

minority. But Catlin points out that the constitution may provide a safety-valve, like the power of the King of Great Britain to enlarge the House of Lords or the power of Congress to enlarge the Supreme Court. All forms of democracy are consumer-oriented except for Jacobin democracy, "guided democracy," which is the government of elites and on the way of conversion into dictatorship or tyranny. This we have seen happen too often in the twentieth century.

Catlin believed that "every average man is able to judge that something which we call 'a good man'; to judge him by the beauty of his life. That is the direct aesthetic judgment. That is the central ethical judgment." And "a very few good men can achieve great changes if they have persistence." Whether or not the second judgment is correct, the first surely is. Sir George Catlin was a good man.

Sugwon Kang
Hartwick College
Francis D. Wormuth
University of Utah

Rowland Andrews Egger

Rowland Andrews Egger, an internationally recognized leader in public administration, died on July 9, 1979, following a long illness. He was 71, and had been living in retirement in Charlottesville, Virginia.

Something of a prodigy in his youth, he completed his B.A. degree cum laude at age 18, at Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas. Two years of graduate work and an M.A. followed at Southern Methodist University. He then moved to the University of Michigan, where he received his Ph.D. studying with Professor Thomas H. Reed among others. In 1929 he became an instructor at Princeton University. In 1931 he came to the University of Virginia as an associate professor and as director of the newly formed Bureau of Public Administration. In 1936 he became a full professor at Virginia. He remained on the Virginia faculty until 1964, although frequently on leave for other assignments.

Egger was much associated with the early movers and shakers in American public administration and the American participants in the International Institute of Administrative Sciences—Louis Brownlow, Guy Moffett, Luther Gulick, Herbert Emmerich, Don K. Price, Donald C. Stone, and others. In one of Brownlow's favorite stories, on how he discovered Egger, he described a meeting at Oxford University in 1930 in which "a young American . . . arose and, in a soft southern accent, drawled a comment which completely devastated the logical foundation of the position that just had been announced as a finality." An eminent speaker, thus assailed, capitulated on the spot.

At Brownlow's arranging, Egger became the executive officer in 1935 of the Joint Committee on Public Administration of the International Union of Local Authorities and the

International Institute of Administrative Sciences, with their joint headquarters in Brussels. In this post as in much of his later career, he was greatly helped by his facility in French, German, and Spanish. In 1936 he returned to the University of Virginia and for three years actively pursued the interests of its Bureau of Public Administration in promoting the improvement of local government in Virginia. As an outgrowth of this, Governor James Price took him away from the University in 1939 to serve as Director of the Budget for the Commonwealth of Virginia. He left office with the Governor in 1942 after "encountering a degree of difficulty in introducing long-range procedural changes." Shortly afterward, he became administrative adviser to the President of Bolivia and served throughout the remainder of World War II as the general manager of the Bolivian Development Corporation. He returned to Charlottesville in 1945 but continued as the representative of the Corporation in the United States until 1947. In 1947-48 he was a visiting professor at Columbia University. At the end of 1949 he was elected to membership on the newly-formed Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations, where he served two years as vice president. In 1950, he became an associate director of the Public Administration Clearing House in charge of its Washington office, and served in that capacity on a part-time basis until 1953.

Egger welcomed an invitation in 1953 to become administrative adviser to the Prime Minister of Pakistan, where he prepared his famous report on the government of Pakistan. This was published some years later and was the basis on which he received the Haldane prize of the Royal Institute of Public Administration in 1960. (He was the first American to receive that prize.) From 1954 to 1956 he stayed on in Asia as the Near East Representative of the Ford Foundation in Beirut, Lebanon.

In 1956 he returned to Virginia as chairman of the Woodrow Wilson Department of Foreign Affairs and in 1957 also became chairman of the Department of Political Science. This "dual monarchy" (Egger's phrase) continued until 1964, when he accepted a professorship at Princeton University. Meanwhile he had served for a year as Acting Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, had been a visiting professor at Harvard University for a semester, had gone on another mission to Bolivia, and had been named Edward R. Stettinius Professor of Foreign Affairs in 1962. While preparing to leave Virginia, he recommended that the two departments be merged, and they became the Woodrow Wilson Department of Government and Foreign Affairs.

Egger remained at Princeton for several years, aside from visits to the National University of Argentina in 1967 and the University of Amsterdam in 1970. In 1972, when nearing retirement under Princeton rules, he decided to return to his native Texas. For a year he held a chair appointment at Southwestern University and from 1973 to 1977 he held a chair appointment at Southern Methodist University.

In 1977 he returned to Charlottesville as his final choice of residence in retirement.

Two of his colleagues at Southern Methodist University, Professors Franklin G. Balch, III, and James M. Gerhardt, have recorded their appreciation of his recent four years with them in the following statement:

No task was too small for him. As friend and wise counselor, he shared the depth of his experience throughout the Department and within the University. He helped us to refine and participated in teaching our freshmen introduction to political science. He gave guidance to both faculty and graduate students in our public administration program. He served on University committees, including our most recent presidential search committee. He was a man of wit, wisdom and compassion. He enriched our academic lives in countless ways and his friendship and fellowship will be long with us.

Throughout the last 11 years of his life, Egger was much involved with the continuing activities of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences. He became editor-in-chief of its journal in 1968 and was still serving in that capacity when he died. He also continued intermittently his advisory services to governments abroad and to agencies of the United States government. His was a multi-faceted career with many brilliant passages. For his services abroad he was decorated repeatedly: Order of Leopold, Belgium; Order of the Condor, Bolivia; Order of the Cedars, Lebanon.

Egger was noted for his colorful command of the English language. He left a considerable published output of books and articles, most of them from his earlier years. He will be greatly missed by his colleagues at several universities and by his long-time associates in the international field of public administration.

Paul T. David
University of Virginia, Emeritus

John V. Gillespie

In 36 years John accomplished more than most hope to achieve in a lifetime twice that long. He co-edited and co-authored four volumes and 23 articles that spanned nearly all major journals of the profession. He was an active participant at many professional meetings through the years, presenting papers, chairing panels and acting the role of discussant. He had been invited by 12 universities and colleges to present lectures over the years and had held a number of grants from the National Science Foundation, the Advanced Research Projects Agency and the Ford Foundation which together totalled over a half million dollars. His service to the profession included membership on the National Science Foundation grant awards panel, co-chairmanship of the Midwest Political Science Program Committee, Vice President of the Midwest Political Science Association and Associate Editor of the journal, *Behavioral Science*.

John taught at all levels of the curriculum, from the most basic introductory course to the most advanced graduate course. His excellence in teaching was obvious from the increasing enrollments of his courses and the large band of devoted undergraduate "Gillespietes" that followed John from course to course. His impact and significance at the graduate level is clearly signalled by the number of thesis committees on which he served: he chaired 11 and belonged to an additional 29 others. John received the Amoco Foundation Award for Distinguished Instruction in 1978.

But he was not only a fine researcher and a superior teacher; John was also an extraordinary administrator. He has been Director of Graduate Studies, Placement Director and Director of the Center for International Policy Studies. There are very few committees within the Department on which John has not served. Indeed, as committee assignments are handed out each year I have been told that the chairpersons of each committee battle over the opportunity to have John on their committee. To keep the peace John often served on multiple committees.

Not surprisingly John moved from assistant to associate professor within three years and from associate to full professor in six, becoming at 34, the youngest full professor in the history of the Political Science Department.

All of these facts and figures are true. Yet somehow they miss the point. They skim across the surface without touching those qualities that made this person so very special to those of us who worked closely with him. John was an intellectual warrior willing to do battle on almost any field. You name the topic, John not only had an opinion but facts and figures to back it up. You could discuss the downfall of Idi Amin or the prospects of the I.U. football team—John had a position, an explanation and the necessary data. John loved ideas and the challenge of intellectual debate. One of his more startling qualities was the ability to react to the ideas of others—obviously the reason so many graduate students sought him out time and time again. You could present John with the kernel of an idea and within minutes he could spin 20 variations, implications, extensions. One graduate student said that if he had to sum up John in a single word it would be "enthusiasm."

But John's excitement over ideas, problems and issues extended beyond the academic. He was equally at home with the problem of how to best model in mathematical terms an arms race between four nations or the question of the optimal way to allocate space in the architectural plans for the renovation of the Political Science Department. John had one of the best understandings of institutional processes that I have ever encountered. Unquestionably this is why his talents were so sought after by so many committees. There was simply no problem for which John could not find some angle and solution. As a graduate student put it: John could make seemingly impenetrable barriers disappear.