

revelatory study, revelatory of the truth about human nature; but that, without self-knowledge, it would remain a muddle. Finally, political science is an instrument of the most precious truth, self-knowledge.

Earl was a uniquely powerful man; he is not replaceable.

Members of the
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Charles Emanuel Martin

The death of Charles E. Martin on January 12, 1977, at the age of eighty-five, brought to an end more than a half-century of association with the University of Washington. Martin came to the University in 1925 from what was the Southern Branch of the University of California at Los Angeles. He was appointed by President Suzzallo to succeed J. Allen Smith as head of the political science department, and remained in that position throughout a full quarter-century of significant, if unspectacular, growth.

When Martin came to Seattle, department heads were, in effect, absolute rulers, each in his own domain. They were unchallengeable from below, and subject to very little effective supervision from above—a then normal pattern of relationships in most of the land-grant colleges of the west and mid-west. When, on the other hand, he laid down his administrative responsibilities in 1952, the old pattern had almost completely disappeared. By that time the typical department chairman had become little more than the presiding officer for a group of colleagues whose recorded agreement was required in all matters of consequence—decidedly not an arrangement conducive to virtuoso exercises in statesmanship on the part of the chairman.

Charles Martin deserves to be remembered fondly as the last of a vanished breed who was certainly one of the most tirelessly energetic and colorful representatives of the type. No sooner arrived on the scene than he began to exploit all the resources available to him in the interest of a more visible department of political science. Adoption of new courses of study, lectureships, institutes, and conferences testified to the emergence of a restless organizing talent with enormous “drive.” Martin was the first and last dean of a short-lived college of social sciences, the creation of which he had vigorously promoted; he brought outstanding speakers to the campus—among them H. J. Laski, whose Walker-Ames lectures filled the venerable Meany Hall as it had never been filled before. The Quarterly Symposium of World Affairs, at which Martin regularly presided, deserves separate mention for although the format was borrowed from Southern California’s Rufus von KleinSmid—it was entirely dependent on the personality and drive of its Seattle impresario. Moreover, it enlisted the support of a large and influential clientele which was as much town as gown in composition.

Given such a background, it was all but inevitable that Martin would make enemies on roughly the same generous scale as he made friends. For only an extraordinary endowment of tact could have enabled a man to avoid generating numerous resentments in the course of a career as politically active as Martin’s. And he was emphatically not an outstanding diplomatic operator—despite a profound knowledge of the history of diplomacy. His forte was the frontal assault on an entrenched position, and he “pulled no punches” when pursuing a cherished objective. Such direct methods earned him widespread respect among the faculty at large as a man not easily intimidated by the “Brass” of the University establishment. The long-term legacy of Martin’s administrative experience was not, however, nearly as ambiguous in terms of personal relationships as the foregoing might suggest. For it is relatively easy to forgive an antagonist who fights in the open—no matter how abrasive his behavior may have seemed at the time of encounter. Just so, Martin’s evident lack of guile in waging his hard-fought battles more or less guaranteed that his detractors would “melt away” with the passing years while his uncomplicated loyalty to his friends meant that he would keep their friendship indefinitely.

Once retired from the chairmanship, the pace of his activities notably slackened. But there was no relaxation in his teaching effort nor in the extent of the travel he undertook—primarily in support of his teaching. International Law was his favorite academic subject, and the range of his acquaintance in that field was singularly impressive—beginning with his revered teacher at Columbia, John Bassett Moore, and including enough members of younger generations of scholars to account for his election to the Presidency of the American Society of International Law in 1960-61.

In addition to several books on American government and constitutional law, his publications in his principal field included *The Policy of the United States as Regards Intervention*, *The Politics of Peace*, and *Universalism and Regionalism in International Law and Organization*.

His next most cherished teaching subject was United States Foreign Policy, and here the effectiveness of his teaching was clearly enhanced by his first hand familiarity with those who executed that policy; he kept in touch with members of the foreign service all over the world. Among the more important of his experiences abroad were: his service as Carnegie Foundation Professor to Asia and the Antipodes (1929-30), the chairmanship of the U.S. Cultural and Scientific Mission to Japan (1948-49), and the directorship of the American Studies Program at the University of the Philippines (1962-64).

Charles Martin’s lecturing style was both memorable in its own right, and singularly reliable as an index to his public personality. What his auditors saw, once our speaker got underway,

was an impressively sturdy as well as stocky, figure of a man of moderate height whose vigorous choppy gestures neatly complemented a sternly-set visage. What his audience simultaneously *heard* was the sonorous rise and fall of a voice pitched at an otherwise rather monotonous level, and impelled by a pair of lungs evidently straining to overcome the anticipated acoustical deficiencies of the auditorium.

In sum, Martin's overall demeanor when "on stage" was more than a little reminiscent of fundamentalist evangelism. It suggested a confident—even pugnacious—disposition, as well as a preference for a portentously solemn treatment of any serious (i.e., worthwhile) subject-matter. And Charles Emanuel Martin, as a *public* person, never *was* in the least bit frivolous, and only very rarely deliberately humorous. As a result, he would certainly have failed conspicuously in any contest for the most charismatic or inspirational campus personage. As certainly, however, the prospect would not have disturbed him in the least. It was quite enough for him to confront his student audience (or any other group of presumptive sinners) punctually at the appointed hour and place, armed with a conscientiously prepared dissertation which, it was to be hoped, would improve their minds if not their souls. And what the "sinners" got for their money was an invariably well-organized combination of carefully assembled facts and sober opinion. It may be objected that such a plain diet rarely induced an even momentary state of exhilaration in them. On the other hand, his charges at least left the lecture hall feeling comfortably edified by the substance, as well as favorably impressed by the form of the dispensation afforded them.

His addiction to a rather marked formality in matters of address (and deportment generally) was as much in evidence outside the lecture hall—provided, of course, he was dealing with relative strangers—as his magisterial bearing was in evidence inside it. He did not, for example, believe in fraternizing with undergraduates, holding classes out on the lawn, or sitting on the top of his desk in shirtsleeves to receive visitors. Nor—despite the fact that he was an intensely gregarious human being at heart—did he shift to a first name basis with *any* acquaintances until he was "good and ready" to recognize a friend.

Martin's private personality and his public personality approximated the reverse sides of the same coin. In place of the unbending formality of manner displayed in the presence of an audience, there was a hearty (at times even boisterous) joviality displayed on more informal social occasions; and in place of the colder qualities of a bull-dog tenacity and severely correct neutrality in the face turned toward strangers, there appeared the warm qualities of generosity, courage and loyalty in the face turned toward friends.

On the lighter side, it should be recalled that Charlie loved "parties," and that he and Jewell

were among the most successful dispensers of that most precious of commodities—hospitality. On the more serious side, it must be recorded that Charlie's loyalty to his friends was unshakable. He fought their battles, kept track of their careers, and attended upon them in their illnesses. He could not have taken on any of these labors of love, nor could he have successfully discharged many of the social obligations incident to his professional career, without the help of Jewell. They were an "old-fashioned" husband and wife team with a strictly compartmentalized division of labor and complemented each other beautifully.

A Charles E. Martin Memorial Fund has been established to augment materials of the Political Science Library.

Kenneth C. Cole
Dell G. Hitchner
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James McEvoy III

James McEvoy III was born on April 16, 1940 in Detroit, Michigan, and died in Palo Alto, California, on March 29, 1976. This cut short the career of a fine teacher and social scientist, and has taken a wise, energetic and generous person from a large group of friends and colleagues across the country.

Jim McEvoy spent his childhood in both Michigan and California, and attended Northwestern, Michigan State, and the University of Michigan as an undergraduate. After graduation from the University of Michigan with a degree in English he went directly into that university's graduate program in American Studies, developing for himself an unusual program of studies that included the history of social and political thought in the United States and the quantitative methods of Michigan's political behavior program. He also combined his studies with a vigorous and prominent role in public affairs; he was active in the Ann Arbor chapter of the ACLU, the University's Graduate Student Association, several political campaigns, and was a continuing and sophisticated supporter of the civil rights and anti-war movements that marked his adult life. During his graduate years he completed a study of extremists, "Letters from the Right," and his doctoral dissertation, *Radicals or Conservatives: The Contemporary American Right* became a book in 1971.

In 1967 Professor McEvoy joined the Department of Sociology on the Davis campus of the University of California. His courses in political sociology, social movements, collective behavior, public opinion and research methods were popular and respected combinations of history, philosophy and data-gathering; undergraduates enjoyed Jim's enthusiasm for his subjects, and some of the Department's best graduate students developed their dissertations