

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.

Young Milton went to City College in New York. In 1941 he received the Ketchum Prize in Philosophy, and graduated with honors a year later. He served with distinction during World War II, partly in military intelligence. He learned Vietnamese and became a specialist in Asian politics and culture. He studied both at the University of California and at American University, and was a research analyst with the U.S. Department of State. His doctorate degree came from Yale. He taught and studied in Southeast Asia, at Hue and Saigon, India, Macao and Singapore, in France, at Southern Illinois University, Hawaii, Boston University, Haverford, Swarthmore, and in the Five College Consortium of Western Massachusetts.

Milton Sacks held many fellowships and was honored by grants from the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations as well as the Fulbright-Hays program. He was widely consulted and sought out as a guest broadcaster and lecturer. He wrote a number of works on Asian politics and general political issues.

Milton did many things and always wanted to do more. He was a mine of information, a man who reflected deeply about social issues and spoke with natural intellectual authority. His political conversations were always provocative, full of feeling as well as knowledge; he involved many with the power of his arguments and drew them into debate. Many of his friends and students wish they had taken better notes. He did not seek popularity, but truth.

At Brandeis, as he moved up the professional ranks, Milton Sacks became chairman of the Politics Department and of the Faculty Senate; dean of students and later, of Undergraduate Studies. He was a faculty representative to the Brandeis Board of Trustees, and a former secretary of the Brandeis Chapter of the American Association of University Professors.

In the weeks before his death, to Milton's bedside came a whole parade of friends—old and new—labor union associates, friends from his extraordinary Vietnamese days, colleagues from his government service, friends from City College and pre-war radical student politics when

he was a specialist in Trotskyist thought, friends from his days in Paris, from Yale; friends who treasured his professional qualities, his loyalties, his fierce fighting spirit. Milton also saw his two children, Judy and Paul, and was glad of it.

"It is strange," he said to me during his last days. "My whole life is coming together here." I took this to mean that Milton had some measure of peace when he died, though he fought death to the very end.

Milton made Brandeis a richer and better place through more than 25 years of service. For he cared, passionately, and caring gives Brandeis stature beyond its years. "Who will be here to fight with me so passionately? Who cares so much?," one of our colleagues asked me as our paths crossed a few days after Milton's death. Milton had an extra kick of indignation to let loose in controversy, especially when he suspected injustice or wrong-doing. He was hard on authority. He was also hard on himself. He cared enough to fight, even if it did him little good. He fought mostly to help others, especially the weak. We miss him.

Ruth S. Morgenthau
Brandeis University

In Milton Sacks' name, the University has established a prize in politics—to be given annually to an undergraduate. Your contributions are welcome, and can be sent to the Faculty Office, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA 02254.

Peter Savage

Our former colleague Peter Savage died suddenly of a heart attack in June, 1982, at the age of 48. Although two years ago he had moved to Nichols College, he maintained close ties to us and others in Montgomery, and it seems fitting that we try to express our feelings about his passing.

Peter is probably most widely known for his editorship of the *Administration and Society* (formerly the *Journal of Comparative Administration*) together with his role in the formulation of the New Public Administration. His editorial work was marked by his extraordinary writing profi-