

The awards include honoraria and unrestricted research funds. Baum, associate professor of political science, has taught at Ohio State since 1973.

Arthur S. Fleming, former chairperson of U.S. Civil Rights Commission, former Commissioner on Aging and former HEW Secretary, was awarded an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters Degree at Wayne State's May commencement.

James S. Fleming, coordinator of the Public Policy Degree Program at Eisenhower College of Rochester Institute of Technology, was recently awarded the Thomas Jefferson Award at commencement ceremonies on May 23.

Jeffrey A. Hart, associate professor at Indiana University, was awarded the Paul Henri Spaak Fellowship in U.S.-European Relations for 1982-83. This fellowship is funded by the Frank Boas Foundation and is administered by the Center for International Affairs at Harvard University. Hart will be conducting research for a book on the industrial policies of major capitalist countries with a focus on the effects of sector-specific crises on U.S.-European relations. He will be in residence at the Center for International Affairs during the academic year.

Judith A. Hill, an upcoming graduate of the public administration program at the University of Illinois at Chicago, was selected as one of this year's Presidential Management Interns.

Ole Holsti, George V. Allen professor, Duke University, has won an award for the best article in 1979-80 published in *International Studies Quarterly*.

Mark Lichbach of the University of Illinois at Chicago has been awarded a contract by the National Foreign Assessment Center, CIA, to develop statistical models of governability on a global basis.

Daniel J. Nelson, associate professor, Auburn University, was named a National Fellow of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace at Stanford University for 1982-83.

Lawrence J. O'Toole, Jr., associate professor, Auburn University, was awarded a five-year appointment as an Alumni Associate Professor of Political Science.

The Alumni professorship is awarded by Auburn University for highest faculty achievement and example and includes an annual salary supplement.

Huey L. Perry of Texas A&M University is the recipient of the Rodney Higgins Award for the best paper presented at the 1981 annual meeting of the National Conference of Black Political Scientists for his paper entitled "Democracy and Public Policy: An Analysis of Minority Input in the Formulation and Administration of National Energy Policy During the Carter Presidency."

Lee Sigelman of the University of Kentucky has received a \$500 University of Kentucky Foundation research award.

In Memoriam

Malcolm C. Moos

Malcolm C. Moos, former professor of political science at Johns Hopkins University, consultant to President Eisenhower, and former President of the University of Minnesota, died from a heart attack at his northern Minnesota home, on January 28, at age 65.

During his diverse career, he was an educator, political scientist, newspaperman, consultant to U.S. presidents, author, scholar, and expert on government. He was an aide and consultant to President Eisenhower, a consultant to President Kennedy, and a professor at both Johns Hopkins and Columbia Universities.

During his long career in public service, he was both director of policy and planning and director of the Office of Government and Law for the Ford Foundation and served on more than 30 public and private boards, commissions, and councils. He was president of the University from 1967 until 1974, a difficult period of campus unrest and change for higher education. He later served as president of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions and headed a major Carnegie Corporation study on the future of the University of Maryland.

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