

science at the University of Utah, following a year which he spent in Holland under a Fulbright grant.

Ralph M. Wade has been advanced to an associate professorship at the University of Wyoming.

Schuyler C. Wallace of Columbia University was a visiting member of the faculty of the University of Washington during the summer of 1951.

Robert E. Ward, assistant professor of political science at the University of Michigan, has been named assistant director of the Center for Japanese Studies at that University.

George A. Warp of the University of Minnesota is serving for a period of six months as consultant to the Public Administration Clearing House in Tokyo, Japan. He is advising the Clearing House on plans for a Public Administration Service, a project which is being financed by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Leo Weinstein has been appointed to an instructorship at the University of Chicago.

Norman Wengert has been granted a year's leave of absence from his position in the department of government of the City College of New York to enable him to undertake a special assignment in program management for the Program Staff, Office of the Secretary, United States Department of the Interior.

Allen S. Whiting, recently a graduate student at Columbia University, has been appointed to an instructorship at Northwestern University.

Kurt Wilk, associate professor of history and government at Wells College, taught at the University of Rochester during the summer of 1951.

Robert R. Wilson is on leave from Duke University to serve as a visiting professor at the University of Istanbul, Turkey, under a Fulbright grant.

Elaine Windrich has been appointed to an acting assistant professorship at Stanford University, where she will offer courses usually offered by Professor Philip W. Buck.

Raymond W. Young has been appointed as lecturer in the department of government of New York University for the academic year 1951-52.

Belle Zeller has been advanced to a full professorship at Brooklyn College.

### IN MEMORIAM

While this issue was in press, news was received of the unexpected death of Frederic A. Ogg. His contributions to the AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW have been summarized—to the extent that it is possible to summarize the devoted labor of twenty-four years—in Harold Zink's article on "The Growth of the AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW, 1926-1949," which appeared in the June, 1950, issue of this REVIEW. The follow-

ing most appropriate comments were made on October 24 by Dr. E. B. Fred, the president of the University of Wisconsin (*Ed.*):

"The death of Frederic Austin Ogg, emeritus professor of political science, deprives us of one of our outstanding scholars. A man who grew up with the science of politics in the United States, he leaves behind a great body of work as a living memorial to his years at the University.

"Thousands who were privileged to sit in his classes in comparative European and American government remember his patience and his immense sense of justice, as well as his deep understanding of the science of politics and the art of government.

"It gives us pleasure to remember that he was a prophet with honor among us. On the occasion of his retirement three years ago, colleagues and friends from near and far met to honor him at a testimonial dinner on the campus. The nation's top political scientists turned out in New York City to do him honor when he retired in 1949 from twenty-four years of service as editor of the *AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW*. Last year a group of his outstanding students wrote and dedicated to him a book, *The Study of Comparative Government*.

"The faculty of political science, as well as the faculties of all our departments, schools, and colleges, join me in farewell tribute to a splendid colleague, a great scholar, a true gentleman, and a loyal and time-tested friend."

Elias Huzar, associate professor of government at Cornell University, died unexpectedly in Washington, D. C., on December 28, 1950, at the age of thirty-five. A graduate of William Jewell College and of Princeton University, he had been a member of the faculty at Cornell since 1938. Denied the opportunity of serving in the armed forces, he embraced the chance to contribute his specialized skills to the furtherance of the war effort in the Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, from 1943 to 1945. It is indicative of the quality of his services that he was given temporary appointments with the Bureau of the Budget in 1946, 1948 and 1950. In 1948 he served as consultant to the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, making an administrative survey in Alaska and in Washington of the Alaska Indian Service. Despite his teaching duties and his professional administrative activities, he found time to publish a dozen articles and an outstanding study entitled *The Purse and the Sword: Control of the Army by Congress through Military Appropriations, 1933-1950*. The "Elias Huzar Library Fund" is being collected at Cornell University as a living memorial to one whose loss to the profession has been deeply and widely felt.

William Marion Gibson died following a heart attack on July 6, 1951, at forty-seven years of age. His death brought to a close a career which included university teaching and service for the United States Government, in both civilian and military capacities. Educated at the University of Richmond and at Harvard and Duke Universities, he was for more than a decade a member of

the political science staff at Duke, where he was known to students for his instructional skill and for his insistence on a high standard of student performance. During this period he published the monograph entitled *Aliens and the Law* (1940), in addition to contributing to professional journals. His academic activities were interrupted by World War II, in which he served, first as lieutenant, and later as lieutenant commander, in the United States Naval Reserves. He returned to teaching at the end of the War, but in 1947 was requested to go to Washington, D. C., to render special services for the Central Intelligence Agency. Resigning from his position at Duke, he remained with this Agency until the time of his death.

Ford Poulton Hall, professor and head of the department of government and dean of the division of adult education and public services of Indiana University, died unexpectedly September 21, 1951, at the age of fifty-two. Receiving the bachelor's degree at Carleton College in 1921, he attended Oxford University as a Rhodes scholar, taking the Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Civil Law degrees in 1924 and 1925, respectively. He entered the University of Minnesota in 1925, and completed his work for the degree of Master of Civil Laws there while serving as instructor in the department of political science. In 1930 Oxford University conferred the degree of Master of Arts on him. Known to his colleagues for his searching and thoughtful study, he was a member of the faculty of Indiana University for almost a quarter of a century. In his chosen field of research, he is probably best known to specialists for the several editions of his *Government and Business*, his *The Concept of Business Affected with a Public Interest* (1940), and his *State Control of Business through Certificates of Convenience and Necessity* (1948). In the general field of political science, he collaborated on *The American National Government: Law and Practice* (1949). In the field of public service, he became active in the organization of the first merit program under the social security law in welfare administration in Indiana; and, later, as acting director, he organized the state merit system under the 1941 Indiana statute. He served as consultant to state and federal agencies and for several years held the post of chairman of the Monroe County Welfare Board. In addition, he acted as a technical consultant to numerous civic groups interested in the improvement of government.

Howard Louis Jamison, a member of the staff of the Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D. C., died following a heart attack on October 11, 1951, at the age of twenty-eight. Graduating in 1945 from Hamilton College, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, he later attended Harvard University, where he devoted himself primarily to study in the field of political theory. He was awarded the A.M. and Ph.D. degrees at Harvard in 1947 and 1950, respectively. For a brief period of time he taught at Harvard, and from 1949 to 1951 he was a member of the political science staff at Wellesley College. He had taken an administrative post in the Central Intelligence Agency approximately two weeks before his death.