
IN MEMORIAM

ALICE FLEETWOOD BARTEE

Dr. Alice Fleetwood Bartee served on the faculty of the Department of Political Science at Missouri State University from 1973 until her retirement in 2008. During her 35 years of service, she compiled an outstanding record in the areas of teaching, research, and service. I was privileged to be her colleague for almost 20 years. A year and half ago, faculty, administrators, students, and members of the community gathered to celebrate her legacy at a touching retirement dinner. A few weeks ago, many of those same people came together again to celebrate her life, a life that was truly remarkable.

Born in Statesboro, Georgia, in 1938, Alice was raised in Thomasville, Georgia, where she graduated from high school as class valedictorian and went on to a college career in the Ivy League at Barnard College, where she was inspired by professor of government Phoebe Morrison. She earned a B.A. degree in government from Barnard and M.A., M.Phil., and Ph.D. degrees from Columbia University with a focus on constitutional law and judicial behavior. At Columbia, Alice was indebted to Professor Louis Lusky of the School of Law and, especially, her mentor and dissertation advisor, Professor Alan Westin. She taught at the Lenox School for Girls in New York City, Oklahoma Baptist University, and Drury University before coming to MSU.

Dr. Bartee very early earned a reputation as an exceptional and caring teaching and advisor to students. After University President Duane Meyer appointed her as University Prelaw Advisor, she particularly focused on encouraging and helping students with an interest in a career in law. Her countless hours of advising and letters of recommendation helped many advisees gain admittance to law schools all over the country, from coast to coast, including Harvard and Stanford. Margaret Holden, the chief administrative law judge in Springfield, recently stated that “hundreds of people would not be lawyers had it not been for her.” They justified her confidence again and again in their successful careers as attorneys, some becoming federal attorneys and judges. She received the first Excellence in Teaching Award to be

given by the SMSU (now MSU) Foundation in 1984.

From her basic, 100-level American government courses to her advanced courses in constitutional law, judicial behavior, and civil liberties, Dr. Bartee challenged students to think for themselves about the functions of government. In all of her classes, she explored the nuances of the judicial process, especially the moral and ethical, as well as legal, aspects of contemporary issues.

Dr. Bartee’s research interests followed her teaching interests as she researched and published a trilogy of books on controversial legal and moral issues as dealt with by the Supreme Court. In 1984 she authored *Cases Lost, Causes Won: The Supreme Court and the Judicial Process*; in 1992, *Litigating Morality: American Legal Thought and Its English Roots* (with her husband, Dr. Wayne C. Bartee, a historian); and in 2006, *Privacy Rights: Cases Lost and Causes Won before the Supreme Court*. She also presented papers at meetings of the American Society for Legal History and elsewhere. Upon her death, the local paper noted that “her work may not be well-known beyond the campus of Missouri State University.” This statement is patently false. While it is true that Alice was not personally well-known outside of Springfield, professionally, her scholarship was broadly respected. From her first book in 1984 to her last book in 2006, scholars of the judicial process took notice. Robert Carp, professor of political science at the University of Houston, noted that *Cases Lost, Causes Won* “combines the best of highly-objective, traditional scholarship, with a keen eye to speaking to both the hearts and the heads of top-level undergraduate students. She writes in a clear, compelling manner that manages to combine scholarship with first-rate intellectual enjoyment. My students really love her books.” Lee Epstein, the Henry Wade Rogers Professor of Law at Northwestern University School of Law, observed that “*Privacy Rights*, the last installment of Alice Fleetwood Bartee’s trilogy on the judicial process may be the best yet. It certainly couldn’t be more timely. The topics Bartee covers—birth control, gay rights, abortion, and the right to die—not only continue to

get play in the courts, but they also remain at the core of contemporary political discourse. I highly recommend *Privacy Rights* to all readers interested in the genesis, evolution, and modern-day incarnations of debates over the right to privacy.”

In addition to her university-wide advisement of pre-law students and political science majors, Dr. Bartee served the university in many capacities, including as chair of the Student-Faculty Judicial Commission and member of the Faculty Senate, the Provost’s Committee on Revision of Records, and numerous committees within the political science department and the College of Humanities and Public Affairs. She initiated and, for most of her career, sponsored the first undergraduate student chapter of Phi Alpha Delta, the national legal honors society.

Alice taught Sunday School classes at University Heights Baptist church, and she served as the first woman on the state council of the Cooperative Baptist Fellowship of Missouri. Alice also involved herself in the public affairs of the local community, giving speeches, encouraging local candidates, and writing in behalf of causes in which she passionately believed. In 1992, the Greene County Bar Association recognized her accomplishments by giving her its respected annual Liberty Bell Award—the first woman to receive the award.

Dr. Bartee also managed to find time for family. She is survived by Wayne Bartee, her husband of 47 years, and two sons: Clark, an attorney, and Fleetwood, an officer in a Springfield business firm. During the early days of her career, she moved successfully into a field of study then usually reserved for men. She was among the first women to gain the rank of full professor at MSU. She remained particularly sensitive to the challenges faced by professional women and, therefore, served as a mentor and model for women faculty and attorneys.

Alice dedicated *Privacy Rights* to Wayne, “who makes the impossible, possible.” A true testament to a love of 47 years. I believe that Alice unknowingly penned an epistle to her own life as well. In the previous paragraphs, there are a lot of “firsts.” It was Alice Bartee who made things possible; first for herself, then for the women

professionals who followed her, and then, and most important of all, for her students. More than any book or award, in law, in government, and in life, they are her living legacy. *Sui generis*.

George E. Connor
Professor of Political Science
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ROBERT B. HIGSAW

Dr. Robert B. Highsaw, formerly head of the Department of Political Science at the University of Alabama, died of pneumonia in Oklahoma City on November 17, 2009.

Professor Highsaw was born in Memphis, Tennessee, on December 20, 1917. He graduated from Technical High School in Memphis and then attended Southwestern at Memphis College for a year prior to transferring to Princeton University, majoring in government and studying with some of the giants in the field, such as Professor Edward S. Corwin. Bob received his A.B. in 1939. He next moved to Harvard for his graduate studies, receiving, first, his A.M. in 1942 and then his Ph.D. in 1945. During this period, he attended classes taught by luminaries such as Professors Carl J. Friedrich and John Gaus. In the same year that he received his Ph.D., Dr. Highsaw married Mary Church Wagner.

Before he had completed his doctoral dissertation, Dr. Highsaw had gone back to his native state to begin his teaching career at Vanderbilt University (1942–1944). He then moved to LSU (1944–1945). Focusing his interest more and more on teaching, research, and service in public administration, Dr. Highsaw, on the awarding of his terminal degree, transferred to Ole Miss, where he was an associate professor and then a full professor and chair of the Department of Political Science, as well as director of the Bureau of Public Administration (1945–1955). When Highsaw came to the University of Mississippi, its curriculum in public administration, as was the case in most southern universities, was very underdeveloped, and faculty were stretched thin in attempting to teach a growing postwar student population as well as engage in scholarly research. Dr. Highsaw led his colleagues both through informed guidance and personal example. Mississippi, in particular, was in need of modernization as far as public administration was concerned. Highsaw published

numerous works during his years in the state, including *The Government and Administration of Mississippi*, *The Growth of State Administration in Mississippi*, *Administering Mississippi's Wealth*, and *The Delta Looks Forward*.

In 1955, Dr. Highsaw was recruited to the University of Alabama as a professor of political science and director of the Bureau of Public Administration. The next year, he also assumed the chairmanship of the department. Under Highsaw's leadership, the Bureau greatly expanded its publication program and was continually in demand to consult with the state and numerous local governments on efforts they were making to improve the administration of public programs.

When Highsaw first came to Alabama, he was also director of the Southern Regional Training Program (SRTP) in Public Administration. This program had been established in 1944 and was a joint effort of the Universities of Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky and the Tennessee Valley Authority to educate young men and women for positions of leadership in public administration after they had obtained their M.P.A. degrees. Highsaw later designated Coleman B. Ransone, Jr., as the program's director, but he maintained a close association with the SRTP throughout its existence.

Even more remarkable than the large number of public administration professionals that the SRTP was responsible for training was its superb body of scholarly research, which was annually presented in a series of SRTP lectures. The usual pattern was for these lectures to be edited by their authors based on discussions at the time they were presented, after which the University of Alabama Press would publish them on a refereed basis.

A recent analysis of the University of Alabama lectures by Professor Mordecai Lee of the University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee (“Looking for Meaning in the Alabama Lectures’ Book Series: An Epitaph for an Old Friend of Public Administration after 57 Years,” *Public Administration Review*, Vol. 69, No. 3, 531–42) says they “provide a unique record of the preoccupations of public administration over time.” Even though Roscoe Martin rather than Bob Highsaw founded the series, Bob influenced their direction more than any other individual. Some of the most notable lectures given and subsequently published during the long period in which Highsaw was the

dominant force in selecting the speakers included *The Withering Away of the City* (York Wilbern, 1961), *Bureaucracy and Innovation* (Victor Thompson, 1967), *The Limits of Organizational Change* (Herbert Kaufman, 1970), *The Intellectual Crisis in American Public Administration* (Vincent Ostrom, 1971), *Policy Analysis* (Thomas Dye, 1974), and *New Public Administration* (H. George Frederickson, 1977).

During this period, Highsaw himself also published in venues far beyond Alabama, including influential pieces in scholarly journals. One of the most frequently cited is “The Southern Governor: Challenge to the Strong Executive Theme” which appeared in the *Public Administration Review* in 1959. Ironically, in this essay, Highsaw took issue with his close Alabama colleague, Coleman Ransone, who had argued for enhanced gubernatorial power. Highsaw, in contrast, showed how this could conceivably be dangerous in what was still basically a one-party South. This essay was widely reprinted in collections of essays dealing with state comparative politics. After his retirement, Highsaw showed the breadth of his intellectual interests by publishing *Edward Douglass White: Defender of the Conservative Faith* (Louisiana State University Press, 1981).

Bob Highsaw always worked to promote greater interaction among members of the discipline and served as founding president of the Alabama Political Science Association. He was also a former vice-president of the Southern Political Science Association.

For recreation, Bob enjoyed hitting the golf links whenever his busy professional schedule permitted. His beloved wife Mary preceded him in death. A son and daughter, two grandchildren, and one great-grandchild survive him.

William H. Stewart
Professor Emeritus of Political Science
The University of Alabama

STANLEY DUFF HOPPER

Stanley Duff Hopper, emeritus professor of political science, died of cancer on February 5, 2010, his 59th wedding anniversary, in Palmdale, California, where he had lived near one of his sons after retirement. He was 81.

Born in Boston, Stan graduated from high school in Madison, New Jersey, and attended Allegheny College for three years