

Born in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1916, he earned both his bachelor of arts and his master of arts degrees in political science from the University. He held a doctor of philosophy degree in political science from the University of California at Los Angeles and was the recipient of five honorary degrees from American universities.

Among political scientists, Malcolm Moos was best known for his work in various phases of American government, perhaps above all for his writing on the presidency. Yet his scope in the American government field was broad, as the titles of a considerable publication record testify: his earliest work, interestingly enough, was *State Penal Administration in Alabama*, 1942, which was followed by *A Grammar of Politics* (with Wilfred E. Binkley), 1952. He then collaborated with Paul T. David, in 1952, to write *Presidential Nominating Politics*, and with Thomas I. Cook, in 1954, *Power Through Purpose: The Bases of American Foreign Policy*. He next turned his hand to party affairs writing, in 1956, *The Republicans: A History of the Party*, and with Francis Rourke, in 1959, *The Campus and the State*. Lastly, he wrote with Stephen Hess, in 1960, *Hats in the Ring*; and *Dwight Eisenhower*, 1964.

Mac Moos was a gentle man, outgoing and gracious. In addition to his work as a scholar, he led a most active life in the public realm, taking on one assignment after another as an administrator, a committee member, and as an adviser to national figures. As a consultant, he will perhaps best be remembered for that memorable phrase "the military industrial complex," which President Eisenhower used with such great effect in his Farewell Address.

Perhaps it is not too much to say that the high point of his career as president of the University of Minnesota was reached during the student demonstrations of the late sixties and early seventies. Here he handled explosive situations in an admirable manner, giving way neither to panic nor anger. He followed the time honored phrase "let us reason together." Unlike many other university presidents, he settled the disputes peacefully and no one

was seriously injured. He stood out as a public servant of national stature.

Benjamin E. Lippincott
W. Phillips Shively
University of Minnesota

Malcolm Moos: At Johns Hopkins University

At Johns Hopkins Mac's career embraced both the study and the life of politics. Although he wrote in many fields—international politics and state administration, for example—Mac's first and last love was American politics. From this passion two books were born that most authentically reflected Mac's true interests, *Politics, Presidents and Coattails*, and the *Republicans*.

In the latter book, Mac was writing about his own political party—an attachment he inherited from his father, Charles Moos, who had been a Republican officeholder in St. Paul. While teaching at Hopkins, Mac also served as chairman of the Republican party in Baltimore, which was then as now, a disadvantaged minority in the city's politics. But Mac saw his party triumphant in both city and national politics in the days when Theodore McKeldin was a leading force in Maryland politics.

But Mac's politics transcended partisanship. Many of his best friends and closest associates in Maryland were not of his political persuasion. He numbered as many journalists among his friends as academic colleagues, whom he sometimes suspected of being more interested in political science than they were in politics. He worked for the *Baltimore Sun* during the last days of that titan of American journalism, H. L. Mencken, whose observations on American politics he collected in a book entitled *Carnival of Buncombe*.

For those who knew him during his years in Maryland, Mac was a warm friend and a bright and intriguing presence in their lives. He once described himself as "a person capable of thoughts but not of Thought." This self-estimate, whether accurate or not, is suggestive of the wry humor and honest modesty that were

among Mac's most attractive characteristics.

Francis E. Rourke
Johns Hopkins University

Marian Elizabeth Ridgeway

Dr. Marian Elizabeth Ridgeway, professor emerita of political science at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale, died on February 14, 1982, in Columbia, Missouri. Miss Ridgeway was 68 years old. She moved to Columbia after retirement from SIU-C in 1974. She received a bachelor's degree in journalism in 1935 and a master's degree in political science in 1946, both from the University of Missouri. The University of Illinois awarded her the Ph.D. in 1952. Before coming to SIU she had served as an instructor at the University at Missouri, at the State College of Washington at Pullman, and at the University of Kansas. In addition to teaching, Miss Ridgeway also had worked for the federal government for a number of years in the Resettlement Administration, the Farm Security Administration, the Federal Civil Service Commission, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Agricultural Economics. She was the author of two books, *The Missouri Basin's Pick-Sloan Plan*, published by the University of Illinois Press, and *Interstate Compacts: A Question of Federalism*, published by the Southern Illinois University Press. In addition to numerous articles she also prepared several reports for the Commission on State Government in Illinois and served as a consultant. Along with her teaching and research she was a leader in such organizations as the League of Women Voters, the American Association of University Professors, and the American Association of University Women as well as in many other groups.

Miss Ridgeway was demanding of her students and set high standards for them. During her career she served the university community and her department with integrity and with an extraordinary sense of loyalty. Her most significant contribution certainly was the fact that she served as a role model for

the female political science professors who followed in her footsteps. According to the Directory of the American Political Science Association, in 1969 when she was promoted to full professor, she was only the 47th woman to achieve that rank in the United States. In recognition of her accomplishments the University of Missouri cited Miss Ridgeway as a distinguished alumna.

Manfred Landecker
Southern Illinois University
at Carbondale

Hugh Thompson Henry

Hugh T. Henry, former director of the Master of Public Administration program and professor emeritus at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, died on Saturday, January 23, 1982. He had been a member of the faculty since 1973, and had also conducted a number of courses at the University of Arkansas in Little Rock, an activity that continued even after his retirement in 1981.

During his tenure as director, the MPA program made an important contribution to public service education and graduated approximately 100 students who went into public service at the federal, state, and local levels. Mr. Henry's most recent contributions include his cooperation with faculty at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock on the creation of a public administration program at that institution and his collaboration over the last year with his colleagues at UAF on the further improvement and expansion of the MPA program.

Mr. Henry's long career was marked by a continuing commitment to public service, sometimes under exceptionally difficult circumstances. During World War II, he was director of Red Cross Recreational Services in the North and South Pacific, and from 1967-1970, he was a public administration advisor with the Agency for International Development in South Vietnam, concerned principally with urban and refugee services. His long professional career in city management included service as the executive engineer in Houston, Texas, as assistant city man-