

Elsa Chaney

Elsa Chaney passed away on June 16, 2000. A University of Wisconsin Ph.D. (1970), she is well known for path-breaking research on women and politics in Latin America, policy work on international development, and active collaboration with women in South America. In the final month before her death, she had returned from Brazil and revised a chapter for a collection edited by Irene Tinker and Arvonne Fraser.

Elsa is well known as the founding mother of survey research on women and politics in Latin America. Her dissertation research in Peru and Chile turned into the famous book, *Supermadre: Women and Politics in Latin America*, published in English and in Spanish (the latter going into its second edition). Elsa was a prolific researcher–writer, with noteworthy books like *Sellers and Servants*, coauthored with Ximena Bunster B. on Peru, *Caribbean Life in New York City* with Constance Sutton on migration, and *Muchachas No More*, coedited with Mary Garcia Castro, on maids and household worker organizations in Latin America. Elsa published countless articles and chapters throughout her productive life.

Elsa Chaney never received tenure in a political science department. She was only the ninth woman to receive a Ph.D. in political science at the University of Wisconsin. At 34, she was the oldest student there—what people would now call a “re-entry” student. In her first political science position at Fordham University, she pioneered the women and politics course there. She and another woman were the first-ever women on the faculty. Before graduate school, Elsa had been a press assistant for Senators Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota and William Proxmire of Wisconsin. She worked on Capitol Hill as a “lowly staffer,” as she termed it—during a time period when few women had titles that reflected their labor there.

Our paths crossed at the U.S.

Agency for International Development in the late 1970s. I was on leave from my university, under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act, working in the Women in Development Office under Carter–appointee Arvonne Fraser. Elsa was the Deputy Director of that office. I remember her, frustrated with the bureaucracy, the paper, and the many hoops through which our office had to jump to liberate money authorized by Congress for the programs. We worked together to prepare the briefing book for the U.S. delegation to the FAO World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development. In spite of the ambivalence and suspicion we all shared about the bureaucratic “development industry,” Elsa brought smiles, twinkling eyes, and an action–research–inquiry agenda to her work in the agency. She had an extensive network of scholarly colleagues throughout the world who knew her and her work. Their research helped establish credibility for moving an incredibly resistant agency, with its institutionalized male preference programs, to respond to its Congressional mandate to “integrate” women into development programs around the world.

In her final chapter for the Tinker and Fraser collection, Elsa wrote about her years with WOCLA, the Women’s Coalition of Latin Americanists. Elsa and her colleagues fought for more women’s representation in the Latin American Studies Association (LASA). At a 1973 LASA meeting, only one woman chaired a panel (with her husband). In that chapter, Elsa also wrote about a 1974 gathering of women scholars in Buenos Aires for a seminar that later turned into the edited collection by Helen Safa, *Sex and Class in Latin America*, followed by a seminar in Cuernavaca with younger women on that same theme. Seminar participants struggled over defining the foundations of the field. One participant, Car-

men Diana Deere, later became a LASA President.

For the last ten years, Elsa continued to research, write, and teach, but in women’s studies and anthropology at the University of Iowa. There, U.S. women’s studies connected well with international women’s studies, although this is not the case in many other universities. Given the narrow U.S. focus of many who study women and gender in political science, would it be surprising if Elsa’s name wasn’t widely recognized? She was probably more widely known in the wider world than in the five per cent that populates the U.S.. Without Elsa’s mentorship and collaboration, Latin American political studies would likely have evolved very differently.

What does it say about our discipline when a prolific researcher–writer, policy analyst, and leader–activist never received tenure? Certainly, disciplinary history reflects itself accurately in the last 30 years of Elsa Chaney’s life. If someone like Elsa entered the discipline now, perhaps both her discipline and interdisciplinary connections could flourish with secure tenure. Let us all mourn the passing of an inspiring and productive political scientist whose life had a meaningful impact on scholarship, policy, and collaboration with Latin American scholar–activists.

Kathleen Staudt
University of Texas at El Paso

Margaret E. Galey

Margaret Elizabeth “Peggy” Galey died December 9, 2000. Civic virtue describes her life. She was a teacher, public servant, and engaged citizen.

She was born in Pittsburgh, November 7, 1939. She received a B. A. in Political Science from Vas-sar College in 1961 and a Ph.D. in International Relations from the University of Pennsylvania in 1970. She taught political science at Purdue University and international law at Georgetown University. From

1977 to 1989 she was a staff member of the House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs. After leaving government service, she did consulting work for various public and private groups in the field of international relations. She served on the Editorial Board of *PS: Political Science and Politics*.

Throughout her career Peggy Galey focused on the United Nations. She was a Director of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace. She served as a consultant to U.S. delegations to the United Nations General Assembly and various UN conferences on global issues. She was particularly interested in human rights, especially the status of women, and UN reform.

She served on the staff of the Committee on Foreign Relations at the time when U.S. relations with the United Nations system were particularly difficult. The United States withheld payment of its assessed contribution, withdrew from the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, and refused to ratify prominent products of UN sponsored work such as the Law of the Sea Convention. She worked hard to repair the breach and to restore strong relations between the United States and the United Nations.

She organized hearings on UN topics that acknowledged the problems of the UN, but also demonstrated the organization's importance, and its promise. She played a major role in ensuring that the alienation between the United States and the United Nations did not grow, and took steps to reduce the division. She called on scholars to testify and to inform this debate.

Peggy Galey was particularly concerned with the way that international institutions dealt with women's issues, including the treatment of women on their own staffs. She played a major role in bringing to fruition the first book-length study of the United Nations and Women (Anne Winslow, ed. 1995. *Women, Politics, and the United Nations*. Boulder, CO: Westview.).

Peggy was exceptionally generous with students, colleagues, and acquaintances. She was readily avail-

able for consultation, and she never tired of explaining how things worked in Washington, New York, and the global system. She eagerly read manuscripts and commented on them carefully and extensively. Her deep commitment to civic duty and public service was always evident, as was her fundamental optimism and belief in the goodness of human beings. She encouraged those whom she encountered to follow the path of civic duty and encouraged scholars to make their work relevant for public policy.

Peggy was always a delightful companion for lively and enlightening conversation about current issues and the course of human events. Her interest in developments and emerging issues of international law and institutions and organizations never waned. She brought national and international politics to life, and demonstrated through her work and writings the positive force that politics have on human rights, women's rights, and global resource issues.

Harold K. Jacobson
University of Michigan
Charlotte Ku

American Society of International Law

Gerald Garvey

Gerald Garvey (1935–2000), professor of politics, Princeton University, was a paradox: simultaneously a private man and a transparent person. In him, one saw a wondrously complex human being who was without guile. In the academic world, his combining talent, dedication, courage, integrity, and silence was confusing. He was solitary, but not lonely, what David Riesman would have called “an inner directed” person, propelled by strength of character. In Gerry's case this inner power was reinforced by his sense of belonging with his wife, LouAnn, and his children.

His virtues stood out quietly, but then everything about Gerry was quiet. The only time I ever remember him raising his voice was when he had to stop Beowulf from devouring an unsuspecting visitor or hapless passerby. But courage is a quiet virtue; and it was one that Gerry possessed in superabundance.

I first saw him, staggeringly wounded but head up and dry-eyed, at the funeral of his first wife, Kaye, who had died shortly after Greg, their second son, was born. Although Gerry was an officer in the Air Force, with every reason to accept his wife's parents' offer to take Chip and Greg—one hardly a toddler, the other only a few weeks old—he insisted he would raise his own children. On occasion, he did accept Kaye's parents' help and even more often the help of his own sister, Peggy; but the boys were his and thus *his* responsibility. That took a patient kind of courage, different from, and also stronger than, the single acts of heroism that men in war may perform. This virtue of fortitude was one he could also recognize and admire in others. When, a few years later, he met and fell in love with a beautiful young graduate student, he found another person of considerable fortitude, for not only was she willing to marry a young man of uncertain future, she was also willing to assume, and carry out lovingly, the task of raising these boys as well as Sarah and Scott, who would later bless them.

Integrity was another virtue Gerry exuded—again quietly. During a stint on the faculty of Air Force Academy, he was sent to Washington on temporary duty. There Bob McNamara picked him to be one of his famous “Whiz Kids” to help reorganize the Department of Defense during the Kennedy–Johnson years. It was a wise choice, perhaps one of the few that McNamara made in Washington, for Gerry was not only extremely bright and quick, he was also skilled in mathematical modeling. Several years later, when I met him in Washington, I was surprised when he said he had left the Department of Defense and was working for the Federal Power Commission. (“Working for,” I should add parenthetically, was his usual understatement: He was the commission's director of planning and special projects.) I couldn't resist asking why he had moved. His response fit Gerry's character perfectly. “The work in the Department of Defense was fascinating,” he said, “but I was offended by what I was doing. Here

we were, a group of bright young men, adept at mathematics but ignorant of the military [Gerry was not, but it was also typical of him that he would think himself so], using our models to direct generals and admirals. I could not bear the arrogance.”

While working for the FPC, he also served as staff director for the Presidential Task Force on Indian Affairs and as staff director for the Johnson administration transition team for the independent regulatory agencies. Earlier, he had found time to teach at Georgetown University as an adjunct faculty member. That was a happy choice, for it was there he met LouAnn.

In 1968, Alpheus Thomas Mason retired and Princeton faced the problem of finding someone who could carry on his work in both public law and American political thought. Wisely, we decided to have two people carry on Mason's tradition. And, equally wisely, we chose Gerry for one of the billets. Much credit for that wisdom goes to Alph himself. I was the chair of the department at that time, and Alph told me that he would follow a rule of not offering advice *after* he retired. But, he hadn't retired yet, and the person who could teach American political thought best was Gerry Garvey. Still, we followed the department's usual policy, appointed a committee, and searched the discipline. Alph was right, of course, and we were able to persuade Gerry to join us.

Almost exactly a year ago, I had the sad task of drafting a eulogy for another colleague, Harry Eckstein. Using Sir Isaiah Berlin's metaphor (really Archilochus') of the hedgehog and the fox, I compared Harry's intellectual work to that of a hedgehog, a man who relates everything under a "universal, organizing principle." Gerry, on the other hand, was a fox, one of those scholars "who pursue many ends, often unrelated and even contradictory" (Berlin 1957, 7-8). If Harry belonged in the company of those hedgehogs Plato and Dante, Gerry would have been at home with such foxes as Aristotle and Shakespeare. The titles of his books reveal his diversity: *En-*

ergy, Ecology, Economy; Economic Law and Economic Growth; Strategy and the Defense Dilemma; Nuclear Power and Social Planning; Constitutional Bricolage; Public Administration: The Profession and the Practice; and, with LouAnn, *International Resource Flows*. The methodologies he used were equally varied: statistical analysis, mathematical modeling, game theory, explorations of private papers of public figures, parsing of opinions of the Supreme Court, and philosophic analyses of the writings of statesmen such as Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, John C. Calhoun, and Abraham Lincoln. This array of interests, of technical expertise, and of deep understanding was truly amazing, though, as always with Gerry, quietly amazing. Controversies about so-called quantifiers and qualifiers he could never understand, for to him the proper methodology was that which could best help solve a problem. He mastered whatever tool was appropriate to the substantive problem at hand without worrying about where that mastery placed him within political science.

A university, a modern poet has said, is what a college becomes when its faculty lose interest in students. If that claim were accurate, Gerry would have no more belonged at a university than had his mentor Alpheus Mason. For both of these scholars, students came first—and students as well as scholarship gained from that priority. Gerry was a superb teacher, partly because he insisted on clarity of thought, clarity of writing, and clarity of speaking, but also partly because he cared about students. He was fascinated by their intellectual development and could sympathize with the confusions that beset young men and women struggling to succeed in a strange and convoluted world. Among the many pieces of evidence of that emotional commitment were his serving as master of Stevenson College from 1970 until 1974, and comaster (with LouAnn) of Princeton Inn College from 1977 until 1980.

Back in Princeton from one of his many voyages, Alph Mason decided one spring to audit Gerry's undergraduate course. Alph often talked

to me about those experiences, usually grinning his "I-told-you-so" grin. "There was not a single lecture I would not have been proud to give," he said. High praise indeed from one of the greatest teachers ever to have graced Princeton. Gerry would walk into the room and begin speaking, seldom if ever looking at a note and equally seldom making a substantive or even syntactical slip. Sometimes, he would utilize the entire 50 minutes, stopping only seconds before the class was to officially end. Sometimes, he stopped earlier, but only to provoke discussion or respond to questions. These were virtuoso performances, and Princeton's students appreciated the quality of what was being offered to them. It was altogether fitting that Gerry would be among the first winners of the department's Stanley Kelley award for excellence in teaching.

A keen sense of duty was another of Gerry's virtues. One thinks of his service to his country not only as a military officer and a public servant but also as a frequent consultant to governmental agencies, and lecturer at training programs for public officials. More locally, he served for 11 years as editor, associate editor, and member of the editorial board of *World Politics*. We were together for five of those years; and, while the rest of the editors read manuscripts that pertained to their specialties, Gerry felt obliged to read almost every manuscript that came in so that he could have some sense of how to evaluate others' evaluations—a task far above and beyond the call of duty most scholars would have heard.

This sense of duty blended seamlessly into his integrity, and into his love for his family. I remember asking him back in the 1970s how he was going to spend his year of leave. "With my children," he said. "LouAnn postponed finishing her dissertation until I could write enough to become a full professor and now it is my turn to allow her to finish her work." Not something you would expect from the average American boy born in 1935, but then no one ever accused Gerald Garvey of being average.

A stranger would have noticed yet another of Gerry's virtues: elegance. In his lectures, writings, and in private conversations, he always chose the right word, the exact word. English was for him not a pile of nouns to be laid end-to-end, but a set of delicately tinted tiles anxious to be arranged into a pattern that was both intellectually clear and aesthetically appealing. Milton would have loved Gerry: "I hold him to deserve the highest praise who fixes the principles and forms the manners of the state," the great poet wrote. Here Gerry excelled. Second place, Milton said, went "to him, who endeavours by precepts and by rules to perpetuate that style and idiom of speech, and composition which have flourished in the purest periods of the language" (1964, I: xi-xii). Here, too, Gerry excelled.

In remembering Gerry I could not help but recall the words of the Prophet Isaiah (58: 9-12):

Your integrity will go before you
and the glory of Yahweh behind
you
Cry, and Yahweh will answer;
call, and He will say, "I am here."
Your light will rise in the dark-
ness. . . .
He will give you strength in your
bones
and you shall be like a watered
garden,
like a spring of water
whose waters never run dry.

Gerry's life was a light that rose in our darkness and made our individual lives and the collective life of this university brighter and richer. We should all be grateful.

References

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- Walter F. Murphy
Princeton University

F. Ted Hebert

F. Ted Hebert, Professor of Political Science, University of Utah, died January 4, 2001, of a brain tumor. Although the tumor was diagnosed in December 1999 and temporarily

suppressed, it could not be stopped. Ted continued his teaching and research through Fall Semester, 2000. His condition deteriorated rapidly as the semester ended, but he suffered little pain and never lost his optimism, enthusiasm, and hope.

Ted joined the University of Utah in 1985 to direct its Master of Public Administration program and its Center for Public Policy and Administration. He returned to full-time teaching and research in 1997. He expanded and improved the M.P.A. program, achieving enrollments of over 150 students and increasing student completion rates while reducing their time to completion. He similarly contributed to M.P.A. programs across the country: for the National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration he was on the Executive Council, the Commission on Peer Review and Accreditation, and the Executive Board of the Political Science Based Programs; for the American Society for Public Administration he was on the National Council and was Chair of its Education Task Force.

In Utah, he extended the work of the Center for Public Policy and Administration to new fields of service, including assessments of state budgeting and facilitation of understanding and cooperation between tribal governments of American Indians and county governments in the state. He was a fine and greatly appreciated teacher, as was attested by the patience and understanding his students showed in his final weeks and in their support at his memorial service at the Christ United Methodist Church in Salt Lake City.

Ted was born in Louisiana (1942) and earned his B.A. at Louisiana Tech University (1962). He then spent a year at the University of Iowa, earning in two semesters an M.A. in Political Science. With this he embarked upon a professional career as a research analyst for the Public Affairs Research Council of Louisiana and then the Louisiana State Budget Office. After two years he returned to the University of Iowa to pursue an academic career, earning his Ph.D. (1971) while also doing research and teaching at the University of Iowa and the Univer-

sity of Oklahoma. At the University of Oklahoma he was appointed an Assistant Professor of Political Science (1971), an Associate Professor (1975) and a Professor (1980). For the academic year 1978-79 he was Visiting Professor of Political Science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. While at Oklahoma he served as Assistant Dean of the Graduate College, Europe; as Director of Advanced Programs, Europe; and as Assistant Dean of the Graduate College. He died just hours after watching his beloved Oklahoma Sooners win the college football national championship.

Ted began making scholarly contributions to public administration from the time he entered the field. He cut a broad swath that included a basic text and research contributions spanning three sub fields. His research in federalism and intergovernmental relations focused upon matters of budgets and revenues, particularly the attitudes of policy makers. His first *Public Administration Review* article (1973) reviewed revenue-raising issues at the national, state, and local levels. This linked federalism with his second subfield of public finance, where he explored its political aspects in a series of articles and books. The third subfield concerned the determinants of administrative initiatives and policy, particularly in state government. It was there that he developed a particularly productive relationship with his Iowa mentor Deil Wright (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill) and Jeffrey Brudney (University of Georgia). The trio produced papers and articles that twice (1997, 1999) won the APSA Herbert Kaufman Award for Best Paper in Public Administration and also won the American Society for Public Administration's William E. and Frederick C. Mosher Award (1999) for the best *Public Administration Review* article written by academicians. These papers use an exceptionally large database of surveys of state administrators to assess administrative reform and to examine the significance of representative bureaucracy.

In his hobbies, Ted enjoyed the

language, food, and stories of his Cajun heritage. He also loved and spent much time in the outdoors of the American West. However, his greatest commitment was to the academic and professional progress of his students.

Ted married Martha Williams in 1964. They had two daughters Elizabeth Douma (Oklahoma), and Rebecca Umhofer (Washington, DC). Martha died in 1989, also from cancer. He married Jan Holloway in 1990. He is survived by his two daughters, his wife Jan, and Jan's daughter JoAnn Holloway (Colorado) and son Andrew Holloway (Utah).

For his scholarship, his deep concern for students, his profound sense of duty, and his courage, he is greatly missed by all who knew him and by the many others who benefited from his work.

Robert P. Huefner
University of Utah

William E. Oden

Texas Tech University Professor Emeritus William E. Oden died November 28, 2000, in Altus, Oklahoma, at age 77. Survivors include his wife, Ann, and three children, David, Sarah, and Barbara Xen.

Bill joined the political science department at Texas Tech in 1948, serving as instructor until he became assistant professor in 1956. He received his Ph.D. from Indiana University in 1957, and was promoted to professor in 1965. Bill taught at Texas Tech until his retirement in 1997, a span nearly unmatched in the history of the department. If you wanted to know anything about political science (or politics!) at Texas Tech, Bill was ready to tell you.

In addition to his teaching in political theory and American politics, Bill served on innumerable college and university committees. He was director of the Texas Tech Center in Junction, Texas, from 1971 to 1974 and associate dean of the Graduate School from 1977 to 1983. Active in faculty governance, Bill served two terms as chair of the Faculty Council. He also served on the Board of Trustees of the University of the South.

Bill Oden's academic speciality was the Constitution and politics of Texas. In 1960, he authored a report and recommendations for constitutional revision for the 57th Legislature and published *The Constitution of Texas: Municipal and County Government* the following year. In 1971, he published, with Dan Nimmo, *The Texas Political System*. Bill published other studies of Texas politics in the *Southwestern Social Science Quarterly*, *National Civic Review*, *Baylor Law Review*, and other professional journals.

Along with his first wife, Xen, who died in 1999, Bill served on numerous civic and political committees, including the Mayor's Committee on the United Nations, the Board of Directors of Guadalupe Neighborhood Association, and the steering committee for Kent Hance's campaign for the Texas Senate. He was vestryman at St. Christopher's Episcopal Church.

Bill was a good friend and mentor for 30 years, during which he tried to teach me directness. As another friend observed, "If you don't want to know what Bill thinks, don't ask him!" His sense of humor, wry observations, and good advice will be missed by his many friends and colleagues.

Clarke E. Cochran
Texas Tech University

Vincent P. Rock

Vincent P. Rock died in Winter Park, Florida, on May 29, 2000, at the age of 85, from Parkinson's disease. Vince was a longtime member of the American Political Science Association and a prolific author of insightful studies on a wide variety of subjects. He devoted his life to public service in the broadest sense of the term. Whether in his numerous positions in the federal civil service, in his work in Washington think tanks, in his reports as a private consultant, or in his roles as organizer and author of studies for the Senate and for the National Academy of Sciences, he was always concerned with large issues of public policy.

We can count ourselves lucky in life if at some point our paths inter-

sect with someone whose imagination, energy, and basic humanity significantly enlarge our understanding of important questions. Vincent Rock was such a person. His intellectual peregrinations over the years put him at the center of the debates on many of the most difficult problems of his time.

Vince was born in Aberdeen, South Dakota, and grew up in Mo-bridge, 100 miles to the west. His father was the town doctor and coroner and also provided medical services in the nearby Standing Rock Indian Reservation. Vince began his college career at the University of Minnesota following graduation from high school in 1933. After his first year at the university, he spent six months hitch-hiking, freight-train hopping, and working at odd jobs in the American west. Returning to the university in 1936, he shifted from a pre-med program to political science, and also took courses in economics. Throughout his undergraduate years, he held full-time jobs outside the university.

After he received his B.A. in 1939, he went on to graduate school at Minnesota in the public administration program. Following what became a life-long interest, he also did course work in psychology. He finished his courses, but did not fulfill the requirements for an M.A. He took his first position with the U.S. government in mid-1941, with the organization and management unit of the Department of Labor.

In 1943 Vince became an officer in the U.S. Navy Supply Corps, serving for two-and-a-half years, first in the United States and then in the Atlantic Theater. He completed his military service with a six-month tour of duty with the American military government in Berlin. Returning to the states, he joined the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1946. While there, he wrote a justification for a food and agricultural assistance program for Greece. He followed up on this work by serving as a member of the U.S. aid mission to Greece from 1947 to 1949, the midst of the Greek civil war. With the enunciation of the "Truman Doctrine," Greece had moved to the forefront of the developing Cold War.

Back in Washington, Vince spent a year as special assistant to John R. Steelman, assistant to President Truman. From 1950 to 1961, he represented the Office of Defense Mobilization (ODM) and its successor agency on what was then called the Senior Staff of the National Security Council and now is known as the NSC Planning Board. Vince took leave from the ODM in 1956-57 to work with Robert R. Nathan Associates in Burma providing advice to the government in the areas of transportation and industrial development.

During his years in Washington, Vince became increasingly concerned about the inadequacy of information available to national security policymakers. On his initiative, he was authorized by Gordon Gray, special assistant to the president for national security affairs, to undertake a study in the late 1950s of policy research relevant to national security policy making. The result of Vince's report was the creation of a new unit within the NSC staff to monitor such research and to bring it to the attention of NSC staff members and others.

Vince's fuller views on staffing the presidency were set out in his first book, *The Presidential Staff*, which he wrote with Joseph Coffey during the last days of the Eisenhower administration and the first days of the Kennedy administration. He argued that the organization and function of the Office of the President needed to be better institutionalized to reflect the exponential growth of science and technology, the role the U.S. president played as a world leader, the interrelationship of domestic and foreign policy, and the need to improve the flow of information and advice for presidential decision making.

Vince left the federal civil service in 1961 to begin a new career of research and writing. He first joined the staff of the Institute for Defense Analysis (IDA), where he wrote his second book, *A Strategy of Interdependence: A Program for the Control of Conflict Between the United States and the USSR* (Scribner, 1964). The book presents an argument that the U.S. needed to pursue a new strat-

egy in dealing with the Soviet Union, one emphasizing potential common interests in fields such as space, the oceans, the spread of technology, communications, and the developing countries. Vince wrote that by developing a community of interests based upon each nation's mutual interdependence, the countries' leaders could more easily maintain peaceful relations without relying upon nuclear deterrence. The proposed strategy, rooted in part in psychological theory, anticipated in some respects policies pursued during the Nixon administration. It was characteristic of Vince that he should write a book on peacemaking while working under the auspices of a think tank associated with the Pentagon. Not surprisingly, the book's association of peace planning with war planning produced something of a stir on Capitol Hill.

Professor Klaus Knorr, then the director of international studies at Princeton, captured many of Vince's basic strengths as an intellectual and scholar in his comments on this book: "Mr. Rock writes with an exceptional range of conceptual sophistication. What is exceptional is not the conceptual richness in a particular problem area, but sophistication in so many problem areas—practically spanning the entire range of social activities. Here is a political scientist who has freely borrowed the tools of all the social sciences, used them with approximately equal competence and aplomb, and has done so without getting stuck at a high level of abstraction."

Vince left the IDA to become director of a NASA-funded group at George Washington University charged with looking at the broader implications of the space program. While at GW, he wrote on "Interaction of United States Objectives in Space with Those on Earth" and "Satellite Education and Information Technology."

Later, as a private consultant, Vince prepared a great variety of studies and reports for the Peace Corps, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Treasury Department, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the

Department of the Navy, and the Bureau of the Budget (now the Office of Management and Budget). His subjects extended from the politico-military environment in the 1980s to requirements for the control of narcotic drugs. During this period, he edited *Policy Makers and Model Builders*, which brought together leading economists to gauge the adequacy of their models of the macroeconomy. At the National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council, Vince wrote, edited, or coedited a similar variety of studies, including *Segregation in Residential Areas* and *Metropolitan America in Contemporary Perspective*.

Vince subsequently returned to federal service as staff director for the Commission on the Operation of the Senate. While in this position, he commissioned 50 studies by experts and wrote the final report, *Toward a Modern Senate*. Of particular interest to him was devising ways members of Congress could rely less on hindsight in doing the nation's business and exercise more "foresight" in an effort to anticipate what will be coming down the road. He concluded his government career with a return to the Department of Agriculture in the late 1970s. At the USDA, he served as director of the research and analysis staff on rural development policy of the Farmers' Home Administration.

Vince is survived by four sons. His wife of 60 years, the former Alice ("Sally") Mortenson, died in 1999. Accomplished in her own right in the fields of psychology, social work, and information science, Sally shared Vince's commitment to public purposes and especially his interest in the potential for using communications satellites to transmit educational content around the globe.

Vince followed his irrepressible curiosity into his variety of jobs and intellectual enterprises. He was undeterred by current fads or fashions or by the constraints of academic disciplines or of formal job descriptions. An exchange Vince had while in the Office of Defense Mobilization illustrates this well. He was addressing a group of new entrants into the federal service when one of

them said to him, "Except for you, we don't understand what officials here are doing." Vince responded: "And what do you think I'm doing?" The rejoinder: "You're doing what you want to do." Whatever his current position, Vince managed to find a way to take on some demanding task that engaged his expansive intellectual curiosity.

It took a nimble and broad-gauged aptitude to cover as much ground as he did. He found his answers to public policy questions by listening to and reading the works of economists, social psychologists, political scientists, and natural scientists. He absorbed as many ideas as he could, then revised and applied them to the problem at hand.

And once Vince was exposed to

an area of inquiry, his interest in it never flagged. Long after one of his projects was completed, he would keep an eye on developments to see what twists and turns would be taken on trails he had blazed. One was often astonished by the wide range of books and journals he was reading. In retirement, Vince's curiosity remained untiring—even as his body began to fail him. He continued to go to conferences, to take up new subjects of inquiry, and to retain his always-fresh interest in public affairs as long as he could.

It was his curiosity in combination with his independence of mind that made him such a wonderful companion. At times, Vince could be a contrarian and intellectual provocateur. He could make what might

seem at first blush to be outlandish statements in order to pry a colleague loose from conventional thinking and to get him to see a problem in a different light. At all times, however, he preserved a spirit of camaraderie. He knew how to draw on the ideas of others while retaining a remarkable originality. Vince understood, as Russell Gordon Smith put it in his *Fugitive Papers* that it "is easy to live in the world according to the world's ways, and in solitude according to one's own; but the difficult part is, while in the traffic of the world, to keep the independence of solitude."

Robert H. Johnson
Colgate University
Albert H. Cantril
Washington, DC