

academic year 1951-52 during the absence of Professors Odegard and Macdonald.

William D. Stout has resigned from his position as instructor in political science at the University of Tennessee to accept an appointment with the Army Civilian Overseas Personnel in Japan.

Dorothee Strauss has been appointed research associate in the Bureau of Public Administration at the University of Tennessee.

Robert Strausz-Hupe, associate professor of political science at the University of Pennsylvania, has been named chairman of the International Relations Group Committee of that institution.

Thor Swanson has been appointed to an instructorship in public administration at the State College of Washington to serve during the absence of Professor Paul Beckett.

Carl B. Swisher of the Johns Hopkins Uni-

versity is serving as director of research for the Maryland Commission on Administrative Organization.

Julian Towster, who has been serving as a visiting associate professor at the University of California (Berkeley), has been appointed to an associate professorship at that institution.

James D. Van Putten of Holland, Michigan, is a visiting member of the political science staff at the State University Teachers College, New Paltz, New York, during the absence of Professor Willard Hogan.

A. Curtis Wilgus, formerly of George Washington University, has been appointed director of the School of Inter-American Studies at the University of Florida.

René Williamson is serving as acting head of the department of political science of the University of Tennessee during the absence of Professor Lee S. Greene.

IN MEMORIAM

Because they express sentiments widely shared in the profession, the "Memorial Resolutions of the Faculty of the University of Wisconsin on the Death of Frederic Austin Ogg" are presented below (*Ed.*).

Frederic Austin Ogg, Emeritus Professor of Political Science, died at his home in Madison on October 23, 1951. He was a member of our faculty for thirty-four years. Professor Ogg, and through him the University of Wisconsin, was known and revered, in every land where men and women concern themselves with the scholarly study of government.

He was born in Solsberry, Indiana, February 8, 1878, and grew up on a farm. The family moved to Greencastle partly so that Frederic might go to college. At DePauw University he quickly and zestfully discovered his bent for a scholarly career. He received the Ph.B. from DePauw in 1899, the A.M. from Indiana University in 1900, and the Ph.D. in history from Harvard University in 1908. In 1903 he married Emma Virginia Perry. His teaching began at Manual Training High School in Indianapolis in 1900. There followed academic posts in history at Indiana University, Harvard University, Boston University and Simmons College.

In 1914 he accepted the invitation of the University of Wisconsin to become an associate

professor of political science; and he and Mrs. Ogg established at 1715 Kendall Avenue a gracious home which was also a workshop. Here he followed a routine of incredible labor, usually beginning at eight in the morning and ending at midnight, varied principally by the social occasions which he and Mrs. Ogg enjoyed. This routine enabled him to do the work of many men. As teacher he lectured in a variety of courses, moving from American government, through comparative government, to the government and politics of the Far East, his teaching delight of later years. Because he did not like to teach large courses in subjects on which he had written books, he turned instead to the training of graduate students. These students occupy important academic and government posts in many parts of the world. In 1950 fifteen of them, younger leaders in many fields, published *The Study of Comparative Government*, a volume of essays in his honor. He was chairman of his department and of the graduate division of social studies for many years; and during 1944-1946 he was chairman of the Curriculum Committee of the College of Letters and Science, where his judicious, wise, and patient leadership contributed immeasurably to improvements in the curriculum accepted by the faculty.

As author, his seventeen major books include works in medieval history, American history, biography, and the economic and social development of Europe, as well as on research in the humanistic and social sciences. Most famous is Ogg and Ray's *Introduction to American Government and Politics*. At the end he was working on a new edition of this monumental textbook, now a national college and university institution in the United States. Gray-haired professors brought up on the early editions of Ogg and Ray (the first appeared in 1922) are now requiring their students to read the tenth (1951). It is probable that no single systematic book on the nature and meaning of American political ideas and institutions, has been read by so many people. His *English Government and Politics* (1929, 1936) is received in England and America alike as one of the best standard works. In 1949 his *Modern Foreign Governments* (with Harold Zink) appeared, successor to the earlier *Governments of Europe* (1913, 1920) and *European Governments and Politics* (1934, 1939). The compilation of the definitive bibliography of his books and articles will be an arduous task.

As editor and otherwise, Ogg worked at the center of American political science. He was editor both of the *Century Political Science Series* and of the *American Political Science Review*. The Series includes thirty titles, many of which are landmarks (one won a Pulitzer Prize); and several of them were suggested by him and planned with his consultation. His editorship of the *Review* occupied him from 1926 to 1949: its pages faithfully reflect his concern with every major development, and with every faint stirring of new promise, in almost a quarter-century of a field's unprecedented professional growth. He belonged to many learned societies, and was the representative of the American Political Science Association in the American Council of Learned Societies. DePauw University, where as a youth he had found himself, made him a Doctor of Laws in 1928. In 1941, after a leadership of many years in its affairs, he became President of the American Political Science Association.

When he retired in 1948, amid the acclamation of his students, colleagues, and friends, only his classroom teaching came to a close. He continued his work on the *Review* until 1949. His writing and his correspondence continued, and he was always available for wise and kindly advice and counsel. He participated in

a department meeting less than two weeks before his death.

Such a career, considered in itself, commands respect and admiration. It is more remarkable that Frederic Ogg found time to be a rounded, warm-hearted, generous, and outgoing person. He gave, and gave unstintedly, of kindness, affection, and love. These gifts of his were conferred on his family, students, friends, colleagues, on children, on anyone who helped him, probably, indeed, on every human being with whom he came in contact. It is not surprising, therefore, that by those who came to know him well, he was beloved. And such was the atmosphere of the gracious home where Mrs. Ogg presided until her untimely passing in 1937 that former graduate students still remember Thanksgiving Dinners there for those who could not go home, exciting meetings of the Political Science Club, and stimulating conferences in the big booklined study. Often there was music, for Mrs. Ogg, also a leader in the League of Women Voters, was a trained musician. For students and colleagues alike a social occasion at the Oggs, with its warm sincerity and friendliness in a framework of dignity and courtly manners, was an experience to be treasured.

Graduate students came to Wisconsin out of respect for the work of Frederic Ogg, and left feeling in his debt for life. Able students developed rapidly under his direction. Poor work was never received with explicit or sharp disapproval, but with pained surprise that it was not better and with patient and detailed suggestion for its improvement. He understood alike the problems of the incompetent and of the merely inexperienced. In department conferences upon graduate careers, the final "No" was never said until, at his insistence, every favorable fact and circumstance had been fully explored. When it was necessary to turn students toward other careers, he always tried to do so in such a way as not to impair their essential faith in themselves. Despite his rigid routine, his time and patience in these respects seemed inexhaustible. Few, if any, left him without a lift and a clearer picture of the road ahead.

His colleagues in the department prized his justice and wisdom, and reciprocated his affection. Fledgling members and old hands alike were given his friendship and made to feel at home. He was aware of the progress and the problems of each individual, and busy in removing blocks and opening new ways. He kept

the Wisconsin department among the leaders, partly because he never allowed the institution to dwarf the individual. Among the strong men who served with him there were significant differences of opinion; but these, due largely to his character and influence, were patiently worked out, and differences never led to factions. His sense of justice was felt by all who knew him, and he had a rare understanding of how human procedures, patiently pursued, could bring agreement and improvement from conflicting views deeply and strongly held. He believed in the accumulation of all possible information bearing on a problem; in the full and free discussion of all points of view; that it was always possible and desirable to separate essentials from non-essentials; that it was usually possible to agree by compromising non-essentials; that essentials should not be compromised (he would go down fighting rather than do this); and that the objective should be real, not merely formal, agreement.

This part of his fundamental outlook made him a sought-after participant and chairman in committee and group work. It made his department a "happy ship," and was of outstanding service to the University in the Letters and Science Curriculum Committee of 1944-1946, where sharply divergent educational philosophies were represented. Here he not only presided over innumerable meetings with extraordinary fairness and efficiency, but took on long and arduous special assignments, read widely in current educational literature, corresponded with curriculum-makers in other institutions, and brought to the discussions a wealth of concrete information as well as a reasonable and an enlightened point of view. Though he was not personally entirely convinced of the ideas which later became the program of Integrated Liberal Studies, it is prob-

able that his leadership brought about the incorporation of these ideas in the Committee's report. His fair-minded presentation of the report—a magnificent educational document—brought about its whole-hearted acceptance by the faculty. And through two years of this work, in which feelings often ran high, he won and increased the admiration and affection of his colleagues.

His family was small: Mrs. Ogg; his father, William Ogg, who died in Indiana only recently; and a sister, Grace, who alone survives him. After Mrs. Ogg's death he asked a younger colleague to join him in the big house; and in later years he informally adopted the family of his former housekeeper, Mrs. Wick, as his own. His grandfatherly companionship with little Darla Wick was an expression of his lifelong joy in youth and children.

In sum, his students, colleagues, and many friends found the scholar Frederic Ogg to be a friendly and noble gentleman. They feel honored to have been associated over so many years with one who was unselfishly devoted to learning and to his duty; who came to honors, leadership, and greatness naturally but with great labor; who wore his emblems with grace, tact, and wisdom; and whose every personal and professional relationship was lighted up by his love of humankind.

Respectfully submitted,

Merle Curti, History
 Mark H. Ingraham, Dean, Letters and
 Science
 James L. McCamy, Political Science
 L. E. Noland, Zoology
 Llewellyn Pfanuchen, Chairman, Political
 Science
 E. E. Witte, Economics
 James G. Woodburn, Engineering