

him of most of life's illusions, and yet left him determined to confront and probe its fundamental questions, which he did regularly with friends, colleagues, and students.

Ken's family and colleagues encourage those wishing to make a donation in his name to consider doing so to a Marquette University department of political science lounge in which many of his books will be housed and students and faculty will be able to meet.

Michael Fleet
James Rhodes
Marquette University

Martin L. Faust

Martin Faust, Emeritus Professor at the University of Missouri-Columbia died on August 13, 1993, at the age of 95.

Martin was a native of Pennsylvania. After service in the Army infantry in World War I, he took his A.B. (1919) and A.M. (1920) at Gettysburg College, where he was a Phi Beta Kappa, and a member of Pi Sigma Alpha. He studied at the University of Pennsylvania for a year, then received a Ph.D. from University of Chicago in 1924, where he was a Political Science Fellow while Leonard White was developing the study of public administration, and Charles Merriam was stimulating students to study state and local government, especially Chicago, in an effort to improve it. Martin continued throughout his life this commitment to good government, especially government with efficient and effective administration.

Martin was an instructor at Gettysburg Academy while working on his M.A. degree, then an instructor at Western Reserve University for a year after studying at Pennsylvania. After completing his Ph.D. at Chicago, he taught for five years at the University of Pittsburgh, then accepted an associate professorship at the University of Missouri in 1929. He also taught summers at Syracuse University, San Jose State College, and the University of Illinois.

He taught at Missouri for 38

years, serving also as chair of the department 1940–49, and 1953–58, and as acting director of the Bureau of Government Research in 1959–61. He taught particularly the public administration classes. He was well informed, well organized, conscientious, and careful. After his retirement, the Martin L. Faust Lecture Series on Public Administration was established in his honor.

Martin maintained an active research agenda throughout his career, devoting much of his research to the effort to improve the quality of government. Martin was heavily involved in preparations for the Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1943–44. He prepared an organization manual, and manuals on the legislative article, the executive article, the amending procedure, and the initiative and referendum. After the constitution was adopted, Martin published an evaluation of the constitution after five years, an analysis of the constitution and administrative structure after 19 years, and a history of the adoption of the constitution. Martin also published articles on municipal government, public finance, state government and Missouri government in various journals and books, including *The Annals*, *the Municipal Yearbook*, *the National Municipal Review*, *the American Political Science Review*, and *the Washington University Law Quarterly*.

He served for many years as the University's consultant on state and local government matters. He was director of studies for the Missouri Constitutional Convention, 1943–44, a staff member of the Legislative Research Committee, 1945, a consultant for the State Reorganization Commission of 1955, and a consultant for the Committee on the Executive Branch of the Michigan Constitutional Convention, 1961. He was a member of the Columbia Charter Commission, 1948–49, and a member of the city Planning and Zoning Commission and the city Personnel Board. In 1962, the university developed a Local Government Extension program which assumed much of the consulting and public service activities

that Martin had conducted over the years.

Martin Faust was a member of the executive council of the American Political Science Association in 1939–41, president of the Missouri Political Science Association, 1963, a member of the Joint Committee, U.S. Department of Agriculture and Land Grant College on Training for Government Service, and a member of the Committee on State Government of the National Municipal League.

Martin married Ann Baker, who preceded him in death in 1974. She worked many years on issues of public health and city government. She worked to secure city-wide refuse pickup and to reduce water pollution in Columbia through use of biodegradable products. He married Margaret Bolstad in 1975 and she survives. Surviving also is a son, David, of Raytown, a stepson and two stepdaughters, two grandsons and one great-grandchild.

David A. Leuthold
Dean L. Yarwood
University of Missouri-Columbia

Kenneth E. Hoffman

Kenneth Edward Hoffman, 76, died Tuesday, December 14, 1993 in Morehead, Kentucky. He was a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and was an associate professor of political science of Morehead State University, where he had taught for over 20 years. Also, prior to teaching government, he was elected as a Selectman, Town of Kirby, Vermont, and served in the Vermont legislature. He is survived by his wife, Janice Inlay Hoffman, two sons and one daughter.

Lindsey Beck
Morehead State University

Albert Lepawsky

Albert Lepawsky was born in Chicago, Illinois, on February 16, 1908, the son of Russian Jewish immigrants. He died in Berkeley, California, after a long and debilitating illness in June 1992 at age 84.

His father was a carpenter and building contractor. Albert attended public schools on the west side of Chicago, and graduated from Crane Junior College in 1925. He took his bachelor's degree at the University of Chicago in 1927, at age 19, graduating Phi Beta Kappa; and received the Ph.D. in 1931, at age 23.

His teaching, research, and public service career spanned more than six active decades, beginning with the period from 1931–42 when he served on the faculty and in various public service organizations headquartered at the University of Chicago. During World War II he was an officer in the 8th Air Force in England and the Soviet Union. From 1945–52 he was a professor of political science at the University of Alabama and director of the Southern Regional Training Program in Public Administration. He was appointed professor of political science at the University of California in Berkeley in 1953 where he served until his retirement in 1976, and as emeritus until his death in 1992. During his Berkeley years he spent sabbaticals and leaves of absence serving in UN training programs and on UN technical missions, concerned with the improvement of administrative and governmental effectiveness in developing countries.

Albert Lepawsky was a member of the graduate cohort at the University of Chicago in the late 1920s and 1930s, which included V. O. Key, Jr., Herman Pritchett, John Vieg, Victor Jones, David Truman, Avery Leiserson, and the many other students of that pioneering "behavioral" department, founded by Charles E. Merriam, and trained and instructed by Quincy Wright, L. D. White, Harold Gosnell, and Harold Lasswell among others. As a great entrepreneur of political science and the social sciences during the 1920s and the 1930s, Merriam was the dominant figure in the founding of the Social Science Research Committee of the University of Chicago, and the Social Science Research Council, nationwide, in the early and mid-1920s. Believing that "field work" ought to serve as the basis for social science theory, he and his colleagues in the social

sciences at the University of Chicago used the urban metropolitan agglomeration around Chicago as a laboratory for the study of the interrelations and the performance of the metropolitan economy, the government, the educational system, the social structure, the public health, leisure time activities, crime, delinquency, and the like in the area. With the Democratic victory in 1932, Merriam became involved in a number of New Deal agencies, particularly the National Resources Committee (later the National Resources Planning Board), and the President's Committee on Administrative Management. Much of the research of these organizations was carried on by social science faculty and graduate students at the University of Chicago.

In an era of public corruption and patronage appointment of public officials, Merriam, Louis Brownlow, Herbert Emmerich, Clarence Ridley and other political reformers, established the "1313" group of organizations of public officials on the University of Chicago campus. These included such organizations as the American Municipal Association, the Council of State Governments, the National Municipal League, the International City Managers Association, and various other federations and associations of finance and assessing officers, tax administrators, housing, welfare workers, and the like. The aim of this movement was to provide a center at a major university where the public service through its professional organizations would be effectively exposed to administrative knowledge and expertise as well as high standards of public service and integrity.

Albert Lepawsky took an active and collaborative part in each one of these research and public service undertakings. He was one of the first recipients of the Social Science Research Council postdoctoral award, which led to visiting appointments at the London School of Economics and Political Science, and the Universities of Hamburg and Berlin. His refusal to give the Nazi salute, while observing one of the early victory marches in Berlin

in 1933, led to his being struck by a young Storm Trooper. This led to a celebrated diplomatic incident, and at this phase of early Nazi uncertainty, to an apology.

Lepawsky wrote his doctoral dissertation as one of the Metropolitan Regional series on the *Judicial System of Metropolitan Chicago* (University of Chicago Press, 1932). He became a coauthor with Merriam of *The Government of Metropolitan Chicago* (with Spencer D. Parratt, University of Chicago Press, 1933). He wrote a third book for the series, proposing a then novel form of metropolitan government, *Home Rule for Metropolitan Chicago* (University of Chicago Press, 1935).

He also played a notable part in the "1313" movement. With the formation of the Public Administration Clearing House under Louis Brownlow, he first became a consultant to this fertile idea and service organization, and then took on the assistant directorship, which he held from 1936–38. He became the executive director of the Federation of Tax Administrators in 1938, an office which he held until the outbreak of World War II.

He served as a consultant from 1933 until 1941 to the National Resources Planning Board, advising in particular on its national resource and urbanism studies. He was one of the coauthors of the National Resources Committee's *Our Cities; Their Role in The National Economy*, (United States Government Printing Office, 1937) writing the section on "Trends in Urban Government," and collaborating with Merriam in the writing of the Foreword and Recommendations. This was the first major study of the emergence of the modern American city, with its typical suburban sprawl, defying economic, political, and social integration.

Lepawsky volunteered for the United States Air Force after Pearl Harbor, entering as a captain, and retiring as a lieutenant colonel in 1945, with the Bronze Star. He was executive officer in 1944 of the U.S. Airbase in Piryatin, Ukraine, the advanced fighter base for the U.S./U.S.S.R. East West Shuttle Bombing project, code named "baseball."

Returning after the war, Lepaw-sky accepted an appointment as professor of political science and public administration at the University of Alabama. His assignment involved the direction of the Southern Regional Public Service Training Program, a tri-state collaboration of the states and universities of Alabama, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

In 1953, he joined the faculty of the University of California at Berkeley, where he lectured and taught courses in public administration, public policy, planning, conservation, and ecology until his retirement in 1976, and in his retirement thereafter. Over his active career he served as a consultant to the United Nations, including a stint in 1950–51 on a technical mission to Bolivia, and as director of the United Nations Regional Training Center, and visiting professor of political science at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver in 1959–60.

A book that he wrote and edited in 1949, *Administration: Art And Science of Organization and Management* (Knopf, 1949) was widely used as a text. He wrote pamphlets and prepared materials for the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration for special use in developing countries. He edited, along with Edward Buehrig and Harold D. Lasswell, a book honoring Quincy Wright, *The Search for World Order* (Appleton, 1971). His last years were occupied in gathering materials for a major study of the New Deal, but his efforts were overtaken by declining health and death.

Albert Lepawsky held many professional, civic, and community offices, including vice president of the American Political Science Association (1956–57), president of the Western Political Science Association (1963–64), and president of the California Conservation Council (1958–60).

Albert and Rosalind Lepawsky raised their family of four children in Berkeley, a son and three daughters—Martha, Michael, Susan, and Lucy—who went to Berkeley schools. They paid their debts to the city and community of Berke-

ley in many ways but most particularly through their leadership in the environmental movement and their long and successful campaign to save the bay front from commercial development. Recognizing this achievement after Albert's death, the city of Berkeley, through its mayor, Lori Hancock, issued a proclamation acknowledging the leadership of Albert and Rosalind Lepawsky “. . . of the first organized citizen effort to protect Berkeley's waterfront area from commercial development . . . ,” without whose countless hours of dedication the preservation of the natural Berkeley waterfront would have been at serious risk.

Gabriel A. Almond
Stanford University

Norton E. Long

Norton E. Long died suddenly and quietly on December 30, 1993, at the age of eighty-three, while spending the holidays with his family. He is survived by four children (Margaret Jurich; Judith Stalling; Eliot Long; and Mary Reeves), thirteen grandchildren, four great-grandchildren, a host of friends and admirers—and, doubtless, a few detractors for it was nearly impossible to remain neutral with respect to either his thinking or his personality.

His academic career was fairly typical of his era and locus. The son of a Harvard professor, he attended Boston Latin School, then went on to Harvard where he completed an A.B. (1932), an M.A. (1933) and a Ph.D. (1937). It appears that he spent a year in Germany, as was customary in some of the academic circles of the time, where he undoubtedly received a deeper education in the classics. He was called “Red” by his classmates; he rowed; and he once commandeered the shuttle train between Cambridge and Boston—a feat very highly regarded by his compatriots if not by the police.

Norton's professional affiliations were, as might be expected, quite varied. He was an instructor at Harvard from 1935 to 1939, an as-

sistant professor at Mount Holyoke in 1939–40, and an instructor at Queens College from 1940 to 1942. He then moved to Washington, D.C., where he remained until 1948, first as assistant to the administrator of the Office of Price Administration (1942–46), and then as assistant administrator of the National Housing Administration, as it was then called (1946–48).

In 1948, he was appointed a professor of political science at Western Reserve, and remained there until 1955. In 1951, he took leave and served as special consultant to the Defense Production Administration. In 1955, he moved to Michigan State University, where he remained for four years. Then followed a five-year period as director of education at the Transportation Center at Northwestern University. During that time, he managed to serve as a special consultant, first to the Government of the Philippines (1959–61), and then to the Governor of Illinois (1961–63).

In 1964, he became chairman of the Politics Department at Brandeis University, and, among other things: a senior associate at the Harvard-M.I.T. Joint Center for Urban Studies; the director of the Institute for the Study of Violence at Brandeis; James Gordon Professor of Community Government; and finally, director of the Gordon Foundation's Municipal Internship Program. In 1968, following a row with the administration because of an unkept promise to a colleague (Gene Meehan, as it happens), he resigned and moved to the University of Illinois. In 1969, he was appointed Curators' Professor and Director of the Center for Community and Metropolitan Studies at the University of Missouri-St. Louis. He retired formally in 1981. Retirement, however, produced little change in his mode of life. He was successively a visiting professor at the University of California, Berkeley (summer 1987), at U.C. San Diego (spring 1988), at San Diego State (1989–92), and ultimately at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, where he was teaching at the time of his death.

There is no risk of overstatement in characterizing Norton Long as a