



Into his teenage years, Meyer immersed himself in Newark's Temple B'nai Jeshurun.



Long before paintings caught Museum of Modern Art curator Dorothy Canning Miller's eye, she caught Frank Meyer's.



Meyer vacationed in the summer of 1926 at Belgrade Lakes, Maine, where he met his best friend, Eugene O'Neill Jr., and his famous father.



After a depressing experience at Princeton, Frank spent some of the happiest years of his life at Oxford and the London School of Economics.



Before he became a revolutionary, he looked the part.



Frank walks in London, where British authorities often followed him and took notes.



Meyer traveled all over Europe with friends and comrades until his deportation from the United Kingdom in 1934, the last year in which records indicate that he stepped foot outside of the United States.



The sincerity of the Communist Party “peace” efforts Meyer led was undercut by the fact that his direct supervisor for a time was Walter Ulbricht, the future father of the Berlin Wall who had already ordered murders.



Frank and Elsie Meyer spent a memorable 1945 evening at the Yonkers apartment of fellow Communists Earl and Raissa Browder pondering what went wrong.
(Syracuse University Special Collections)



The twentysomething student need not have posed next to a symbol of opulence to convey his wealth.



When alcohol killed his broadcasting career, Eugene O'Neill Jr. turned to Frank Meyer and the lecture circuit.

(Yale University, Beinecke Library)



William F. Buckley, here with classmate, brother-in-law, and coauthor L. Brent Bozell, acted as *National Review's* dynamic prime mover.
(courtesy of *Los Angeles Daily News* negatives, UCLA Library Special Collections)



Garry and Natalie Wills, Frank and Elsie Meyer, and Neil and Joan McCaffrey at *National Review*'s fifth anniversary dinner.

(courtesy of *National Review*)



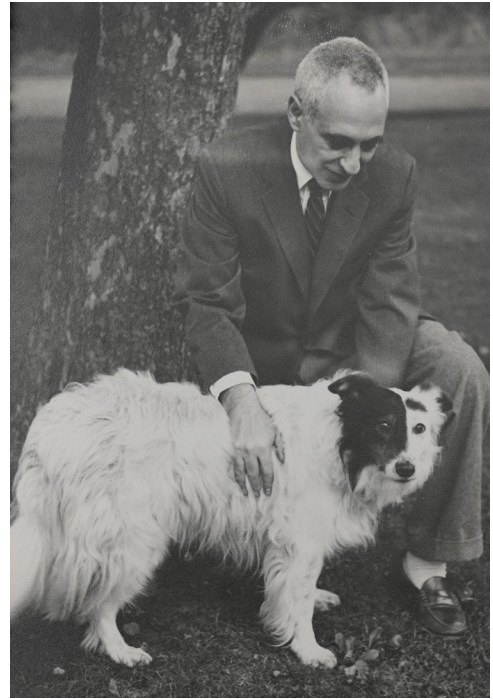
James Burnham, Priscilla Buckley, and William F. Buckley essentially ran the magazine, occasionally to the displeasure of *National Review*'s right-wing.

(courtesy of *National Review*)



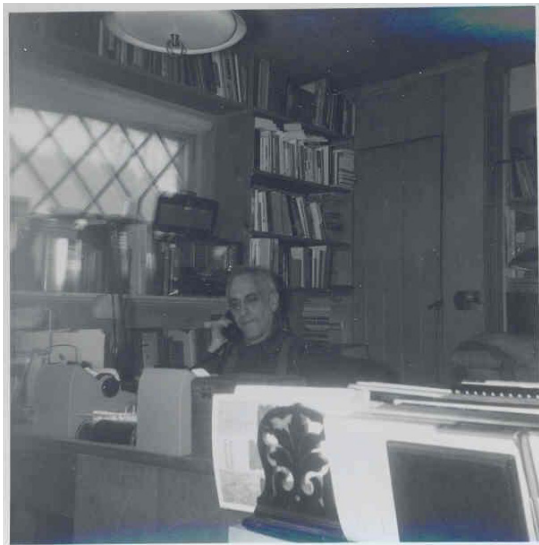
Meyer in vain implored Willmoore Kendall to “stop fighting your friends.”

(Hoover Institution Library & Archives)



Meyer with Lassie, one of many family pets.

(courtesy of Eugene Meyer)



Meyer, with phone characteristically acting as a bodily appendage, works at Eugene O'Neill's desk in the year of *In Defense of Freedom*'s release.

(courtesy Eugene Meyer)



PUBLIC AFFAIRS CONFERENCE ON LIBERALISM AND CONSERVATISM · APRIL 29 - MAY 2, 1965

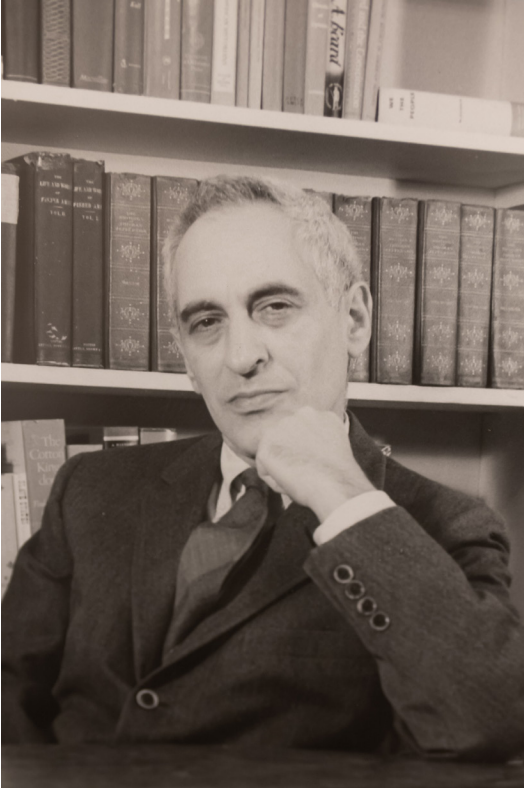
Seated: Earl Mazo, Martin Diamond, Milburn P. Akers, Robert Goldwin, Charles Percy, Frank Meyer, and Robert Novak; Standing: Rev. Robert Hartnett, Adlai Stevenson III, Howard Schomer, Edward Banfield, Joseph Cropsey, Wayne Booth, Harry Jaffa, Samuel Beer, Walter Berns, Harold Katz, and Rep. Donald Rumsfeld.

In 1965, Meyer defined conservatism in front of Robert Novak, Donald Rumsfeld, Adlai Stevenson III, Charles Percy, Harry Jaffa, Walter Berns, and others.



Frank and Elsie Meyer embarked on an intellectual as well as a romantic partnership that endured defection from the Communist Party and continued in the burgeoning conservative movement.

(courtesy of Eugene Meyer)



By Frank Meyer's death, fusionism had become the default philosophy of the American conservative movement.

(courtesy of Eugene Meyer)