

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 This part of his life is recounted in his unpublished memoirs.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 dryest 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

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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-