

Paul P. Van Riper of the graduate school of business and public administration at Cornell University has received an appointment as full professor of public administration in this school, effective July 1, 1957. Mr. Van Riper has been designated director of the doctoral program at the school.

Ralph M. Wade has been promoted to a full professorship in political science at the University of Wyoming.

Maurice Waters, formerly of the Green Bay extension division of the University of Wisconsin, has become an instructor in the department of political science at Wayne State University.

Ellsworth E. Weaver of the department of political science, University of Utah, and business manager of the *Western Political Quarterly*, has been promoted to full professor.

H. Bradford Westerfield, assistant professor of political science at the University of Chicago, has been appointed assistant professor of political science at Yale University.

Howard B. White of the graduate faculty of political and social science of the New School for Social Research, New York, has been advanced to the rank of full professor.

Robert F. Wilcox has been promoted to the rank of professor of political science at San Diego State College.

Sidney Wise has been promoted to associate professor in the government department of Franklin and Marshall College.

Teh-yao Wu, dean of the college of arts, Tunghai University, Taichung, Taiwan, was recently awarded a chair in social science by the Princeton-in-Asia Foundation.

IN MEMORIAM

Frederick Morgan Davenport—The ninety years enjoyed by Frederick Morgan Davenport were productively filled with a broad and rich variety of public services. His life span included a unique and varied array of separate yet intermingled careers all of which contributed to the advancement of the American public service. As a preparatory school teacher, as a university professor, and even as a minister of the gospel he offered to young people the challenge of public affairs. In this teaching he displayed the rare ability to blend the realities of governmental problems with the highest ethical and moral standards.

This career of teaching was supplemented through active participation in the activities of governmental bodies. He served in the interest of better state government in the State Senate at Albany and he actively campaigned for high office in New York State. He contributed substantial leadership in the financial reorganization of the State and in the initiation of forward-looking legislative programs. But even more important, he became a vigorous and effective adviser to State leaders who subsequently advanced to key roles on the national scene.

He followed these leaders to Washington when he was elected to Congress. There he

served actively and with distinction for a period of eight years. He once again offered his talents in the taxation field through his membership on the House Ways and Means Committee.

Following this tour in Congress he became deeply interested in the growing need of the federal government for talented men and women who would contribute a productive career in the public interest. He gave this problem sustained study and founded and for fifteen years directed the National Institute of Public Affairs which brought to Washington highly selected graduate students from colleges and universities and gave them a year of training and apprenticeship in federal administrative posts. The success of this program is evidenced by its general emulation on the part of the federal departments and agencies at the present time.

But he served yet another career: that of a federal executive. He was appointed by President Franklin Roosevelt to organize and head the first Federal Personnel Council, a co-ordinating group designed to promote through cooperative action the constructive development of personnel administration in the federal service. Although he was seventy-three when appointed he provided strong and positive leader-

ship for the Council for a period of fourteen years, retiring in 1953 when the function of the Council became a regular continuing part of the Civil Service Commission.

During the course of these many careers he found time to contribute his guidance and wisdom to many activities relating to the public service. He was proud of his part in the development and stature of the School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University. He participated actively in the educational and administrative affairs of his alma mater, Wesleyan University.

Even with all these dedicated activities he offered his personal counsel to many individuals intent upon a career in the public service. He left an indelible imprint of his wisdom and integrity on the character of countless men and women with whom he was associated throughout his long life.

The words of an editorial in the December 28, 1956, issue of the *Washington Post* eloquently pay tribute to his great contribution:

"Dr. Davenport brought to the field of government personnel management a rich experience in political life and a warm interest in helping young people along in life. He was a man of extraordinary gentleness and patience, tolerant of frailties in others despite his own exalted rectitude, and respectful of views that differed from his own. Yet he was a man of formidable strength, tenacity, and incisiveness, moving with a kind of single-minded devotion toward the goals he set for himself. Presidents of varying political persuasion have counted him as friend and adviser, and several generations of public employees have thought of him as kind of patron saint. The American people owe him an immeasurable debt of gratitude for lifting the civil service to a level commensurate with the needs of a great democracy."—*John W. Macy, Jr.*, Executive Director, U. S. Civil Service Commission.

Vernon L. Fluharty, assistant professor of political science at the University of Pittsburgh, died unexpectedly on January 6, 1957. He had spent ten years in the United States Foreign Service before coming to the University of Pittsburgh in 1954.

O. Garfield Jones, professor emeritus of political science and former department head at the University of Toledo, died in Stuart, Florida, on February 19, 1957. He was 72.

Prior to his retirement in the spring of 1955, Dr. Jones had taught political science at the University for 36 years.

Arnold Miles, for the past 15 years a leader in improving federal government organization and administration, died April 19, 1957, following surgery for lung cancer at George Washington University Hospital in Washington, D. C. His age was 48 years.

At the time of his death Mr. Miles headed the Government Organization Branch of the United States Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President.

Born in New York City, May 25, 1908, he resided during his youth at Columbus, Ohio, graduating from Ohio State University in 1927, and receiving a Master of Science degree from Syracuse University in 1929.

During the following seven years he was engaged in governmental research with the St. Louis Bureau of Municipal Research, the Institute of Public Administration in New York City, and the Public Administration Service, Chicago.

In 1936 he was appointed Assistant Director of the American Municipal Association, Chicago. There he played a significant role in the formative periods of numerous state associations of city governments.

Mr. Miles in 1941 came to Washington to serve with the Division of Defense Housing Coordination and later that year joined the Bureau of the Budget.

Early in World War II he was an active participant in the studies leading up to the 1942 reorganization of the War Department. In 1945 he became head of the Government Organization Branch of the Bureau of the Budget. He assisted in developing the post-war plans for the creation of the Department of Defense and the unification of the armed services. He furnished much valuable advice and assistance on Federal organization to the first Hoover Commission in 1947 to 1949. He had continued active participation in the study and development of reorganization actions in both the Truman and Eisenhower administrations, serving as a staff adviser to the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization and the Committee on Department of Defense Organization, both chaired by Nelson A. Rockefeller.

For the past several years Mr. Miles was an adjunct professor of public administration at American University.

Oscar Jászi, Professor Emeritus of Political Science at Oberlin College, died on February 13, 1957 at the age of 81.

When Oscar Jászi joined the faculty of Oberlin College in 1925, he had a distinguished reputation as an Hungarian scholar and statesman. He had been one of the founders of the Hungarian Sociological Society and for almost twenty years editor of the monthly review, *Twentieth Century* (Huszadik Század). He had taught at the Universities of Kolozsvár and Budapest. He had published many books and articles. He had been a bold advocate of political and economic changes in the pre-war Austro-Hungarian Monarchy; as Minister of Nationalities in the liberal Károlyi government of 1918, he had worked for a democratic federal solution of the problem of national minorities and for basic agrarian reforms.

Exiled from his native land by the Communists and by the reactionary Horthy regime, he was among the earliest of the group of post-World War I *émigrés* who have enriched American understanding of the complexities of European and international politics. His best known book, *The Dissolution of the Habsburg*

Monarchy, was followed by a stream of articles in *Foreign Affairs*, *The Journal of Central European Affairs*, and in other scholarly journals, dealing with the explosive issues of Danubia and with the problems of effective international organization.

Oscar Jászi was a brilliant and influential teacher. In the 1920's, he was a pioneer in relating the study of comparative government to sociological analysis and to consideration of the international equilibrium of states. In dealing with international affairs, he combined a realistic skepticism about quick and easy cures with a deep faith in traditional liberal values. His forceful character, his pungent humor, and his urbane courtesy won the affection of his students; the scholarly substance of his teaching assured their immediate interest and their lasting respect.

When he retired in 1942 a group of Oscar Jászi's Oberlin colleagues and many of his former students contributed to the establishment of the Jászi Lectureship in his honor, and Oberlin College acknowledged his distinguished service in 1953 when it conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.—*G. L. Lanyi and J. D. Lewis.*