

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-

ciency and his deep interest in the nurturing of new talent. His facility with the English language benefited young scholars whose analytical abilities exceeded their writing skills. Peter devoted careful attention to detailed critiques of writing style which together with reviewer comments on content turned the publication process into a learning experience.

The ability and dedication shown in his editorial work were mirrored in his teaching. His classes were not monuments to neatness and order, but his elegant style and rigorous scholarship together with his extensive international administrative experience made him very particularly effective with practitioners. He communicated easily with Alabama state and local government officials, senior American and foreign military officers, and students and faculty just entering the public administration field.

He leaves behind three children, Bart, Jennifer, and Ben. Their father's legacy to them is in part the enthusiasm for public service and the vision of its potential which Peter instilled in his students who now serve in the highest levels of our state and national governments.

John J. Boyne

Carl Grafton

Anne Permaloff

Thomas Vocino

Auburn University at Montgomery

## Lloyd M. Short

Lloyd M. Short died on December 18, 1981, at age 84. He had served as professor of political science at the University of Minnesota since 1936—as chairman of the Political Science Department during the decade 1952-61, and as emeritus professor of political science and public affairs since his retirement in 1965. He was a member of the APSA Executive Council (1935-37), served as APSA vice president (1951-52), and was president of the Midwest Conference of Political Scientists (1960-61).

Lloyd Short came to Minnesota in 1936 as professor of political science to direct and develop a pioneering program to train the brightest college graduates for

careers in public service. He was already a distinguished professor at the University of Missouri where he served also as assistant dean of the Graduate School. He had graduated from Knox College and had earned M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in political science at the University of Illinois. He had married Bess—his college sweetheart—who survives him along with their daughter Elizabeth and four grandchildren.

Under Lloyd Short's leadership, the Public Administration Center became one of the nation's top programs of its kind. He founded and served as Chairman (1958-60) of the first national association of such programs, the Council on Graduate Education for Public Administration (now the National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration). He served as national president of the American Society for Public Administration (1965-66). He was one of the founders of the National Academy of Public Administration. The Public Administration Center, which he developed, became the School of Public Affairs (after his retirement), and, five years ago, became the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs—named appropriately as a memorial to his most famous former student and advisee.

Outside the University of Minnesota, Lloyd Short helped to establish the Citizens League which has played an important role in the Twin Cities and in the State of Minnesota. He had a prominent part in Minnesota's administrative reorganization of 1939, which led to the professionalization of the state's public service and to the strengthening of the governor. He chaired Minnesota's 1948 Constitutional Commission, which made a thorough study of the State's Constitution. He served as a key member of the Little Hoover Commission in 1950, the Minnesota Self-Survey in 1956, and the Governor's Council on Executive Reorganization in 1968. He helped establish and develop the impressive schools of public administration in the Philippines and in South Korea. His alma mater—Knox College—and Sioux Falls College recognized his accomplishments with the award of honorary Doctor of Laws degrees. And the U.S. Civil Service Com-