

counterparts throughout the nation. Among the talented staff which Roscoe assembled for the Bureau were V. O. Key, then at The Johns Hopkins University, and Alexander Heard, now Chancellor of Vanderbilt University. Four other members of the staff later became college presidents. His role in bringing Key and Heard together provided one of the greatest satisfactions of his life, as well it might, for from the studies and analyses of Southern politics that he initiated at the Bureau came Key's classic, *Southern Politics*, and Heard's *Southern Primaries and Elections*.

Professor Martin's concerns, however, were not limited to the academic world. He made profound contributions in many public roles. He was advisor to the governors of two states: Alabama and Georgia. He held several positions with the United Nations, including six years of service as a member of the United States National Commission for UNESCO. He was a member of the United Nations team which helped to initiate the establishment of a school of public administration in Brazil. He functioned as consultant to many organizations, among them the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Federal Civil Defense Administration, the Department of Agriculture, and the Ford Foundation. In all of his professional work, Roscoe had an enduring interest in the interrelationship between democracy and public administration, in policy-making and administration of natural resources, and in intergovernmental relations. In all of these fields, Roscoe made significant intellectual contributions.

Roscoe was a member and often a leader of an impressive list of professional societies. He served as vice president of the American Political Science Association and was chairman of the committee that established the Washington, D.C., office of APSA. He was president of the American Society for Public Administration, the Southern Political Science Association, and the New York State Political Science Association.

In 1949 Roscoe came to Syracuse University as Professor of Political Science and Chairman of that department. His dedication to efficient, democratic administration and his academic leadership helped to strengthen and build the Maxwell School's Public Administration Program into one of international reputation. His public contributions notwithstanding, his primary commitment and his greatest love was teaching, as his thousands of students will attest.

It is difficult to conclude the subject of Roscoe Martin, for he maintained vigorous activity to the moment of his passing. Through his students and associates, Roscoe Martin's influence and spirit continue to contribute—not only in America but throughout the world. He will be most profoundly missed.

Alan K. Campbell  
Syracuse University

#### Frank S. Meyer

Frank S. Meyer is dead at the age of sixty-two. At the time of his death he was a senior editor of and regular contributor to *National Review*. For more than a decade he served on the editorial advisory board of *Modern Age*. He was also a key figure in the *Philadelphia Society* and the *Inter-collegiate Studies Institute*, organizations devoted to the thoughtful exploration of current and perennial problems. Frank received his advanced education at Oxford, the London School of Economics, and the University of Chicago.

At a relatively early stage in his life, he joined the Communist Party. His break with the party, a traumatic one, eventually led him to write *The Moulding of Communists*. This work is classic and will, by any standard, rank with those of Wolfe, Guzenko, Soloviev, Koestler, Chambers, Norokov, and Orwell in providing us with insight into the horrors associated with totalitarianism. Subsequently he wrote *In Defense of Freedom* wherein we find an eloquent appeal for democracy and the free society.

Frank was not a "respectable" political scientist principally because he was a conservative and could not bring himself to conform with the prevailing orthodoxy of the profession. Yet, he always sought to encourage and stimulate the search for Truth. His life style, to be sure, rivaled that of Thomas Alva Edison—he could never understand why people liked to sleep at night. Perhaps, because of this, he was able to help, in his unselfish manner, so many of us who are now in the profession. He was a devoted man.

On behalf of a large segment of our profession, I extend fullest sympathies to his wife, Elsie, and to their sons, John and Eugene. We are going to miss Frank. We will not forget his message. As Ehrenburg put it: "Someday, when the whole of the world is cemented over, a blade of grass will

grow, and it will cause a crack in that pavement, and through that crack freedom will be restored."

George W. Carey  
Georgetown University

### **Caleb Perry Patterson**

Caleb Perry Patterson died in Austin, Texas in November 1971 at the age of 91.

Patterson will be remembered fondly and with sense of indebtedness by a multitude of students who studied constitutional law and American Government in this man's exciting classes. He challenged interest and thought in the subjects he taught. His courses were rich in substance but got their tone from his histrionicism. He would begin his classes in a slow modulated voice, and augmented with thrusts of wit mount to fervent, stentorian conclusion. Many students loved him, a few disliked him, but none found his courses dull. And a number would credit him with the inspiration to make the study of government their career.

After obtaining degrees from Southern Normal University (Tennessee), Vanderbilt University, and Columbia University (Ph.D.), and studying at the University of Chicago and Harvard University, Patterson came to The University of Texas in 1919. He taught in the Department of Government until 1955 and for several years was its chairman. In his early years he was in great demand for public speeches, and these reflected his zeal for the League of Nations, abolition of lame duck terms, reform of the electoral college, and other suggested improvements in American Government.

A new phase of his career opened with the advent of the New Deal. He looked on it with horror and testified before congressional committees against President Roosevelt's Court "Packing" proposal. The threat to traditional institutions which he saw in the New Deal now dominated his teaching in the way international and governmental reformism had at an earlier period.

Patterson was author of secondary school and college texts in American Government and co-author of a text on the government of Texas that preempted the field through several editions. He also wrote numerous articles for law reviews and political science journals. Yet he would undoubtedly have regarded three books as his major contribution: *Administration of Justice in Great Britain*, *Presidential Government in the United States*, and *The Constitutional Principles of Thomas Jefferson*.

Patterson was the founding father of Pi Sigma Alpha and for years gave energy and time to its expansion. His interest was in stimulus and reward for youth, and his meditations in his last years were often on the students he had taught and who had achieved success.

Emmette S. Redford  
University of Texas

### **Ivan M. Stone**

Ivan McKinley Stone, Professor of Government and Dean of the College Emeritus, Beloit College, died of a heart attack on August 25, 1971, having lived to the end in the joyous spirit by which he was known to his friends.

Born in Kansas on October 3, 1889, Ivan Stone graduated with Phi Beta Kappa honors from the University of Nebraska and earned the Ph.D. in international relations at the University of Illinois. After teaching in secondary schools and at the University of Nebraska, he was appointed to the Department of Government at Beloit College in 1930, and served Beloit with great distinction for forty years. He chaired the Department from 1937 to 1957; administered the College as Dean from 1951 to 1964; then served as the first director of the Pettibone Center for the Study of World Affairs and chairman of International Relations until his retirement in 1970. A stimulating and demanding teacher, he enjoyed special success in educating students for careers in the practice of international relations.

In the 1930s he worked with the League of Nations as a member of the American Committee in Geneva, a setting to which he frequently returned for research and recreation or as leader of student seminars. He served as an officer of the U.S. Department of State during World War II, and as a member of the U.S. delegation to the San Francisco conference which drafted the United Nations Charter in 1945. He travelled in every region of the world, frequently lecturing, directing seminars, or establishing educational exchanges for a variety of governmental and private agencies. Among his many organizational responsibilities, he served as president of the North Central Association of Academic Deans, vice-president of the Midwest Political Science Association, and member of the executive councils of the American Political Science Association and the American Society of International Law.

Ivan Stone was an authentic citizen of his local