

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

Dale Vinyard
Maurice Waters
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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
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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.