

B.A. degree from Duke University and a Ph.D. in political science from the University of Maryland. In the 1950s and 1960s, she was a researcher and professor at Johns Hopkins, the Universities of Pennsylvania and Maryland, Trinity College and Australian National University in Canberra.

Dr. Linebarger wrote science fiction under the name of Cordwainer Smith, a pseudonym her husband had used also in his fictional works.

Walter E. Beach
Brookings Institution

Max Mark

Professor Max Mark, professor emeritus of political science at Wayne State University, died July 21, 1982, at the age of 72 in Vienna, Austria, where he had been teaching at the University of Vienna. He was a member of the Political Science Department at Wayne from 1952 until his retirement in 1981.

Born in Vienna, Austria, February 16, 1910 he was educated at the Bundesgymnasium and the University of Vienna where he received his J.U.D. degree in 1933. In 1938 he and his wife Hansi fled the Nazis to China where they remained until after the Second World War. In 1948 he joined the faculty of Cleveland's Western Reserve University and remained there until 1952 when he went to Wayne.

During his tenure at Wayne he was an assistant professor (1952-56), associate professor (1956-62), and professor from 1962 on. In 1969-71 he was acting chairperson of the department. At Wayne he was very active in university affairs, especially in the Center for Peace and Conflict Studies. He was one of its founders, served on its executive committee for 17 years and served as its chairperson. He was also a member of the University Council, vice president of the Wayne Chapter of AAUP and held other college and university posts. As a result of these services, he received the

Wayne Alumni Faculty Service Award in 1977.

Professor Mark was a visiting professor at the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies (1962) and at Hebrew University in Jerusalem in 1971-72. After his retirement he taught at Marygrove College (Detroit), University of South Florida (Sarasota), and the University of Vienna, his alma mater.

Among his scholarly writings are *Beyond Sovereignty* and *Modern Ideologies*. He also published widely in scholarly journals such as the *Virginia Quarterly Review*, *Western Political Quarterly*, *Social Science Quarterly*, *International Interaction*, *Ethics* and the *Journal of Politics*.

Professor Mark frequently gave papers or served as a commentator at the annual meetings of the Midwest, American and International Political Science Associations as well as the International Studies Association. His last public appearance was at an Arms Control Conference in Hungary (1982) where he presented a paper on "Confidence Building."

Over the years he directed a number of conferences such as the Institute on Human Rights in 1977 and an International Conference, "Quest for Peace Beyond Ideology" in 1980 under a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. He was editing the conference papers at the time of his death. In addition, Professor Mark was in great demand as a public speaker and for radio-TV appearances.

Professor Mark had continued a vigorous and active life since his retirement. Max was that rare combination of scholar, teacher and political activist. He was in the ancient Greek tradition of attempting to establish a synthesis between those beliefs that emerged from years of study and observation and the obvious shortcomings of our world that required individual attention and commitment. Beyond this he was also a warm and fun-loving individual who always had time to listen to the many who sought his advice and counsel. His death at 72 of a heart attack produced a great shock and a deep sense of loss to his friends, colleagues and students. He is survived by his wife, Dr. Hansi Mark. A fund has been estab-

lished in his name at the Wayne State University to establish a lecture series in his honor.

Dale Vinyard
Maurice Waters
Wayne State University

Louise Overacker

(Editor's Note: See News of the Profession in this issue of PS for a special feature on the life of Professor Overacker.)

Ernest Patterson

Ernest "Pat" Patterson died in December 1981 following a lingering illness. He was 50 years old, a professor of political science, a former dean of the Graduate School, a scholar, counselor, friend to his colleagues and students alike, a skilled political organizer and a black American. It seems more fitting to memorialize Pat Patterson now, in an atmosphere of objectivity like that he required both of his students and of his people, rather than in the wake of losing an intellectual who was truly worthy of praise and respect.

The emergence of an effective black caucus in Colorado was due in large measure to the selfless dedication of Ernest Patterson to converting into social, economic, political, and governmental realities the analyses, concepts, and theories he bespoke in his classes and with his students.

Pat Patterson was a professor of political science in the University of Colorado system from 1968 through the last day of his life. He served with the National Scholarship and Service Fund for Negro Students, 1966-68. He was a member of the National Merit Scholarship National Achievement Scholar Selection Committee, 1970-72. He also served as a member of the Services Committee of the Graduate Record Examinations Board, 1969 through 1972. He devoted many years to the Graduate Record examinations Minority Graduate Student Locater Services, 1972-81. And he never tired of his arts as a political analyst, a teacher of American govern-

ment, urban government and public administration, and black politics.

In *Black City Politics* (New York: Dodd Mead and Co., 1975), Pat Patterson noted that his studies reflected "a black man's concern about the powerlessness of black Americans. It is a well-publicized fact," he continued, "that in many American cities the number of citizens, both black and white, who are discontented with the municipal government has been growing markedly over recent years. Where there has been a gradual decline in trust in the system among whites, the level of trust among moderate-to-upper-income blacks is falling more rapidly. In fact," Patterson concluded, "political estrangement is growing more rapidly among those blacks whose incomes allow them to live in middle-class neighborhoods than among the many lower-class blacks who are forced to live in hemmed-in black natural neighborhoods. With so many black people questioning the legitimacy of city government," Pat warned, "blacks are no longer asking whether traditional municipal institutions have the ability to solve the multitudinous problems of large cities, but whether those institutions are willing to attempt to meet legitimate black needs."

James P. Adams
University of Colorado, Boulder

I. Milton Sacks

I. Milton Sacks, Morris Hillquist Professor of Labor and Social Thought, died on Friday, August 14, after a long illness. His appetite for the life and labors of a teacher and scholar were evident from the fact that at the time of his death, he was not only teaching at Brandeis but also at the Tufts University Fletcher School of Diplomacy.

Milton Sacks came to Brandeis in 1955, as an instructor in politics. He brought a unique background and fierce loyalty to the University in its pioneering days. His father, an upholsterer, belonged to a turbulent circle of Yiddish-speaking artisans in New York City. It was a close-knit and talented group that came out of the depression to vast social changes.