

In "Vote Visibility, Roll Call Participation and Legislative Compromise in the U.S. House" (forthcoming, *Congress and the Presidency*) Pat once again fit the method to the problem by employing a longitudinal design to examine a new proposition concerning strategic absenteeism from roll call votes. This work enhances our understanding of the connection between vote visibility, conflict, and participation in legislative voting. His data spans twelve congresses and six presidents. Few scholars have tested for trends over time as Pat did in this work.

For those of us who were fortunate enough to know him, Pat was far more than just a first-rate scholar. His basic kindness, decency, and good humor turned his professional relationships into warm friendships, not just with his colleagues on the faculty but with students in his class and the department's office staff. At Vanderbilt he initiated an undergraduate research methods class that enhanced the ability of undergraduates to compete effectively in quality graduate programs. He had a similar impact on the quality of University of Memphis graduates when he introduced a social choice course to the undergraduate curriculum. In a profession where advising students is seldom appreciated and rarely rewarded, Pat pursued it with an enthusiasm, commitment, and compassion that made him a favorite mentor and confidante among undergraduate and graduate students alike. Pat's door was always open, and the collection of toys he maintained in his office made him a favorite among the children of students, staff, and faculty as they waited on a parent to finish a class or a meeting. From his own child-like love of life grew a genuine empathy and appreciation for others. While in graduate school, he taught American Politics to hearing-impaired students at the National Technical Institute for the Deaf. He was so successful and so well-liked by the students that he was offered a full-time position there after he graduated. Other examples of this commitment to others are too numerous to list and some too personal to publicize. Many we will

never know of because Pat was not one to advertise his own acts of kindness. Many we only learned of at his memorial service: facing down the spouse of a battered woman, helping a troubled veteran realize his talents and develop his commitment to scholarship, accompanying an ill friend to get tested for a life-threatening condition when he knew his own cancer had reappeared. Pat was a genuinely good person.

Pat's courage, grace, and humor in the face of his rapidly progressing cancer were extraordinary. Though he knew his life was ending, he simply refused to permit the disease to change the way he lived. His commitment to living as he always had was so great that most of his students and colleagues had no idea that he was sick. He only stopped teaching when he believed that his diminished energies would hurt his students. He continued to live at his own home, to tease and joke with his friends, and to amass silly toys. Most astonishing to many of us, he continued to think of others ahead of himself.

Just as his commitment to scholarship came from a profound, genuine, and deeply rooted love for knowledge, unpolluted by mere ambition for career advancement, so his commitment to his family, his friends, his colleagues and his students grew out of a genuine love of life. His scholarship has advanced our knowledge in one area of the discipline. His humanity enriched the lives of all who knew him.

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### Harry Friedman

We, in Political Science Department at the University of Hawai'i lost a dear friend and valued colleague when Harry Friedman died last May. During the 34 years that Harry worked at the University of Hawai'i, he exemplified hospitality personally, making everyone who shared his world feel welcome, and

was instrumental in building a hospitable, participatory public life in the department. Harry, his wife Cappy, and daughter Alexis came to Hawai'i in the fall of 1962, when Harry took a joint appointment in the political science department and the East-West Center. In addition to his expertise in the fields of public administration and South Asian politics, Harry arrived with considerable experience as an advisor in community development projects, having worked and consulted in India and Pakistan on village-level projects in participatory democracy in the late 1950's. Combining his knowledge of public administration with an interest in rural development and a lifelong commitment to democratic decision making, Harry continued his work in the general area of development administration in South Asia and, later, the Philippines, where he worked under the auspices of Ford Foundation sponsorship for two years (1967–1969).

Harry was deeply committed to pedagogy. During his first term (of 3) as Department Chair in the mid 1960's, he helped build a strong graduate program. Because of his knowledge of several fields in the discipline, his supportive attitude toward students, and his specific field experiences, Harry served on a disproportionate number of Masters and Ph.D. committees. Generations of graduate students from all over the world benefitted from his guidance and support; many cherished him as a mentor and friend.

Harry loved life and contributed greatly to the quality of life for others. A communitarian in academic life as well as outside of it, he was active in national professional associations, and he helped found the South Asian Studies Committee at the University of Hawai'i, and he served on it continuously as well as on numerous other University committees.

Harry was an avid sports fan, buying season tickets annually to University football and basketball games. Having grown up in the East, his fan loyalties were to New York area teams, the football Giants, and New York Knicks basketball team for example. Most intensely, however, he was a life-long fan of the

baseball Giants; his loyalty followed them when the franchise moved from New York to San Francisco in the late 50's. But Harry was more than a spectator. After heart surgery 20 years ago, he became a marathon runner and enthusiast, and until he became ill last spring, he was a player/coach of an over forty basketball team in the Honolulu city league.

An inveterate traveler, Harry had friends all over the world inside and outside of academia. He had planned a trip back to Peshawar and Rawalpindi for his anticipated last sabbatical in the fall of 1996. Harry lived a very active life, but despite the considerable demands he made on himself, he never used his personal choices as standards to judge other lives; he treated everyone with whom he came in contact as important and worthy of respect. The public life of our department, when it is working well, constitutes a celebration of Harry Friedman's life and work. Harry's commitments to democracy and hospitality were expressed not only in his field work and scholarship but also in the interpersonal and collective ways of being he encouraged. He believed that the political life of the department—how it conducted itself in meetings, in classrooms, in the community, and in national and international encounters—was the most important aspect of its pedagogy.

Harry's initial efforts at making the department a scholarly community with both a locally aimed political pedagogy and an active participation in national and international scholarly publicity were rewarded. This work was subsequently extended by others whom Harry helped to inspire. But Harry never withdrew from what he regarded as his most important pedagogical task, ensuring that the department—faculty, students, and staff—maintain an open, creatively agonistic, public life. Over the years, some have had their views implemented in curricula, hiring decisions and other aspects of policy and some have not. Thanks largely to norms of governance owed to the moral and political leadership of Harry Friedman, no individual or constituency has been excluded from participation. And, thanks to Harry's

work, our grief at losing him is tempered by a public life that encourages us to share it.

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### Don F. Hadwiger

After a very long illness, Don Hadwiger died of leukemia on January 16, 1997 in Ames, Iowa. At the time of his death he was an Emeritus Professor in the Department of Political Science of Iowa State University.

Don was born in San Bernardino, California on April 3, 1930, but was raised in Alva, Oklahoma; he served with the Oklahoma National Guard in Japan and Korea during 1950–1952. Don received a B.A. degree from the University of Oklahoma (1953), a M.A. degree from the University of Nebraska (1954), and a Ph.D. degree from the State University of Iowa (1956). Then Don taught at Southwest Missouri State College from 1956 until he joined the political science faculty at Iowa State University in 1962. During 1958–59 he was an APSA Congressional Fellow, and in 1965–66 an Outside Scholar in the United States Department of Agriculture.

Hadwiger's principal area of research was in the field of US agricultural politics and policies. Soon after coming to Iowa State University he began to establish himself as a pre-eminent scholar in that important policy area. *Pressure and Protests: The Kennedy Farm Program and the Wheat Referendum of 1963* (with Ross Talbot) was published in 1963; it came to be extensively cited in political science literature, predominantly because of the superior quality of Don's field research and his conceptualization of how a case study should be structured and analyzed. Then came *Policy Process in American Agriculture* (with Ross Talbot) in 1968, followed by his study, *Federal Wheat Commodity Legislation* in 1969, and later his *Politics of Agricultural Research* (1982). By 1970, Hadwiger had come to be well-recognized in the political science academy in his field of specialization. He edited, and published in, several books and symposia, often with William Browne, beginning with their

*The New Politics of Food* (1978). During these years, he was also a contributor of chapters in several policy studies. His essay, "Agriculture Policy", in *Nationalizing Government: Public Policy in America*, edited by Theodore Lowi and Alan Stone (1978) became a standard reference.

As would be expected, Don's articles in political science and policy journals came to be interspersed with his book-length publications: *Agricultural History*, *Public Administration Review*, *Policy Studies Journal*, *Public Personnel Management*, *Food Policy*, *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation*, *Technology in Society* were among the professional journals in which he published.

For several years Hadwiger was intensely involved with the activities of the Policy Studies Organization, and with its principal publication, *Policy Studies Journal (PSJ)*. He was on its editorial board, and during 1990–1993 was co-editor (with Uday Desai) of that journal. This was truly a labor-of-love for Don, and he would certainly have continued his close association with *PSJ* if his health had permitted him to do so. Also, Don served on the editorial boards of *Agricultural History*, *Journal of the Great Plains*, *Agriculture and Human Values*, *Journal of Alternative Agriculture*, and the *American Review of Political Science*. Throughout his career, he was an energetic organizer of and participant in numerous professional panels and symposia.

Don was an ardent believer in the proposition that a political scientist should involve his expertise in the on-going political life of his community, state and nation. He didn't love or seek controversy, but he was certainly willing and able to enter the public arena when he decided, as often he did, that it was his civic and professional responsibility to do so.

After his death, *The (Ames) Daily Tribune* did a front page story about Don. The headline is so descriptive of his life: "Friends remember Ames, ISU activist for [his] concern and caring". Among his other public activities he had an intense, on-hands involvement in the Association for Retarded Citizens and *Mainstream Living*. Ten years ago,