

American Society for Public Administration where the discussion had been concerned with the civil rights of public employees and where he had offered the final question and comments.

Both the State of North Carolina and the profession of political science have lost a loyal and devoted friend.

Fred V. Cahill  
North Carolina State University

### **Richard David Gillespie**

R. David Gillespie, Assistant Professor of Political Science at Illinois State University from 1970 to 1972, died in Peoria, Illinois on May 30, 1972 from injuries sustained in an automobile accident. Professor Gillespie was born in Laramie, Wyoming on January 22, 1938. He received a B.A. degree, cum laude, from Harvard University and a Ph.D. degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Prior to coming to Illinois State University, Professor Gillespie had served as a nuclear engineer at Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory and a senior scientist at AVCO. He had worked also as a contractor-consultant for a RAND corporation research project in his special field, cybernetics and politics in the Soviet Union.

Professor Gillespie was a respected colleague and a true friend to all who knew him. He had a brilliant mind, a sparkling sense of humor, and a breadth of knowledge that went far beyond his fields of science and Soviet politics. Given the recognition of his talents by national scholars, had he lived, Dr. Gillespie would surely have made major contributions to his areas of scholarly competence. Above all, his ability to inspire students and his selfless interest in their welfare assures that Dr. Gillespie will be remembered as an outstanding teacher.

Even though his academic career was tragically brief, his students and colleagues alike gratefully acknowledge the enrichment experienced in their lives during the time they were privileged to know Dr. Gillespie.

Hibbert R. Roberts  
Illinois State University

### **Roscoe C. Martin**

Enlivening the many significant contributions of Roscoe C. Martin was an enduring concern for his fellow man. That self-conscious humanity dominated his life and was reflected in the hours of patient attention he gave to those fortunate enough to be associated with him. This group included not only a generation of students, but literally scores of officials from all levels of government—local, state, federal and international. They all benefited from his helpful counsel, the excellence of his research and prose, and his warm Texas humor. He was unique: simultaneously debonair, gentlemanly, frequently outspoken, and a raconteur of note.

Roscoe began his life in Texas and it was to Texas that he and Mildred were planning to return at the time of his death. He had accepted the position of Professor at the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs in Austin following his retirement from the Maxwell School of Syracuse University this June. His education had begun as well at the University of Texas where he received his undergraduate degree in 1924. There Roscoe established many enduring friendships—including that of another political scientist who would enjoy a distinguished career, Emmette Redford, a former APSA president and presently Ashbel Smith Professor at the University of Texas. Roscoe continued in Austin for the master's degree, and then entered doctoral studies in the political science department of the University of Chicago, which subsequently awarded him the Ph.D. in 1932. He published four books between 1933 and 1936, including *The People's Party in Texas*, a major contribution to political history that has recently been reissued. During his career, he published 17 books, and edited 45 studies of regional, state and local problems. By 1937 he was a full professor and director of the Bureau of Municipal Research at the University of Texas. After a year as chief research technician for the National Resources Planning Board in Washington, Professor Martin returned to the South and assumed chairmanship of the University of Alabama's Political Science Department. During that period he served as chairman of the committee which recommended and implemented establishment of the *Journal of Politics*. Concurrently he was director of the Bureau of Public Administration at the University of Alabama, molding it into a pioneering center of professional activity in public administrative research and practice that has since fostered

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