

People in Political Science

and was deeply active in the Washington Semester Program both at Redlands (from whence he helped many students find their way to and through the nation's capital) and nationally (serving as chairman of the National Committee of the Washington Semester, 1967-69).

Bob Morlan believed deeply in the importance of civic responsibility, the two-party system, and the role of churches in communal and public life. He was elected to the city council of Redlands, was a delegate to various Democratic party conventions, and was an officer in the Council of Churches in his city and county. He served on commissions concerned with college financial aid, inter-governmental relations, the delivery of health care, human relations, the civil service system, the United Nations, and air pollution control.

He was the author of several books, including *Intergovernmental Relations in Education* (1950); *Capitol, Courthouse, and City Hall* (5th ed., 1981); and *Political Prairie Fire: The Nonpartisan League, 1915-1922* (1955).

He is survived by his wife, Ann, and by four children.

James Q. Wilson
University of California, Los Angeles

James N. Murray

James N. Murray died January 23, 1985, at his home in Iowa City. Murray was born in Chicago in 1925 and was educated at the Todd School, the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, and the University of Illinois. After a brief period on the faculty of Northwestern University, he joined the Iowa Department of Political Science in 1954, where, except for visiting appointments at Mexico City College, the University of Istanbul (where he helped found its department of political science), and San Francisco State University, he remained until his death. He is survived by his wife, Pat, three sons, and two grandchildren.

Murray's professional and personal devotion to international arms control led him to become a close student of national security policy and a strong (but not un-

critical) supporter of the United Nations. His reputation for careful scholarship on arms control questions made him much sought after as a speaker both on the campus and throughout eastern Iowa.

Jim Murray will be remembered by his students as an especially fine teacher. We know this not just from the perennial exhaustion of space in his demanding classes, not just from the numbers of students who followed him from course to course, not just from the many invitations coming from former students who hoped he could find time to speak to their professional associations, and not just from the heartwarming turnout of students at his memorial service. We know it because the students have been telling us so, directly and repeatedly, for many years.

Jim Murray will be remembered by his friends and colleagues as a most special person—urbane, witty, charming, a marvelous host, and an unsurpassed raconteur. Knowing such a man is a rare treat in life. He is sorely missed.

Douglas Madsen
University of Iowa

Ferenc Albert Vali

Ferenc Albert Vali, Emeritus Professor of Political Science at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, died on November 19, 1984, after a long illness. He was 79.

Vali taught international law, international relations, and Soviet and East European politics in the Political Science Department at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst since 1961. He retired several years ago but continued to teach both at the University of Massachusetts and at Florida International University. He was the first Emeritus Professor of the University's Political Science Department. From 1958 to 1961 he was a research associate of the Center for International Affairs, Harvard University, and from 1946 to 1949, he was professor of international law at the University of Budapest.

During World War II Vali participated in a secret diplomatic mission in Turkey for the Hungarian government. From 1951 to 1956 he was a political prisoner in Hungary. After the Hungarian Revolution in 1956 he escaped to Austria and, via England, entered the United States in 1957. This part of his life is recounted in his unpublished memoirs.

Ferenc Vali was the author of at least 11 books and many articles. His best known work, the definitive book on the Hungarian Revolution of 1956, is *Rift and Revolt in Hungary: Nationalism Versus Communism*. Other books include: *The Quest for a United Germany*, *The Turkish Straits and NATO*, and the *Politics of the Indian Ocean Region: The Balances of Power*.

He was the recipient of several fellowships and grants, including fellowships from Harvard University, the Rockefeller Foundation, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the U.S. Naval War College. He spoke several languages, English, Hungarian, French, German, Italian, and Turkish, and had a reading knowledge of others as well. He possessed an extraordinary knowledge of those areas of the world known as East Central Europe and the Balkans.

Born in Hungary in 1905, Vali was educated both there and abroad. He received the Doctor Juris degree from the Faculty of Law and Political Science at the University of Budapest in 1927, the Ph.D. from the London School of Economics and Political Science of the University of London in 1932 and the Diploma of the Academy of International Law, The Hague, Netherlands in 1932. He held an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Wayne State University.

Ferenc Vali leaves his wife, Rose Vali.

Karl W. Ryavec
University of Massachusetts at Amherst

Clement E. Vose

Clement E. Vose, John E. Andrus Professor of Government, Wesleyan University, died January 28, 1985. He was the victim of a partially incapacitating stroke

on January 5; seven days later, he suffered the massive stroke that led to his death.

Clem Vose was born on March 19, 1923, in Caribou, Maine. He did his undergraduate work at the University of Maine, Orono. He served as a combat infantryman in World War II and was wounded in the Battle of the Bulge. Later he went on to the University of Wisconsin for doctoral work.

No one who spent much time with Clem would be surprised to learn that Caribou is a small town in the farthest north country of Maine or that Vose was a common Maine surname as far back as colonial days. To his death, he retained and luxuriated in a vintage Down East manner. Laconic in conversation, he was nevertheless a raconteur. He expressed himself vividly and effectively, but obliquely through anecdotes, aphorisms, and observations that revealed his extraordinarily rich and improbably disparate knowledge. Judicious, perceptive observations of the passing parade was the warp of his discourse; the driest of dry humor was the woof. These aspects of his nature were imitated by the art and science of his scholarship and pedagogy.

In retrospect, it seems inevitable that a man of judicious temperament whose constant impulse was to unravel the workings of events, would have become a student of judicial behavior. Inevitable or not, his life-long interest in studying the human and social sources of legal change through interviews, documents and other primary sources crystallized in his dissertation research under David Fellman. That research, a searching investigation of the roots of major series of civil rights decisions, is reported in *Caucasians Only: The Supreme Court, the NAACP and the Restrictive Covenant Cases* (1959).

Another Vose contribution to the understanding of legal change in the United States is his account of the group politics that led to major modern constitutional amendments and Supreme Court reversals—*Constitutional Change; Amendment Politics and Supreme Court Litigation since 1900*. Among his articles, "Litigation as a Form of Pressure Group