

the Episcopal Church in both New Orleans and Colorado Springs (where he was a warden at the time of his death). He was an active member of the Committee on Atlantic Studies (chair), the International Studies Association (chair of the International Organization Section), the Conference Group on German Politics, and the European Studies Association. He published widely in journals on both sides of the Atlantic.

Unusual in a world of broken promises and unfulfilled aspirations, when Werner obligated himself to write a journal article, a conference paper, a book chapter, or a book, he meticulously kept his word. As collaborators over many years in these activities, we never were disappointed by him, even though, sadly, we sometimes disappointed him. But he never was one to look back at the "might-have-beens"; instead he was always looking forward to the next conference paper, book chapter, journal article, or book.

We, along with his many other friends and colleagues, will especially miss his unfailing courtesy, his reliability, his candor, and his keen insights.

Robert S. Jordan  
*University of New Orleans*  
John K. Wildgen  
*University of New Orleans*

### John P. Lovell

John P. Lovell, professor emeritus of political science at Indiana University and founding director of the Indiana Center on Global Change and World Peace, died on September 15, 1998, at his Bloomington residence, of Parkinson's disease. He was 66 years old.

John was born in Racine, Wisconsin, in 1932, the youngest son of Frank and Nyla Metcalf Lovell. He grew up in Madison. He was a 1955 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy and served as class historian. After he completed his military service in 1958, he pursued graduate studies in political science at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. His graduate school honors included a Knapp Fellowship and a University of Wisconsin Fellowship. He

received his Ph.D. in 1962. His doctoral dissertation was titled "The Cadet Phase of Professional Socialization of the West Pointer."

John began his teaching career as an instructor at Indiana University in 1962, and rose to the rank of full professor in 1971. During 1971–72 he was a visiting professor at the U.S. Naval Academy. In 1978–79 and 1984–85 he was a visiting professor at the U.S. Army War College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Complications of Parkinson's disease led to his early retirement from Indiana in 1994, after 32 years of teaching.

John's research dealt primarily with civil-military relations, particularly the complex relationships between the armed forces and society. He spent the latter portion of his career pursuing the question of what lessons the U.S. military had learned from its experiences during the war in Vietnam. He was also very interested in questions related to U.S. participation in the Korean War, and visited South Korea on a number of occasions. His theoretical contributions included the application and testing of models of cognition and organizational learning and change to the study of military bureaucracies and of theories about socialization to military professional schools. His books on foreign policy stressed the importance of learning from past successes and failures, a process he called "adaptation." Three of John's books reflect these themes: *Foreign Policy in Perspective: Strategy, Adaptation, Decision Making* (Holt, Rinehart and Wilson, 1970); *Neither Athens nor Sparta? The American Service Academies in Transition* (Indiana University Press, 1970); and *The Challenge of American Foreign Policy: Purpose and Adaptation* (Macmillan, 1985). John was the editor or coeditor of three additional volumes concerned with these themes: *The Military and Politics in Five Developing Nations* (Center for Research in Social Systems, 1970); *New Civil-Military Relations: The Agonies of Adjustment to Post-Vietnam Realities* (Transaction Books, 1974); and *To Sheathe the Sword: Civil-Military Relations in the Quest for Democracy* (Greenwood, 1997).

In addition to his books, John published nine articles in peer-reviewed journals and twenty chapters in edited volumes. He was much sought after as a book reviewer and his reviews appeared in the *American Political Science Review*, *Political Science Quarterly*, *Armed Forces and Society*, *Journal of American History*, *Naval War College Review*, *Sociology*, *Society*, *Journal of Political and Military Sociology*, *Midwest Political Science Review*, and *Journal of Asian History*.

John's teaching was mainly in the area of U.S. foreign policy and the politics of national security, which he taught at the undergraduate and graduate levels. He also taught an introductory class on international politics and a variety of courses on war and peace. He was an early pioneer in the use of feature-length films in teaching about international affairs. His final coedited book, *Insights from Film into Violence and Oppression: Shattered Dreams of the Good Life* (Praeger, 1998), reflected his use of films for teaching.

John was the founding director of the Indiana Center on Global Change and World Peace in 1989, which was initially funded by a major grant from the MacArthur Foundation, and he continued as director until his retirement. John was very active in the profession and served on the governing councils of the Midwest Consortium of International Security Studies, the Inter-University Seminar on Armed Forces and Society (of which he was a founding member), the Council of U.S.-Korean Studies, and the Indiana Consortium for Security Studies (which he founded). He also served as president of the International Studies Association-Midwest.

John was also an active member of the Bloomington community, serving in parent groups in the Monroe County Community School Corporation and in the Bloomington chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union. He was always willing to share his expertise through numerous public lectures and appearances on radio and television programs.

John was a sports fan, especially of the Cincinnati Reds, and made many treks to Cincinnati, often ac-

accompanied by his graduate students. He was also a fan of Indiana University basketball and football. John was a competitive soul and loved a good game of tennis. When he could no longer play, he transferred his competitive urges to a good game of cribbage.

John Lovell is survived by his wife, Joanne Granger Lovell of Bloomington, Indiana; his daughter, Sara Lovell Britton of Chicago, Illinois; his son, David Lovell of Indianapolis, Indiana; and his brother, William Lovell of Colorado Springs, Colorado. Memorial contributions may be made to a scholarship fund established in his name through the Indiana University Foundation.

The obituary published in Madison's newspaper, the *Wisconsin State Journal*, accurately sums up the emotions that many of us felt upon hearing of his passing: "Throughout his life and academic career, generations have found in John a good friend, a wise counselor, and a kind soul."

## Warren E. Miller

As noted in the previous issue of *PS*, Warren E. Miller died on January 30, 1999, in Scottsdale, Arizona, from complications associated with his long battle against diabetes. Beginning with *The American Voter* (1960, coauthored with Angus Campbell, Philip Converse, and Donald Stokes), Miller's books and articles have had a pervasive impact on the development of contemporary research on electoral behavior and public opinion in several other countries as well as the United States. In addition to his own research and publications, however, Miller's widespread influence on contemporary political research is based on his unique role in leading several major institutions that continue to support a wide variety of other social scientists. In particular, Miller created the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), the University of Michigan's Center for Political Studies (CPS), and the National Elections Studies (NES), and served as president of the American Political Science Association.

Miller was born and raised in South Dakota and served in World War II before attending the University of Oregon, where he earned both his B.A. and master's degrees. Those who recall Miller's subsequent leadership in creating an archive of roll call data for the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate may be interested to learn that his master's thesis explored methods for analyzing such individual-level data, in order to produce separate scales for each apparent "dimension."

After Oregon, Miller entered the doctoral program at Syracuse University, but he also joined Angus Campbell's staff at the University of Michigan's young Survey Research Center to carry out the first comprehensive national survey concerning a presidential election. With that project, Miller began an extraordinary career of service to our profession, for he served as study director, principal investigator, or center director for every national election survey from 1952 through 1992. Miller's own doctoral dissertation was based on the 1952 Michigan survey, and was primarily devoted to "issue-oriented voting." As with his earlier work on roll call data, that aspect of Miller's dissertation anticipated another continuing research objective of many political scientists: the extent to which citizens' preferences concerning policy-related controversies play some role in shaping their electoral choices for president or congressperson.

### *Initial Publications and Leadership*

Miller's dissertation research also contributed to the Center's major report on the 1952 Michigan survey, *The Voter Decides* (1954, coauthored with Angus Campbell and Gerald Gurin). After that project, Miller became an assistant professor of political science at the University of California, Berkeley. His correspondence from that period reveals some frustration with the lack of comparable facilities for quantitative research outside the Michigan Survey Research Center, and he returned to Ann Arbor when Campbell obtained funding for another major survey

concerning the 1956 election. During that period, Miller and Campbell were joined by Converse and Stokes in preparing a major report on voting behavior in presidential elections: *The American Voter* (1960).

The scope and conclusions of *The American Voter* are difficult to summarize briefly in this context, as is the enormous research literature that has been stimulated by that book. Miller and his colleagues presented a general explanatory framework for understanding how citizens come to their individual decisions concerning participation (or turnout) in national elections and voters' eventual choices between the major party candidates. Particular emphasis was placed on voters' continuing identifications with one or the other major political party as a remarkably stable predisposition that shapes a variety of other political attitudes as well as vote choice. The authors' explanatory framework, however, incorporated a wide variety of other factors, including "nonpolitical" attributes such as social or economic characteristics (whether or not they are associated with any "group influence") and voters' apparent opinions about current "issues" and "ideological" concepts, as well as the personal qualities of the candidates. Several generations of scholars have made their reputations by criticizing or extending the statistical analyses or substantive conclusions in *The American Voter*, and its influence quickly spread to several other countries.

### *The Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research*

Modern social scientists routinely expect that quantitative data used in influential publications will be generally available for secondary analysis by other scholars, but that kind of open access did not always exist. Traditionally, quantitative data was usually seen as a private resource for the scholar or institution that collected it, and such materials that were "available" were often difficult to understand and use. Even before the publication of *The American Voter*, many other scholars had participated in seminars concerning the