

Harvey Starr, Indiana University: associate professor.

Richard Stryker, Indiana University: associate professor.

Thomas N. Thompson, University of North Carolina, Charlotte: assistant professor.

Arnold B. Urken, Stevens Institute of Technology: associate professor.

Jacob Walkin, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama: professor.

George Watson, Arizona State University: associate professor.

David S. Wilson, University of Toledo: associate professor.

Retirements

Walter H. Bennett, professor of political science, The University of Alabama, has retired after 38 years service to the University.

Eleanore Bushnell, professor of political science and former department chairman, University of Nevada, Reno, has retired as Professor Emeritus.

John H. Herz, professor and former chairman of the International Relations Program, the City College, CUNY, has retired and was appointed Professor Emeritus.

Paul Kelso, professor, University of Arizona, has retired.

Correction

In the memorial to Jeffrey Pressman in the Spring *PS*, several lines were printed out of sequence. *PS* regrets this error very much.

In Memoriam

Gerald Edward Fitzgerald

It was with deep sorrow that the Department of Government and Politics of St. John's University marked the passing of its member, Dr. Gerald Edward Fitzgerald, Professor and Coordinator of Public Administration. Dr. Fitzgerald was born in Brooklyn, New York, on October 23, 1920. He graduated from the ASTP Area and Language Program of Georgetown University and was awarded his diploma in 1944. He received his B.A. from Brooklyn College of the City University of New York the following year. In 1956 he was awarded his M.P.A. from the Baruch School of Business and Public Administration of the City College of New York, and in 1961 his Ph.D. in Public Administration from New York University.

Dr. Fitzgerald served as a Cryptanalysis Technician in the Signal Corps of the United States Army (1942-1946) and subsequently entered the civil service. From 1949 to 1956 he served as a Housing Assistant, Management Department of the New York City Housing Authority and from 1956 to 1959 as a Personnel Examiner, Supervisor of Classification Unit, Classification Appeals Board, New York City Department of Labor.

Dr. Fitzgerald commenced his teaching career in 1959 at Seth Low Junior High School, Brooklyn, New York. He held three New York City Board of Education licenses, Teacher of English and Citizenship to the Foreign Born, Teacher of Social Studies, and Teacher of French.

The following year, in September, Dr. Fitzgerald joined the faculty of the Department of Political Science of St. John's University, teaching at both the Brooklyn and Queens campuses. Commencing as an Instructor he rose quickly through the academic ranks, being successively appointed Assistant Professor (1962), Associate Professor (1965), and Professor (1968). He ably served as Third Chairman of the Department from July 1, 1964 through September 22, 1967.

Dr. Fitzgerald had been an active member of the St. John's community. At the time of his passing he was serving on the Graduate Council, and his department's Personnel and Budget Committee and Graduate Education Policy Committee. His recent community activities included serving as a consultant on zoning to the Concerned Citizens of Hawthorne, New Jersey and the Queens Borough President's Committee on Decentralization. He was listed in *American Men and Women in Science: The Social and Behavioral Sciences*, *Who's Who in the East*, *Contemporary Authors*, *Dictionary of International Biography*, *Writer's Directory*, *Who's Who in New York*, *American Men and Women of Science: Urban Community Sciences*, *Community Leaders and Noteworthy Americans*, and the *National Directory of Latin Americanists*.

Dr. Fitzgerald edited and introduced two books, *The Constitutions of Latin America* (Chicago: Henry Regency Company, 1968) which appeared both in hardcover and paper editions, and *The Political Thought of Bolivar: Selected Writings* (The Hague, The Netherlands: Martinus Nijhoff, N.V., 1971). His articles appeared in the *Public Personnel Administration Bulletin*, *International Review of History and Political Science*, the *Civil Service Journal*, the *Journal of the New York School Counselor Association*, *Humanistas*, *Latin America in Review*, and the *Redman*. He regularly abstracted articles for the *Public Personnel Review*.

Dr. Fitzgerald was also an active member of professional organizations and had served on the program committee of the College Public Agency Council of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, New York Region. He was a Senior

Member of the American Society for Public Administration and a Charter Member of the Metropolitan Public Personnel Society.

On campus Dr. Fitzgerald had been both a graduate and an undergraduate advisor. He had been active in Freshman Orientation and recently in the S.J.U. "Open House" program for prospective undergraduate students. He also supervised the department's Public Administration Internship Programs and chaired the G.E.P.C.'s Subcommittee on Public Administration.

Dr. Fitzgerald was a popular teacher who will be remembered as an excellent instructor, valued colleague, and good friend.

His death on April 25, 1977 was followed on April 28th by a concelebrated Mass of the Christian Burial at the Holy Family Roman Catholic Church, Flushing, New York. Reverend Joseph I. Dirvin, C.M., Vice President for Community Relations and Secretary of St. John's University, New York, was principal celebrant and preached the homily. Members of his family, his colleagues, students, and friends served as honorary pall bearers and honorguard. Internment followed at the Long Island National Cemetery (Pinelawn), Farmingdale, New York.

Condolences are extended to his wife, Dr. Margaret E. Fitzgerald; his sister, Sister Mary Luke, O.P., Ph.D.; and his other relatives and friends.

Frank Paul LeVeness
St. John's University, New York

Earl B. Latham

Earl Latham, Joseph B. Eastman Professor Emeritus of Political Science, and Distinguished College Lecturer at Amherst College, died on May 6. His death was sudden. He was still intellectually vigorous, brilliantly teaching huge classes in constitutional law. His great career thus ended as he would have wished it to.

Earl Latham came to Amherst in 1948, from the University of Minnesota. He had served with the government during the war years, and decided that his truest commitment was to the academy. He kept some connection to the world of affairs, principally during the candidacy and, later, the Presidency of John Kennedy; but his real passion was the pursuit of understanding.

As a teacher, Earl Latham set a high standard in his unique blending of substance and performance, instruction and entertainment, wisdom and wit. In a seminar or in a lecture, his mastery of the moment first enthralled and then educated. Colloquy was thrust and parry, producing both delight and insight. His teaching went on in the classroom, his office, his home, and around campus. Whenever or wherever Earl encountered students, he taught.

Earl's contribution to the study of politics earned him many honors. He was elected

President of the New England Political Science Association, Vice President of the American Political Science Association, and fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He gave a number of endowed lectures at various American universities. He was a visiting professor at Harvard. His last main book, *The Communist Controversy in Washington: From the New Deal to McCarthy*, won the first David Demarest Lloyd Prize. More important than all these emblematic recognitions is the simple fact that his writings were widely read and reviewed; that they made an impact from the time of their publication; and that they are still alive. His reputation as one of the handful of major students of American political life is secure. He thus reached the highest honor to which he aspired.

His three main books, his numerous essays and reviews, and his edited collections are all unified by a defined political sensibility, which was Madisonian in its basic inspiration. Earl taught that though the individual's consciousness and purpose were irreducible, no individual end of a social kind could be reached by the solitary individual's exertions. Each had to join others and cooperate with them in group activity. The life of politics was the play of groups. You had to expect them to form, to push, to pressure. That was political nature. The play was absorbing to Earl; one might say he was addicted to the beauty of its changing patterns. He developed a worldly tolerance of almost all players, despite his general moral commitment to the interests of the weaker or less advantaged. Yet he drew the line: his worldliness never took on the professional deformity of cynical complacency as it did with some political scientists. In American political life, Joseph McCarthy was over the line. Earl's account of his rise and fall is great portraiture: great because fair, and because fair, annihilating. His detestation of McCarthy and McCarthyism was a vivid expression of the other side of his Madisonian sensibility: his passionate love of American constitutionalism. If his greatest writing was on the play of groups, his greatest teaching was on the rules of the play, on the vigorous but tormented career of the articles and amendments of our Constitution.

Besides these intellectual engagements Earl had one more we may mention. That was to understand and express the truth, as he perceived it, of individual motivation. He was a deeply introspective man and tried to trace his motives to their source. In Hobbes's phrase, he searched hearts; his own, first of all. He was unyielding in his self-descriptions. He poured them into his journal, a huge organic work, which he labored on to the end of his life, and perhaps took great pride in, than in anything else he wrote. He also turned that scrutinizing passion on public figures, and on those around him, whenever he thought there was hypocrisy, or even worse, the semi-hypocrisy of self-deception, or, worst of all, the destructive inattention of inexperience. He thought and proved that political science at its best is a