

People in Political Science

jorie Brewster, survives. His favorite hobbies included airplane piloting, piano and violin playing, and amateur radio broadcasting. Colleagues recall fondly his wide-ranging interests, love for teaching, defense of academic freedom, and his scholarly approach to domestic and world political institutions.

John H. Ferguson
The Pennsylvania State University

Carl Maynard Frasure, Sr.

Carl Maynard Frasure, Sr., died on April 10, 1986, at age 83, in Morgantown, West Virginia. Carl received his Ph.D. from Ohio State University in 1926 and taught from that year until 1972 at West Virginia University. He served higher education in West Virginia with great distinction, as Director of the Bureau for Government Research, Chairman of the Political Science Department, and Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

While Frasure was a published scholar whose specialty was international relations and the European economic community, his major contributions were to be found in the practical application of political principles in the state and local governmental area. Early in his more than 45 years of service to the state, Carl was asked to serve as a consultant to the West Virginia part-time legislature. He advised eight of the state's governors as well. He served as an administrator in the Office of Price Stabilization and Price Administration, state director of the Civil Service Board, and consultant to the federal Office of Emergency Preparedness. He was the architect of a number of interstate compacts dealing with emergency services.

In 1966, when modernization of the state's constitution was mandated by the legislature, Frasure served as chair of the Citizens' Advisory Commission, aptly called the "Frasure Commission." The study which emerged from the Commission resulted in the Modern Budget Amendment ratified in 1966 and the Gubernatorial Succession Amendment ratified in 1970. It also resulted in the creation of the first post-auditing agency

in the state—the Office of Legislative Auditor. The bill-drafting arm of the legislature—Legislative Services Office—was also created as a result of Frasure's efforts.

After his retirement from West Virginia University Frasure continued to serve as a governmental consultant, especially with the Council of State Governments. The legislature recognized Carl's many contributions to the state in the 1987 session in Concurrent Resolution 24. It also named the legislature's internship program in his honor.

During his long teaching career Frasure advised and taught three state governors, several state Supreme Court justices and many legislators, as well as Rhodes, Danforth, and Fulbright scholars. He was a popular lecturer in his introductory class in international relations, teaching one section of that course even after assuming administrative duties as dean of the largest college in the university.

Frasure is survived by his wife, Louise, of Morgantown, and two sons, Carl, Jr., of Salem College, and Robert, a foreign service officer in the U.S. Department of State.

James B. Whisker and Colleagues
West Virginia University

Samuel L. Sharp

Samuel L. Sharp, who had taught at The American University since 1949 and was a university professor there when he retired in 1976, died in Washington, D.C. on December 24, 1986, of cardiorespiratory failure. Born in Plonsk in 1908, he received a law degree from the University of Warsaw, and during the 1930s was political and foreign affairs editor of a Jewish newspaper in Warsaw. He was on assignment in Geneva at the time of the German invasion of Poland and via France and Spain came to the United States as a political refugee in 1941.

Here he initially worked for United Press. The colorful images which he was later able to project in his teaching were enhanced by his experience in intelli-

gence. After entering the U.S. Army during World War II he served with the Office of Strategic Services as a researcher and political analyst in Washington, London, and Cairo. In Egypt and Palestine he met many Polish acquaintances who were to play leading roles in post-war Poland and Israel. In OSS he also widened his acquaintance with emerging American specialists on Eastern Europe and Communism, with whom he was to interact in Washington and on many campuses after the war.

His study of the fate of Poland since its recreation in 1918, *White Eagle on a Red Field*, was published by Harvard University Press in 1953. Its assessment of the acumen of the Polish leadership before and during World War II was not flattering. Reviewing it in the *New York Times*, C. L. Sulzberger wrote:

His book has been studiously, dispassionately, carefully, and skeptically wrought. Yet it is likely to infuriate many lovers of Poland and to bring some vigorous attacks by the strongly anti-Soviet sections of American opinion.

While the Polish nationalists launched a campaign against it, R. V. Burks called it "one of the better books on Eastern Europe published within the last decade," and other academics joined in appreciation of the work.

During the 1950s Sam also punctured many of the evolving dogmas that shaped official Washington thinking about Soviet Russia during the Cold War. His skeptical view about the dynamics of Communist political ideology was caught in the title of his widely reprinted article, "National Interest: Key to Soviet Politics." In it he wrote, "The task of the non-Communist world is to concentrate on multiplying situations in which the Soviet Union either will be forced or will choose to play the game of international politics in an essentially traditional setting."

At American University Sam developed a

formidable presence, due partly to his role as one of the original faculty members of the School of International Service, but mainly to the fascination and admiration he evoked among his students. His graduate students developed a strong loyalty, and appreciation of the deeper human commitments that lay beneath his surface skepticism.

By his example in class and seminars Sam struck different chords in different people. At the memorial service for him at American University one colleague called him the most erudite person he had ever known. Another remembered "an infectious responsiveness to the joy of life," while a close friend recalled his "admonition to avoid enthusiasm." There was, indeed, a fine balance in his outlook on life and politics.

Many other institutions welcomed Sam Sharp as a guest, because of the breadth of his knowledge and because he was an engaging and witty speaker. In 1959 he was a Fellow at the Harvard Russian Research Center; later he spent a year as an academic exchange scholar in Munich; and there were numerous guest professorships at Johns Hopkins University, the Universities of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and after his retirement, at the Washington College of Law.

Sam enjoyed a rich and warm relationship with his wife, Laure, herself a versatile social scientist who shared his love for life and enjoyment of their many friends in the U.S. and abroad. He also leaves three children, Deborah Hartmann, Susan Amsden, and Daniel Sharp, as well as four grandchildren.

The American University has established a Memorial Fund in Professor Sharp's honor, contributions to which may be sent to Dean Louis Goodman, School of International Service, The American University, Washington, DC 20016.

Arnold J. Heidenheimer
Washington University