

at Cornell University and then for ten years Chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh. Becoming interested in business he soon acquired membership on several corporate boards, and at the time of his death he was Chairman of the Board of Smith-Corona Marchant, Inc., a member of the board of Avco Manufacturing Company, and board chairman of Capital for Technology Corporation and Litchfield Associates of New York.

Litchfield was the first Executive Director of the Washington office of the Association when it was opened in 1950, and he held this post during the first three critical years of the Association's Washington operation. He continued to serve as Chairman of the Board of the Governmental Affairs Institute, which he created to assist the Association during its lean period in Washington. The Association owes him a great debt of gratitude for his many contributions.

Highly gifted, remarkably imaginative and perceptive, he had outstanding leadership and organizational abilities. His death removes one of the most extraordinary figures of his time and his loss, just at the height of his powers, will be keenly felt by all who had the privilege of knowing him.

—James K. Pollock
University of Michigan

The death of Professor HAROLD A. FLETCHER, JR., on April 5, 1968 was a deep loss to Grinnell College where he had taught for the past eleven years. Born in Baltimore, Maryland, on January 14, 1918, he received a B.A. degree from the University of California, Berkeley in 1939, an M.A. from Harvard University in 1949 and a Ph.D. from Harvard in 1957. He also studied at the University of Paris from 1949 to 1952 and at the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes from 1953 to 1956. While on a sabbatical leave in 1963-64, he served as a senior research scholar in Paris under a Fulbright grant. A specialist in comparative politics, at the time of his death he was at work on what promised to be an important study of the non-communist left in French politics.

In his years at Grinnell he was an outstanding teacher. His rigorous standards and incisive mind, combined with a deep sense of the importance of both personal excellence and human values, exerted a strong influence on his colleagues and on a generation of students. His leadership and innovative spirit were instrumental in rebuilding the Department of Political Science and in strengthening the College's programs in the area of international

studies and in general education. His dedication to quality teaching and to competent scholarship gave both his students and colleagues a model of the best in the liberal arts tradition. Grinnell College will seriously miss his generous and perceptive spirit as well as his constant reminders of the nature of the permanent agenda before all institutions that truly seek to advance liberal learning.

—James S. Magee
Grinnell College

RONALD G. RIGGS, professor of Political Science at St. Cloud State College, St. Cloud, Minnesota, died on October 12, 1968 of a heart attack.

Dr. Riggs is survived by his wife, Mrs. Eleanor Riggs; a daughter, Dana; and two sons, Robert and William.

He was born in Crookston, Minnesota in 1901. He received a B.A. degree in 1924 and M.Ed. in 1942 from the University of Minnesota, a B.S. degree in 1942 from St. Cloud State College and Ed.D. in 1952 from the University of North Dakota.

Dr. Riggs was active in campus programs and the Republican Party. He was past president of the St. Cloud State College Faculty Senate, a former consultant and past chairman of the legislative commission of the Minnesota Education Association, and a past secretary-treasurer of the Minnesota Music Education Association. He was also on the Boy Scout Executive Council and a member of the Masonic Lodge in St. Cloud. At the time of his death he was serving on the St. Cloud City Council.

Dr. Riggs will be greatly missed not only by his family but also by his students and colleagues and by the community at large.

—Orville H. Schmidt
*Saint Cloud
State College*

Professor JACOBUS TENBROEK, who died last year at the age of 57, was a great man in all the ways that greatness is measured among scholars. He dazzled his students with his remarkable grasp of public law, and he provoked them with his continually sharp questioning. They came to know that hard work and clear thought were indispensable attributes for the student who would hold his self-respect. TenBroek's students delighted in measuring up to his high standards, and they knew that no one would challenge their credentials once they passed his scrutiny.

Jacobus tenBroek was a man of towering intellectual eminence. No greater testimony can

be made to a man's originality than the fact that his work consistently predates the attention that other scholars devote to important subjects. It is not too much to say that his works on family law, public assistance, and the law of the poor laid the intellectual foundations for the recent mass intrusion of the courts into the field of welfare. His work represents not only the most important scholarly contributions to these subjects, but also had enormous significance in raising the status of the deprived.

The book, *The Antislavery Origins of the Fourteenth Amendment*, recently republished under the title, *Equal Under Law*, shows that tenBroek sought out and rediscovered unknown or forgotten origins of the 13th and 14th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Published in 1951, this book foreshadowed the tremendous development in the use and interpretation of the 13th and 14th Amendments by the Supreme Court which has actually occurred since that time. The book was heavily relied upon by Thurgood Marshall in *Brown v. Board of Education*, and has been regularly cited by the Justice Department for important propositions about the Amendments in question. Another book, *Prejudice, War and the Constitution*, received a Woodrow Wilson Award as a definitive study of the Japanese-American detention in World War II, and its significance for democratic practice. The five articles that tenBroek wrote in the late 1930's on *Extrinsic Aids in Constitutional Construction* are just now coming into their own as path-breaking work on the interpretation of basic documents of government. There must be few political scientists who can lay claim to a combination of such intellectual distinction and social impact for their work.

In a life of indefatigable effort, Professor tenBroek's organizational achievements loom large. In 1934, with a handful of other blind persons, he organized the California Council of the Blind. In 1940 tenBroek began organizing the National Federation of the Blind. In the intervening 27 years he built that organization from a small group of seven state affiliates to a powerful nationwide organization of 37 states, with individual members in all states of the Union. For most of that time tenBroek was successively elected as president for two-year periods. He actually administered the affairs of the organization, served as organizer and spokesman, and formulated most of the legislative, administrative, and other proposals. In 1964 tenBroek began a similar effort with respect to an International Federation of the Blind. During the 1950's he was appointed

by the then Governor Earl Warren to a seat on the State Social Welfare Board, on which he served until 1963. He made a distinguished record, and he became an acknowledged leader in the state welfare field.

In all these activities Jacobus tenBroek continually put his professional knowledge of law and politics to good use. In blind organizations, for example, he drafted legislation, prepared briefs in lawsuits, and otherwise handled technical professional problems. A good example of his combination of scholarship and action can be seen in his monograph entitled *The Right to Live in the World: The Disabled in the Law of Torts*. Here tenBroek analyzes the origins and present status of the relevant doctrines in the law of torts and proposes a theory of their readaptation to meet modern demands for the integration of the disabled into the mainstream of society and productive endeavor. Indeed, this theme and objective run throughout tenBroek's scholarly works and activities—to find ways to take care of those in need but, at the same time, find ways to stimulate them to achieve a contributing role in society.

In his 25 years of service to the University of California at Berkeley, Jacobus tenBroek made outstanding contributions to the leadership of the Speech and Political Science Departments and to the Academic Senate. He was an eloquent and persuasive man, whether writing famous resolutions for the Academic Senate or organizing a marvelously heterogeneous coalition to defeat bad constitutional amendments in the state welfare field. I have never known a man who was more consistently productive of good advice.

Those who were privileged to share his friendship—his incredible clarity of mind, his courage, gaiety and deep human concern—are left with a personal grief whose desolation is softened only by the memories of his overpowering life force. The Political Science profession can have no better exemplar. He was the best among us.

—Aaron Wildavsky
University of California, Berkeley

CORRECTIONS

T. M. NORTON, San Jose State College, was incorrectly listed as T. M. North in the Summer issue of *P.S.*

JERRY MARK SILVERMAN, McMaster University, was incorrectly listed as Jerry Mark Sulivan in the Summer issue of *P.S.*