

## IN MEMORIAM

MORTON GRODZINS, Professor of Political Science at the University of Chicago and Vice-President of the American Political Science Association, died in Chicago on March 7, 1964.

Grodzins was born in Chicago on August 11, 1917. He did his undergraduate work and took an M.A. degree at the University of Louisville. He served there for three years as director of public relations and student publications, manifesting an interest in publishing which he maintained throughout his life. In 1941 he went to the University of California at Berkeley, where he secured his Ph.D. in 1945.

In that year he came to Chicago, at first as research director of the State-Local Relations project of the Council of State Governments; he was the principal author of the report, *State-Local Relations*, published by the Council in 1946. He accepted a part-time appointment at the University of Chicago, too, which shortly became full-time. From 1947 to 1951 he was also chairman of one of the undergraduate Social Science general education sequences, contributing vitally to the dynamism and drive of the College of the University of Chicago in the years when it was known as the Hutchins College.

In 1951 he took leave from his academic duties to become Director of the University of Chicago Press, and from this post he was appointed Dean of the Division of the Social Sciences in 1953. He was forced to resign this position in 1954 for reasons of health, but he made a fortunate recovery, and in 1955 became Chairman of the Political Science Department for a three-year term. He was Ford Research Professor in Governmental Affairs from 1956 to 1958, and spent the following year as a fellow of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences.

His major contributions to political science were made in three fields. His initial interest in state-local relations developed steadily into a comprehensive and imaginative study of the American federal system. He was a member of the First Hoover Commission Task Force on Federal-State Relations and principal contributor to its report in 1949. A few years later he organized a Federalism Workshop at the University of Chicago to which he devoted major attention for the last ten years of his life. In this workshop he directed the study of a highly promising group of graduate students.

While Grodzins did not complete the major work on American federalism on which he was engaged, he developed his theory of "sharing of functions" and his view of the American federal system as a "marble cake" in a number of articles,

including the chapter on "The Federal System" in *Goals for America*, the report of President Eisenhower's Commission on National Goals, published in 1960. His views were also well summarized by his paper, "Centralization and Decentralization in the American Federal System," appearing in *A Nation of States*, edited by Robert A. Goldwin (1963).

Grodzins' special interest in the social problems of metropolitan areas led him to write, with Edward Banfield, *Government and Housing in Metropolitan Areas*. His pamphlet on *The Metropolitan Area as a Racial Problem* was very widely distributed and quoted.

A second major focus of his work was on the problem of political loyalty. At Berkeley he was a member of the group under Dorothy S. Thomas studying the wartime evacuation of Japanese-Americans from the west coast. His first major book, *Americans Betrayed* (1949), was a brilliant and intensively researched study of regional pressures and their impact on the formation of national policy on the evacuation. This work led him to write a more general and theoretical book, *The Loyal and the Disloyal* (1956), dealing with what he called the "social boundaries of patriotism and treason."

A third major concern for Grodzins during his more recent years was nuclear policy. He joined the Board of Editors of the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* in 1957, and quickly became one of the most faithful and dedicated members of that group. He was one of the few social scientists to attend the famous series of Pugwash conferences with Soviet scientists. His last book, *The Atomic Age*, which he carried through to completion in 1963 in spite of his failing health, was a collection of the most significant articles from the *Bulletin* edited by himself and Eugene Rabinowitch.

Grodzins' active temperament led him to participate in a number of professional and citizen organizations. He was a consultant to Public Administration Clearing House (1948-49), the ACTION organization (1956-57), the National Manpower Council (1957-58), the President's Commission on National Goals (1960), and the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (1961-64). He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the National Opinion Research Center (1957-64), the Board of Directors of the Educational Foundation for Nuclear Science (1958-64), and the Board of Editors of *Ethics* (1958-64).

Grodzins was a dynamic and independent person who profoundly influenced colleagues, students and others with whom he was associated.

His wide range of interests led him to form friendships across the lines of many academic jurisdictions. A highly original mind, he attracted students and colleagues with imagination and curiosity. He was a forceful speaker, an effective administrator, a pungent writer, and an intense and devoted scholar.

Living the last thirteen years of his life in the shadow of recurrent health crises, he carried his fateful burden with unflinching courage, so that sorrow for his loss is tempered by admiration for a gallant spirit.—C. HERMAN PRITCHETT

(Note. Contributions for the Morton Grodzins Fellowship Fund will be accepted by the University of Chicago, Office of the President.)

PERCY THOMAS FENN, professor emeritus of government at Oberlin College, died at Oberlin, Ohio, on January 25, 1964. Born in 1892, he was a graduate of Hobart College. He received a B.D. from Episcopal Theological School in 1918; an M.A. in politics from Princeton in 1920; an M.A. and Ph.D. from Harvard in 1922 and 1924; and an honorary L.H.D. from Hobart in 1951. He taught at Washington University (St. Louis), 1924–27; at Oberlin he served as professor of political science, 1927–51; professor of government from 1951 until his retirement in 1958; and chairman of the department, 1944–47, 1950–53. He was the author of a book on the origin of the right of fishery in territorial waters, of a case-book on the development of the American constitution, and of articles in professional journals. His particular interest in the later years of his teaching career was American constitutional law. Many of his former students who are now political scientists or lawyers have a lasting respect and gratitude for the rigorous training in critical analysis they received in his courses. His colleagues will miss his seasoned wisdom, his fairmindedness, his perceptive kindness, and his urbane wit.—JOHN D. LEWIS.

The death of EGBERT SEMMANN WENGERT, from cancer, at Eugene, Oregon, on February 22, 1964, brought an untimely end to the work of a political scientist as he was about to take up that craft single-mindedly again, after sixteen years as a department head at the University of Oregon.

He was born in Bloomington, Illinois, July 7, 1912; attended Concordia College in Milwaukee, 1928–30, Concordia Seminary in St. Louis, 1930–31, and took his degrees at the University of Wisconsin: B.A. in 1933, LL.B. in 1935 and Ph.D. in 1936. He taught successively at the University of Wisconsin, at Wayne University and at Sweet Briar College before the war, and after the war for a year at the University of Wyoming before coming to Oregon in 1948. During the war he served in the Office of Price Administration in Washington; thereafter, for varying periods he was a consultant for the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Security Resources Board and other federal and state agencies, and more lately on a Ford Foundation project.

He was the author of *Financial History of Detroit during the Depression* (1940), *Problems of Housing and Rehabilitation in Detroit* (1941), and a contributor to this REVIEW and to other professional journals and books. He left incomplete an abundance of research and writing he had planned for the years ahead.

As an administrator at Oregon he eased the life of teachers and researchers and drew the best from both. As a man of strong and generous mind he contributed more than anyone else to the development of an independent-minded staff.

As a citizen, public servant and friend he gave his time and energies without stint. He believed giving is better than getting and so was better rewarded than all those he helped.—JAMES C. DAVIES

EARLE H. KETCHAM, Professor Emeritus of Political Science at Syracuse University, died February 11, 1964, at the age of 71. A member of the Syracuse University faculty since 1925, Professor Ketcham served as chairman of the political science department from 1956 until his retirement in 1959. He was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, on April 13, 1893, and served as a first lieutenant in the 37th division in France and Belgium during World War I. He received his Ph.B. from the University of Chicago in 1921, an M.S. from the University of Michigan in 1923, and his Ph.D. from the University of Illinois in 1925. Before coming to Syracuse, he taught at Illinois and the University of Oklahoma.—FRANK MUNGER