

profession as a member of the Council of the American Political Science Association.

James Madison: Philosopher of the Constitution, published in 1938, provided a critical exposition of Madison's political philosophy. Characteristically, Burns selected a well-known statesman and theorist whose ideas, for reasons still obscure, had failed to warrant systematic treatment by commentators. Yet, as Burns made clear in this painstaking effort, Madison had much to offer contemporary students of American constitutionalism and of political thought generally. Burns imparted a new-found vitality to these contributions, thus reclaiming Madison's teachings from the state of partial neglect to which the years had relegated them.

In 1953, *David Starr Jordan: Prophet of Freedom* appeared. This account of Stanford's first president, not unexpectedly, emphasized his political and social philosophy. The result, a masterly study in the history of ideas, furnished a definitive assessment of Jordan's contributions to American intellectual life. For a generation still troubled by international tensions and sporadic conflict, Burns' incisive inquiry into Jordan's proposals for world federalism is deserving of renewed attention and reflection.

Several years later, Burns examined "concepts of national purpose and destiny" in *The American Idea of Mission*. There followed, in 1960, *Ideas in Conflict*, a work that represented perhaps the zenith of what had already proved to be a fruitful and rewarding career. The ends that Burns sought to achieve were prodigious by any measure. Within the compass of a single volume, he set about to explore the leading currents, themes, and ideologies that made up the essential body of political thought during the first half of the twentieth century. The end-product was an intellectual accomplishment of the first order covering, as one reviewer put it, a "staggering and ramified field." By way of a prefatory remark, Burns revealed his own inclination, reflective of deeply held principle, to embrace "those philosophies which taken an optimistic view of human nature, recognize the *possibility* of progress, accept the universality of change, welcome inquiry and experiment as sources of knowledge, and emphasize the values of tolerance and freedom." Above all, Burns was a superb teacher and, by dint of his own example, he served as a source of inspiration to students and colleagues alike. He was a Fulbright professor at the Free University of Berlin in 1959-60. After retirement, he held lecture-

ships at Vanderbilt University, the University of California at Santa Barbara, and Southwest Texas State College. His text, *Western Civilizations: Their History and Their Culture*, was widely used in the teaching of undergraduate courses in history; it has been revised and expanded over a period of several decades.

Burns' exceptional dedication to the highest standards of instruction and research were known to all who were fortunate enough to study under his direction and to all who were privileged to associate professionally with him. He never faltered in extolling as well as in exemplifying the virtues of scholarly excellence, reasoned discourse, freedom of the spirit, and plain hard work. His many years at Rutgers will be long remembered.

Stanley H. Friedelbaum
Rutgers University

Preston William Edsall

Preston William Edsall, professor emeritus of politics and former head of department at North Carolina State University, died on May 17, 1972 at the age of 70 years. Born in Roxbury, New York, he did his undergraduate work at New York University and his graduate study at Princeton.

In a working career that spanned almost half a century, he served on eight college and university faculties as well as in the U. S. Department of Justice, with the United States Civil Service Commission, and with the National Archives.

Always active in politics, he was a delegate to six state conventions of the North Carolina Democratic Party. He was twice appointed Chairman of the Wake County Board of Elections.

His professional activities were extensive. He participated in the American Political Science Association's Cooperative Project on National Political Conventions of 1952. In 1965 and 1967, he was Director of the North Carolina Center for Education in Politics. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Southern Political Science Association from 1958 to 1961 and President of the Association, 1966-67.

His end came as he was doing what he most enjoyed—probing and participating in the political process. He collapsed and died at the conclusion of a meeting of the Triangle Chapter of the

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