

He'd listen politely but seldom change his mind. "In my judgment," he'd begin. "But," I would regularly interrupt, "good judgment has to be based on evidence." Just as regularly he would spring the trap: "But I must have good judgment. Didn't I pick you to come here?" There was no answer, at least none that would strengthen my case.

In his Sonnet #12 Shakespeare wrote that "'gainst Time's scythe" no man can make defense except in his offspring. Here Alph blunted Time's blade. His daughter, son-in-law, three granddaughters, and two great grandchildren live on with Christine. But so do generations of Princeton undergraduates and graduate students, as do students from the fifteen universities at which he taught after his so-called retirement. Many of these people are now journalists, judges, lawyers, and professors. They are fulfilling Alph's usual parting command: "Carry on." If they are not doing so in the Brandeis way, certainly they are in the Mason way. And the world is much the better for it.

Unlike Thomas Wolfe, we shall not have to spend time "remembering speechlessly" or seeking that "lost, and by the wind grieved, ghost"; we need not cry out "come back again." For whenever constitutional scholarship is done, Alph's ghost—Alph's spirit—will be with us, rustling judicial papers, recalling the framers' wisdom, tweaking Felix Frankfurter, and reminding us of the responsibilities and the joys of "free government" and free men's—and free women's—lives.

Walter F. Murphy
Princeton University

Llewellyn E. Pfankuchen

A devoted and learned member of our profession over many years, Professor Emeritus Llewellyn E. Pfankuchen died in his sleep on August 15, 1989, at age 85. He had been continuously a member of the American Political Science Association since 1927, and thus, at the time of his death, for a longer period than all but five living members. For forty of those years (1932-72) Llewellyn was a respected member of the fac-

ulty at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Llewellyn was born in Oshkosh, Wis., on May 7, 1904, grew up in Minneapolis and graduated *magna cum laude* from the University of Minnesota (1924). After a stint of public school teaching in Highmore, S.D., he began his graduate education at the University of Illinois, attaining an M.A. in 1926, and completed it at Harvard University with a Ph.D. in 1931. He gained additional teaching experience at the New Jersey Law School, interrupting his graduate work to do so. After completing his doctorate he began his professional career at Duke University but after only one year joined the faculty at Madison (1932). Here he rose from the rank of instructor to that of full professor and was designated chairman of the department in 1944, serving until 1948. He served in 1948 as President of The Midwest Conference of Political Scientists (now the Midwest Political Science Association).

During his long tenure at Wisconsin, Llewellyn taught, at one time or another, nearly every course in the curriculum but the center of his scholarly interest was international law. With a few interruptions he taught the courses in this subject offered by the department throughout his years of service. His *Documentary Textbook in International Law* (1940) was for years one of the standard works in this field. After World War II, he became deeply interested in the political aspects of international relations and together with a distinguished professor of geography (Richard Hartshorne) completely reorganized the basic courses in this field offered by the department. The new approach focused on the nation-state as a going concern, the relations between the internal and external politics of nations, and the development of institutions for mediating interstate conflicts, combining in each phase the unique insights of geography and political science.

During the New Deal era, Llewellyn served in one of the main sources of national agricultural policy, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and brought back to

the campus his enthusiasm for rural America and its local governmental institutions. His most important public service was his work during and after World War II in the State Department helping to prepare the groundwork for a new international institution and at the conference in San Francisco (1945) at which the Charter for the United Nations was prepared. His strong support for the U.N. continued throughout his active life. He served on annual state and local commissions providing grassroots support for and understanding of the U.N. and was director for several summers of a seminar in New York City for university students on the U.N. and its operations. The students who were privileged to participate regarded the U.N. experience as one of the high points of their education.

The three of us whose signatures appear below were not only long-time departmental colleagues of Llewellyn's but also, earlier, among his many students—one of us as a graduate student and the other two as undergraduates. Like most of his other students, including several who achieved distinguished careers at other universities or in public service, we admired Llewellyn's teaching and were encouraged by it to continue our study of political science. Then, when fortunate enough to be Llewellyn's colleagues, we came to appreciate his fairness, discriminating judgment, and agreeable disposition. Llewellyn's judiciousness was a model of professional behavior, and his warm friendship was cherished by all of us.

Besides his considerable involvement in University affairs, Llewellyn participated in various civic and community organizations. He loved choral singing and was an early and active member of the Philharmonic Chorus of Madison. He is survived by his wife, Gretchen, and two children, David and Heidi.

William H. Young
Leon D. Epstein
Clara Penniman
University of Wisconsin-Madison

John Adams Wettergreen

John Adams Wettergreen, 45, died suddenly of a heart attack after a