

Maurer School of Law: Indiana University
Digital Repository @ Maurer Law

Frank Horack (1949 Acting)

Law School Interim/Acting Deans

1-1-1958

Frank E. Horack Jr., 1907-1957 Memorial Resolution

Ralph L. Collins

Jerome Hall
Indiana University School of Law

Leon H. Wallace
Indiana University School of Law

Follow this and additional works at: <https://www.repository.law.indiana.edu/horack>



Part of the [Legal Biography Commons](#), [Legal Education Commons](#), and the [Legal Profession Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Collins, Ralph L.; Hall, Jerome; and Wallace, Leon H., "Frank E. Horack Jr., 1907-1957 Memorial Resolution" (1958). *Frank Horack (1949 Acting)*. 1.
<https://www.repository.law.indiana.edu/horack/1>

This Writing about Dean Frank Horack is brought to you for free and open access by the Law School Interim/Acting Deans at Digital Repository @ Maurer Law. It has been accepted for inclusion in Frank Horack (1949 Acting) by an authorized administrator of Digital Repository @ Maurer Law. For more information, please contact rvaughan@indiana.edu.



JEROME HALL LAW LIBRARY

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
Maurer School of Law
Bloomington

INDIANA LAW JOURNAL

Volume 33

WINTER 1958

Number 2

FRANK E. HORACK JR., 1907-1957

MEMORIAL RESOLUTION†

The sudden death of Frank E. Horack Jr., in Vermillion, South Dakota, on November 25, 1957, was a great shock to all who knew him and a great loss to the University and to legal education in this country. In his busy, extremely productive career there were many outstanding achievements.

Professor Horack was born in Iowa City, Iowa, May 2, 1907. He graduated from the State University of Iowa in 1926 and from the Law School there in 1929; then he went to Harvard, where he received the Master's degree in Law in 1930 and the Doctorate in Law in 1931. His subsequent career was the fulfillment of the high promise and potentiality of the very precocious young man who took his doctorate at 24.

Immediately upon graduation from Harvard, Frank Horack received an appointment to the Law Faculty of the University of West Virginia, where he served from 1931-33. He was legal counsel to a Governor's Committee there in 1933-34, then went to Washington as Special Assistant to the General Counsel of the United States Treasury and, during that same time, he was also Legislative Counsel to the Governor of West Virginia. In 1935, he came to Indiana University where he served as professor of law during the remainder of his life. Although only 28 years of age at the time of his appointment, he had already given ample evidence of the high competence which later won him national recognition.

At Indiana University the principal facets of his career ripened into full effectiveness. From 1938-40, he served as a member of the Advisory Council of the Federal Marketing Law Survey and from 1939-42 he was an adviser to the General Counsel of the Federal Security Agency. In 1938, he was appointed to the Indiana Commission of the National Conference on Uniform State Laws and he served on that very important Conference for almost 20 years, receiving the high honor of life-

† Prepared by Ralph L. Collins, Jerome Hall and Leon H. Wallace.

membership in the summer of 1957. Professor Horack's experience in educational and administrative work led to his appointment at Indiana University to the Office of Military Information 1942-43 and Coordinator of the War Service Program, 1943-45.

Professor Horack became recognized as one of the country's leading authorities in the field of legislation, and the publishers of the standard work, *Sutherland on Statutory Construction*, selected him to bring out the third edition of that leading treatise, which was published in 1943 and followed by a supplement in 1956, with an additional one to appear in 1958. *Horack's Casebook on Legislation*, published in 1940, was a pioneer work in this emerging and increasingly important field of law; he edited the *Indiana Administrative Code*, published in 1941; and only last year he published, with Professor Val Nolan Jr., another pioneering casebook on *Land Use Controls*.

Professor Horack was a forthright, stimulating teacher who encouraged his students to develop independent, critical minds. He spent a great deal of time in consultation with students, and for many years he directed their research in the required thesis work. Without doubt he exerted considerable influence upon their thinking. He was a consistent, industrious researcher, pioneering in legislation and, more recently, in a newly developing field of zoning. In addition to his books, he wrote many articles and collaborated with others in the publication of important governmental reports.

Professor Horack's interest in legal education included active participation in the affairs of the Association of American Law Schools and he served on important committees, including that which revised the Association's constitution. His competence as a legal educator was further recognized by the American Bar Association in appointments to many inspection committees, whose function it was to visit various law schools, study their facilities and operations and recommend improvements. In this capacity, he inspected many law schools including those of Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and this year, Chicago, Yale and South Dakota universities. He also served on numerous public committees concerned with transportation and traffic, planning and zoning.

Professor Horack's expert knowledge of legislation and zoning led to many requests for assistance by various associations, states and cities. In recent years he wrote papers and lectured widely in the field of planning and zoning and the recognition accorded him may be indicated by the fact that he lectured at the Harvard School of Design and at the National Conference of the American Society of Planning Officials in San Francisco in March of 1957. Professor Horack's competence in

the field of legislation was widely recognized not only in his long service on the Uniform State Laws Commission, but also in many requests for his expert services in legislation. He drafted many federal and state bills which were enacted into legislation and he participated in the publication of studies on the legislative process and of legislative drafting manuals.

Not the least valuable of Professor Horack's services were those he rendered to the city of Bloomington, for example, as a member of the Bloomington Board of Zoning Appeals and President of the Bloomington Plan Commission. Frank Horack was deeply committed to the view that he was a citizen of Bloomington and of Indiana and he freely contributed many years of his expert services in the discharge of keenly felt civic obligation.

The above salient features of Frank Horack's contribution only suggest the fullness and diversity of his significant career. His colleagues, both in the Law School and in the University at large, will long remember him as a cooperative, extremely helpful associate in committee work and as a very productive scholar; his students will remember him as a stimulating teacher. There is real tragedy in the termination of such a career at an early age, when the maximum effectiveness had been attained and many years of creative work lay ahead. But while the faculty have been shocked and saddened by his untimely death, there is satisfaction in the realization that Frank Horack did so much so well. He and his achievements will live in the annals of the University as well as in the memory of his colleagues and students.