

People in Political Science

Activity," *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 319 (September 1958), was for many years virtually a mandatory reprint in collections of political science readings and remains the standard source on the topic.

By the early 1960s, Vose's fascination with the labyrinthine detective work that his research required led him to embark on a second, parallel course of research, writing, and teaching. He became the leading authority on the use of reference works and archives of documents in political inquiry. His contributions in this sphere include the 1975 APSA publication, *A Guide to Library Sources in Political Science: American Government*, articles in the *International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences* and *The Handbook of Political Science* and a series of articles in *PS* on the uses of the papers in the presidential libraries as a political science concern and on the papers of Richard M. Nixon.

Vose's articles on the Nixon papers, the most recent of which appeared in the December 1983 *PS*, were part of his continuing leadership in linking the APSA to the National Archives. He was the APSA's representative of the National Archives Council from 1970 to 1983, succeeding Harold D. Lasswell, and was chairman in 1977-78. Vose was closely involved in the successful litigation to keep the Nixon papers and tapes in the public domain. He joined as plaintiff with James MacGregor Burns, Donald G. Herzberg, Austin Ranney, the APSA, the American Historical Association, and the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, Legal Defense and Research in the *Nixon Papers Case*. The ensuing Supreme Court decision *Nixon v. Administrator* (1977), as Vose wrote, was a landmark: "The American Political Science Association for the first time in its history was a party in a major constitutional case in the Supreme Court, and won" (*PS*, Fall 1977, p. 435).

Vose spent most of his career in liberal arts colleges. He taught for one year at Beloit College, Wisconsin, two years at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, and three years at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine. In 1958 he joined the Wesleyan faculty at the behest

of E. E. Schattschneider, Vose's predecessor as John E. Andrus Professor of Government.

Clem Vose was a gifted teacher and a senior statesman in the liberal arts college setting he enjoyed so much. He also was a presence in the discipline and profession of American political science. At the time of his death he continued to be deeply immersed in scholarship. He was studying judicial enforcement of the rights of the mentally retarded. He lived fully, relished his friendships, and left a legacy in his person as much as in his work.

Russell D. Murphy
Wesleyan University

Fred I. Greenstein
Princeton University

Craig Redpony Wanner

Craig Wanner died in New York last fall. He was 38 years old. At the time of his death he held a position in the University College of Rutgers University. Craig received his Ph.D. from The Johns Hopkins University in 1975 and had previously taught at Kean College and Jersey City State College.

Everyone acquainted with research on judicial process will recognize the substantial contribution that Craig's first scholarly work—his dissertation—made to our subfield. Portions of it were published in the *Law and Society Review* in 1974 and 1975 and quickly became the most significant empirical-based analysis of civil litigation in the United States.

Utilizing a data base that he collected by hand in Milwaukee, Cleveland, and Baltimore, Craig tested a set of hypotheses relating to civil litigation in American courts. He was developing these materials along with others for six cities into a book that would have provided the field with a still better set of data and theoretical outlines regarding civil litigation patterns and the impact of the judicial system on litigants.

Craig's interest in policy analysis led to the founding of an interdisciplinary journal, *Policy Perspectives*. Under his guid-

ance it had developed into a lively forum for debate and discussion reflecting his diverse training and research interests as well as his considerable methodological skill. His own research and publications dealt with service delivery issues and Indian policy. Indeed, he played an important role in giving organizational shape to Native American policy studies, appearing on numerous panels in this area, in which he was also undertaking research toward a book.

Those interests bridged substantive fields beyond the judicial arena, and his methodological sophistication colored his work whatever the subject. Although Craig did not publish in political theory, his work in law and policy studies led him to a consideration of philosophical issues. He was an early contributor to discussion on public policy and critical theory and his acquaintance with interpretive social theory was broad and deep. For those who knew him in that context and who appreciated his ability to coordinate policy interests with theoretical investigations, his presence will be sorely missed.

Craig was a quiet but engaging individual who contributed positively to every professional setting in which he was placed. He sometimes told war stories about the data collection for his dissertation that revealed his commitment to social re-

search at great cost to himself. As a discussant on professional panels we remember his ability to tie diverse papers together with a facility generally appreciated by the paper-givers themselves.

On other occasions, another dimension of his personality emerged, a sensibility that some might call "post-modern." In connection with both politics and contemporary culture, he had a keen appreciation of artifice and the artificial, of the "copy without an original," of the "series" that one could compile, but which could never be "fully summarized." Craig detested the mean-spirited and the fake. The rest he greeted with affirmation and joy. These qualities bound him to the wider world of his contemporaries, and made of him a person of more than professional interest.

His contributions to social research on law would have been impressive if they had been spread out over a longer period. They are stunning given the short span of his professional life. We are fortunate that his work will endure as an example to those of us who remain.

William McLaughlan
Purdue University

Theodore M. Norton
Hampshire College

John Brigham
University of Massachusetts, Amherst