw himself into the tedium of the committee work necessary to sustain the ideal of faculty governance. His many years of service in this regard culminated in his election to the chair of the Faculty Conference and his concomitant appointment as faculty representative to the Board of Trustees from 1991–1993.

Faculty-administration relations were strained during this period, and Bill championed faculty interests with a tenacity that was as unflinching as it was characteristic.

He was also active in numerous aspects of local life, serving for many years on the Rock Hill Zoning Board of Adjustments and Appeals and participating enthusiastically in the activities of the local Democratic Party. Reflecting his interest in state and local government, Bill's scholarly work included a series of book chapters appearing in the 1980s dealing with South Carolina county officials, local government, and public education.

He was an active member of Charlotte's Unitarian Universalist Church, and his voice was for 20 years a mainstay of the tenor section of the York County Choral Society. In his singing, there was a quiet but unmistakable *joie de vivre*, as there was in his passion for politics and wonderfully wry sense of humor that could turn even the most banal chit-chat into an invigorating conversation.

Bill Blough is survived by his wife Doris, sons Eric and David, and two grandchildren.

Stephen Samuel Smith  
Winthrop University

## A. Michael Corbett

A. Michael Corbett, professor of political science at Ball State University, succumbed to cancer at his

residence on November 17, 2001. He taught undergraduate and graduate courses in political methodology and public opinion at Ball State for 31 years. Mike published extensively in the subfield of public opinion and produced award-winning software for the American Political Science Association. He was 58 years old.

In addition to numerous articles and presentations at conferences (some presented with his wife, Julia Corbett), Mike was the author of several books. His first, *Political Tolerance in America: Freedom and Equality in Public Attitudes* (Longman 1982), focused his deep commitment to political tolerance, equality, and justice through the lens of a textbook on public attitudes toward these issues. *Political Tolerance* was followed by *American Public Opinion: Trends, Processes, and Patterns* (Longman 1991) in which Mike brought his skills as a data analyst to bear on an examination of the role of public opinion in American politics. In 1999, Mike and his wife, Julia Corbett, coauthored *Politics and Religion in the United States* (Garland 1999).

Mike found his true writing niche when he began working with the MicroCase Corporation to develop a series of workbook format texts to introduce undergraduate students to the topic of research methods in political science. The first edition of *Research Methods in Political Science: An Introduction Using MicroCase* was published by MicroCase in 1993. This was followed by three subsequent editions (1996, 1999, and 2001), the fourth and last one published after Wadsworth acquired MicroCase.

The MicroCase Corporation also published Mike's *Social Research Using MicroCase* in its first and second editions (1996 and 1998, both coauthored with Lynne Roberts). Wadsworth brought out the third edition, also coauthored with Lynne Roberts, in 2002. Mike later teamed with Barbara Norrander to write *American Government Using*

*MicroCase ExplorIt*, published by Wadsworth in 2002.

Throughout his publishing career, Mike's intention was to allow students to use real-world data to investigate topics of political importance, and to make doing so accessible and interesting. With that goal in mind, he developed *Selected Introductory Topics in Political Science Research Methods* in 1993, introducing selected political science research topics in a student-friendly format for APSA. This was reissued as *Poli-Tutor, Political Science Research Interactive Tutorials* (Ball State University in 2000). *Poli-Tutor* won the award for Best Instructional Software of the year 2000 from APSA's Politics and Information Technology section.

Last year, Ball State University recognized Mike for 30 years of teaching, research, and service.

Mike was born in 1943 in North Carolina to Bill and Madge Sutton Corbett. He received his undergraduate degree from Florida Atlantic University in 1967 and his Ph.D. from the University of Iowa in 1972. Mike is survived by his wife, Julia; a stepdaughter, Hinda Arbogast (husband: David); stepsons Mikel Dugger and Troy Dugger (wife: Jodi); three grandchildren; a brother, Scott (wife: Carolyn); and father, Bill. A scholarship fund has been established in his name by the Political Science Department at Ball State University.

Joseph Losco  
Ball State University

## Phillip O. Foss

Phillip O. Foss, professor emeritus of political science at Colorado State University, died of natural causes at age 85 on October 14, 2001, in Fort Collins, Colorado. Foss served on Colorado State's faculty from 1962 until his retirement in 1986. He was department chairman from 1965 to 1972. Foss taught previously at the University of Oregon where he received his Ph.D., and at California State University, San Francisco. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy, children Coral, Phyllis, Phillip Jr. and Tory,

along with three grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

A 1964 annual evaluation of Phil Foss read, in part, "We would expect that this man will play an all important role in the future development of our University." What an understatement that proved to be!

Soon after his arrival at Colorado State, he led in the development of the department's M.A. program and, shortly thereafter, he laid the groundwork for the Ph.D. program. As a land-grant university, Colorado State has had historical roots and programmatic excellence in natural resources, engineering, agriculture and matters of the environment generally. Foss's specialty lay in the area of natural resources. In the development of the department's graduate programs, he pointed in the direction of natural resources and the environment. His vision was to draw upon the historical strengths elsewhere in the university, linking political science courses, programs, students and faculty to their counterparts in the colleges and departments of natural resources, agriculture, engineering and others.

Foss was enormously successful; indeed, more than anyone else he deserves credit for the development of the department itself, and especially its doctoral program which, at its inception, was unique nationally for its focus upon environmental politics and policy. In the process of developing the program, Foss forged close and enduring ties to faculty members throughout the university and the profession. Along the way, he brought to Colorado State scholars with specialization in environmental matters. As the 1964 evaluation predicted, Foss did indeed "play an all important role in the future development of our university."

Phillip Foss was a builder of programs, and also a great scholar and teacher. He received the Western Political Science Association best dissertation award in 1957. His *Politics and Grass* (University of Washington Press) captured the association's prize for best book in 1961. The book was on the subject of the politics and policies of the United States Bureau of Land Management, but

given its title—politics and "grass"—the book also received note in the late 1960's for "most checked-out and most quickly returned" book in some university libraries.

Foss also coauthored *Politics and Policies* (with Duane Hill; Wadsworth 1970), authored *Politics and Ecology* (Wadsworth 1972), and a half-dozen other books. Additionally, Foss was author of a lengthy list of case studies, conference papers, and reports, most of which dealt with natural resources and environmental politics.

Few teachers are remembered quite so fondly by their students. Foss's students, his graduate students especially, stayed in touch—they called, wrote, and visited regularly, to the end. For Phil Foss, success was not in what he did, but in the successes and accomplishments of his students and, for that matter, his colleagues. He kept in touch with his students long after his retirement. Some are now professors, many others, public administrators.

Just as Phillip Foss served his students and his university with distinction, so too he served our profession and our nation. As president of the Western Political Science Association (1972–73), Foss exhorted colleagues fixated on institutions, processes, and behavior, to look more closely at policy itself. In this regard he may well have been a stimulus for later trends in our discipline, but at the least he surely was a prophet. And before his academic life was in full bloom, Phil Foss served in both World War II and Korea, retiring from the United States Air Force as a Lt. Colonel.

Friends and family tell of the hard life of the family in Great Depression-era North Dakota. As the eldest kid, Phillip worked hard, doing whatever it took, to help pull the family through. That early life of service to others came to define Phil Foss.

We missed him when he retired. We'll miss him more now that he is gone. But the programs and careers Phil Foss helped build, remain.

John Straayer  
Colorado State University

## Arnold J. Heidenheimer

Arnold J. Heidenheimer, professor of political science at Washington University in St. Louis, died quite unexpectedly on September 26, 2001, at the age of 71. He seemed to have many years of active scholarship ahead. Only recently he had decided to retire from teaching at the end of the current academic year, and had met his classes until a few days before his death.

Born in Wurzburg, Germany, on November 23, 1929, Arnold emigrated to the United States in 1940 and graduated from Cornell University in 1950. While working as a journalist for the *New Republic*, he earned an M.A. from American University in 1952 and, after serving in the U.S. Army in Germany, obtained his doctorate from the London School of Economics and Political Science in 1957. He taught at Wayne State University in the next three years and then for seven years at the University of Florida. In 1967, Arnold joined the Department of Political Science at Washington University as a full professor.

Arnold Heidenheimer was one of the outstanding American scholars in the field of comparative politics. For him, the word "comparative" was never a synonym for "foreign." His interest was in the politics of industrialized societies and this encompassed the United States quite as much as others, particularly the Scandinavian and the German-speaking countries and also the Netherlands and Japan.

Heidenheimer's early work focused primarily on Germany and included several articles on West German party politics, some particularly on the CDU, and a popular textbook on *The Governments of Germany* that appeared in four editions from 1961 to 1975. Much of Arnold's prominence, however, rests on his work in two broad substantive areas that, in a truly pioneering role, he developed in a comparative context: party finance and political corruption, and comparative public policy.

Long before campaign finance became a popular issue in this

country, Arnold's very first scholarly article dealt with "German Party Finance: The CDU" (*APSR* 1957). It was followed by a comparative article, a coauthored book on *Business Associations and the Financing of Political Parties: A Comparative Study of the Evolution of Practices in Germany, Norway and Japan* (1968), and a book he edited on *Comparative Political Finance: The Financing of Party Organizations and Election Campaigns* (1970).

Subsequently, Arnold turned to the subject of political corruption, where his principal contributions were two readers he edited or coedited, *Political Corruption: Readings in Comparative Analysis* (1970, 1978) and *Political Corruption: A Handbook* (1989). The revised third edition of the latter was published a week before his death.

Heidenheimer's most influential work has been in the area of comparative public policy and the welfare state, where his scholarship has done much to establish comparative public policy as a distinct field of study in political science. Arnold's curriculum vitae lists at least 20 articles and chapters in edited volumes in English, French and German, variously comparing policies, mostly in the fields of public education, health care and welfare, in the United States, Scandinavia (especially Sweden), Germany, Britain, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Japan.

A few titles may be cited to indicate the kind of intriguing questions raised in these publications: "The Politics of Educational Reform: Explaining Different Outcomes of School Comprehensivization Attempts in Sweden and West Germany," "Secularization Patterns and the Westward Spread of the Welfare State: Two Dialogues About How and Why Britain, the Netherlands and the United States Have Differed," and "Aligning Global and Parochial Concerns in Education Policy: Structures and Patterns in Japan, Germany and Switzerland."

Above all, his coauthored book *Comparative Public Policy: The Politics of Social Choice in Europe and America* (1975; Japan was added in the third edition of 1990), which

earned APSA's Gladys Kammerer Award, and the coedited *The Development of Welfare States in Europe and America* (1981) established Arnold as a leader in the field, and his *Disparate Ladders: Why School and University Policies Differ in Germany, Japan and Switzerland* (1997) was a more recent major contribution.

Arnold Heidenheimer advanced knowledge in his fields not only through his publications and teaching, but also through numerous scholarly contacts throughout the world. At various times, he served as a visiting professor at the Universities of London, Berlin, Bielefeld, Stockholm, and Bergen. He traveled widely abroad, often using his vacations for research purposes. When one day his car broke down in Interlaken, Switzerland, he devoted this unexpected free time to interview the mayor of the town. Arnold was as well known and as respected abroad as he was in the United States.

Heidenheimer chaired various study and research groups and served on the editorial boards of such journals as *West European Politics*, *International Studies Quarterly*, *Journal of Public Policy*, and the German journal *fur Sozialforschung*. He was the recipient of numerous grants, including fellowships from the National Science Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the American Philosophical Society, and the Swedish Social Science Research Council, and served as a consultant to President Kennedy's Commission on Campaign Finance, the National Institutes of Health, and the World Bank.

Arnold was an innovative and unorthodox thinker. He often saw relations and connections between political phenomena that were by no means obvious to others and he could advance remarkably fruitful hypotheses and gain brilliant insights. In his courses, he introduced students to approaches and viewpoints different from those in the literature. In colloquia and in committee and departmental meetings he often made contributions from perspectives different from those of the other participants.

In many ways, intellectual and personal, Arnold was an “original.” His unique perspective sometimes made it hard for others, students and colleagues alike, to grasp what in the world he was talking about, and his personal style sometimes bordered on the bizarre. To his friends, his eccentric ways were often a source of amusement and sometimes, it must be said, of frustration. His was a complex personality: He could be gentle, sensitive and understanding, but also extremely stubborn in defending his position; he was intensely private, but also very sociable, and loved to be at parties and among friends.

But for his close colleagues, Arnie was invariably a source of warm friendship and extraordinary generosity, of cheerful banter and passionate argumentation, of helpful collaboration and intellectual stimulation. For those of us who have worked in the same department with him for more than 30 years, it is difficult to imagine that department without him. We will miss him and have lost a good friend and colleague. The political science profession has lost one of its outstanding members, but he will long be remembered by political scientists for his innovative and thoughtful research contributions. They will live and be fruitful for many years to come.

John H. Kautsky  
Victor T. LeVine  
Robert H. Salisbury  
*Washington University*

## Rita Mae Kelly

Rita Mae Kelly, Professor of Political Science and Andrew R. Cecil Endowed Chair in Applied Ethics at the University of Texas at Dallas, died on September 16, 2001, not quite a year after she was diagnosed as having lung cancer. She was the Director of the Center for Empowerment and Global-Local Equity (The EAGLE Center) and the immediate past Dean of the School of Social Sciences at the University of Texas at Dallas.

Rita Mae Kelly had an extremely distinguished career not only in the responsible positions of administra-

tive leadership that she held, but also as a teacher, scholar, editor, and contributor to the discipline of political science. The University of Umea, Sweden awarded her an Honorary Doctorate in Political Science for her pioneering contributions to the field of women and politics, for her ability to combine theory and empirical work, and for the inspiration she provided for other scholars seeking to establish gender as an important analytic category. She also excelled in the fields of public administration and public policy. She won a Distinguished Research Award for Research on Women in Public Administration from the American Society for Public Administration (1991), the Aaron Wildavsky Award from the Policy Studies Organization for the best book written on policy studies in 1992, and an Award for the Most Outstanding Paper published in 1998 in *Women in Management Review*.

As the author, co-author, editor, or co-editor of twelve books and the author or co-author of numerous book chapters and journal articles in over 16 major professional journals, Rita Mae Kelly concentrated on identifying, unmasking, and developing strategies to rectify gender inequalities as found in socialization patterns, political and economic structures, and cultural biases. Her goal was to have women become leaders and fully participating citizens in a democratic society. Some of her more recent books include *Gender, Globalization, and Democratization* (Rowman and Littlefield 2001), *Gender Power, Leadership and Governance* (University of Michigan Press 1995), *Advances in Policy Studies* (Transaction Press 1993), and *The Gendered Economy* (Sage 1991). She was the editor of the *Women & Politics* journal from 1987–1992 and served on the editorial boards of ten professional journals including: *Public Administration Review*, *Public Productivity and Management Review*, *Policy Studies Journal*, and *Political Research Quarterly*.

As a teacher, Rita Mae Kelly excelled in mentoring students and younger colleagues. She won the

Outstanding Mentor Award in Political Science in 1991 and 1996, an award given by the Women’s Caucus for Political Science affiliated with the American Political Science Association. Another particularly important aspect of her teaching contributions was in the area of curriculum development and program building. In her administrative positions as Chair of the Department of Urban Studies and Community Development and Director of the Forum for Policy Research and Public Service at Rutgers University, Chair of the Justice Studies Department at Arizona State University, Dean of the College of Social Sciences at the University of Texas at Dallas, and as a professor in the classroom, Rita Kelly spent much of her career integrating gender into courses on public administration, public policy, justice studies, political leadership, and political economy either in her own classroom or by encouraging and making it possible for others to make these innovative changes. She was the principal investigator on several U.S. Department of Education grants concerned with gender and education. She ran a Gender Leadership Training Program in Arizona for over ten years which trained young women business executives in the Phoenix and Tempe Arizona region. In all these endeavors, she exhibited extraordinary creativity and vision. She was particularly skillful at gathering creative and talented people around her, setting lofty goals, and then providing huge amounts of dedicated energy and work to make those goals a reality.

In her contributions to the profession, Rita Kelly regularly participated in the annual meetings of the American Political Science Association, the Western Political Science Association, the American Society for Public Administration, and the Policy Studies Association. She served as President of the Policy Studies Organization (1988–89) and as President of the Western Political Science Association (1988–89). She was active in the International Political Science Association and was appointed co-chair of the Gender,

Globalization, and Democratization  
Scientific Research Committee of  
the International Social Science  
Council in 1998.

In addition to her many profes-  
sional accomplishments, Rita Mae  
Kelly was also a mother, a wife, a  
daughter, a sister, a colleague, and  
a loyal and beloved friend to  
many. She will be remembered by

all who knew her for her concern  
for democratic inclusion and social  
justice, her determination to affect  
social and political change to fulfill  
that sense of justice, her fighting  
spirit, her hard work, her vision,  
and her joyous love of life. Rita  
Kelly had a grand sense of social  
and political responsibility and in-  
dividual agency. She believed that

she and everyone should improve  
themselves to be better able to en-  
hance the lives of others. She lived  
this philosophy and successfully in-  
spired many to live it with her and  
beyond her.

Jane Bayes  
*California State University,  
Northridge*