

very wide-ranging commitment to serving the special needs of his students, and the leadership which he provided to the citizens of the state of California made him a person to be admired and respected. His example will serve as a constant reminder to his former colleagues and to his many friends both within the halls of academe and beyond that he, indeed, left his world a better place.

His last wish was that the department of political science at USC establish a Political Science Scholarship Fund in his memory.

Carl W. Christol
University of Southern California

Robert Jennings Harris, Jr.

Robert Jennings Harris, Jr., professor emeritus of government and former dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at the University of Virginia, died in Charlottesville on March 13, 1992, at age 84.

Bob Harris was born on October 25, 1907 in Murfreesboro, Tennessee. He received his Bachelor's degree, magna cum laude, from Vanderbilt University; his M.A. degree from the University of Illinois; and his Ph.D. in political science at Princeton University. He was professor and head of the department of political science at Louisiana State University from 1941 to 1954, where one of his students, Hubert H. Humphrey, became a lifelong friend. In 1954, Harris joined the faculty of Vanderbilt University as professor of political science and also as chairman of the department of political science.

On July 1, 1963, Harris became the first dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at the University of Virginia, a new post created the previous September by President Edgar F. Shannon, Jr. Harris served as Dean of the Faculty until July, 1968, at which time he returned to full-time teaching in the department of government and foreign affairs. He retired from the faculty and became professor emeritus in June, 1977. Bob Harris and his wife Dashiell lived in Pavilion IX on the Lawn during his time at the University. He was one of the university's most popular professors among both students and faculty. An article in

the *Cavalier Daily* about him on the occasion of his retirement referred to him as "a veritable Mr. Chips."

Harris was known for his wit and ability to sum up matters in a few well-chosen, often caustic, words. Administrators whose performance did not please him were said to occupy "filled vacancies." His tenure, of course, was not without controversies over tenure, promotion, and curriculum changes. Some will recall a particularly heated controversy over the promotion of a now well-known economist. Dean Harris prevailed in that controversy, as deans usually do. Many also will remember that Dean Harris was less than enthusiastic about President Shannon's actions in dealing with students protesting the Vietnam War. President Shannon prevailed over Mr. Harris in that controversy, as presidents usually do. On still other occasions, Dean Harris's enormous knowledge of Roberts Rules of Order and tenacity enabled him to ensnare the Faculty of Arts and Sciences in unworkable procedural knots, particularly when the faculty was considering curriculum changes that he disapproved.

Harris's students, both undergraduate and graduate, remember him with great fondness. His constitutional law class was a legend and students fought to get in. Students enjoyed talking with him on the lawn in front of Pavilion IX as he walked his little dog. Graduate students remember fondly being on the town with him in New Orleans when the Southern Political Science Association met there. Harris would show them not only a good time at New Orleans nightspots (the jazz at Preservation Hall was probably his favorite spot). On these occasions, he also introduced his students to what often became their first jobs and launched them on their careers. Harris was known to enjoy an occasional glass or two of good Virginia bourbon. Upon having his first drink at a Charlottesville restaurant, following the approval of liquor by the drink, Harris promptly declared that his drink was not "liquor by the drink" but "liquor by the drop."

Robert J. Harris was not only beloved by students. He was a scholar of lasting importance. His

books became landmarks and continue to be cited by scholars. He also assisted Edward S. Corwin, with whom he had studied at Princeton, in writing the authoritative compendium of the History of *The Constitution of the United States of America*. That volume was published in 1953 by the U.S. Government Printing Office as a Senate Document and remains, after several revisions, the official guide to the Constitution. Harris authored *Judicial Power of the United States* and *The Quest for Equality*, the latter his most significant and lasting contribution, published in 1960.

In *The Quest for Equality*, Harris analyzed the framing of Sections 1 and 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. His argument that the Fourteenth Amendment granted to both Congress and the Supreme Court the power to combat racial discrimination was original and controversial at the time, but later became the accepted interpretation. Chief Justice Earl Warren wrote in 1970 that had Harris's interpretation of congressional power been followed by Congress when it passed the various Civil Rights Acts in the 1960s, the Warren Court would have upheld them. Chief Justice Warren quoted Harris's book and his research as pointing the way for future congressional action in the area of civil rights.

Robert J. Harris was respected also by his colleagues in the profession. He was one of the founders and first president of the Southern Political Science Association. He served as the first editor of *The Journal of Politics* from 1939 to 1946, and later as an Associate Editor of the *American Political Science Review*. He frequently contributed to journals and lectured widely to groups both in and out of the profession. He was well known at the university even before coming here in 1963. He often visited his friends Robert H. Gooch, George W. Spicer, and James Hart, and served on the visiting committee for the department's Honors Program. Students in the department were particularly pleased when Harris was chosen not only dean but also as the professor to succeed their beloved

George Spicer as the College's constitutional law professor.

Bob Harris was one of the University of Virginia's great characters. He combined great charm with wit and wisdom. His kind rarely passes our way. We shall miss him.

Henry J. Abraham
E. Edmond Moomaw
David M. O'Brien
University of Virginia

Richard S. Hartigan

With Dick Hartigan's death due to cancer on December 26, 1991, Loyola University of Chicago lost one of its most valued faculty members. Prevented by illness from teaching during the spring 1991 term, Dick was able to return to the campus for a day during the fall semester in order to join several other faculty in being recognized for 25 years of service at Loyola. The spontaneous standing ovation that continued for several minutes when the Dean recognized Dick before the faculty of the university was an honest expression of the esteem and respect with which he was held. This outpouring of affection and appreciation was repeated again when both former and current students joined university faculty, staff, and administrators at a memorial service which filled the university's church at its Lake Shore Campus.

Dick was born in the Chicago area but went east to Washington, D.C. to study at Georgetown University. He received his Bachelor's degree in 1958. While an undergraduate studying political science and philosophy, Dick took time to participate in intercollegiate debate. The love of argument and skillful eloquence that one would expect of a successful debater were qualities that Dick brought with him into the classroom to the benefit of his many students.

After a brief flirtation with the possibility of a career in law, Dick entered the Ph.D. program at Georgetown and graduated in 1964 with a dissertation which explored the philosophical origins of non-combatant immunity in international law. This initial interest in the normative control of political action, in general, and of political violence, in

particular, is a theme that characterized most of Dick's scholarly work. Each of his three books explored a specific aspect of this general concern. His most recent, *The Future Remembered: Biology and Human Values*, for which he won the Alpha Sigma Nu Award for the outstanding book in the social sciences published during 1989, represented the culmination of a theoretical evolution in Dick's own thinking. Earlier, his scholarship focused primarily upon the western natural law tradition in both its rationalist and revelatory forms. Dick studied with great skill the history of western political thought as he explored such topics as the just war tradition and the codes of medieval chivalry in an effort to understand and, when possible, appropriate those normative controls which were most promising. In the mid-1970s Dick's research program underwent a major change, partly in reaction to what he considered to be the naivete of extreme behavioralism and its discounting of human instinct and partly in disappointment with the historical innocence of certain speculative traditions within western metaphysics. Dick turned to the study of biology and ethology in an effort to discover the normative principles which may be operative within the evolution of human nature itself. This development brought Dick into contact with other like-minded scholars and together they founded the Association for Politics and the Life Sciences.

After three years on the faculty of the College of St. Thomas in St. Paul, Dick came to Loyola in the fall of 1966. He immediately became involved in the life of the university and served on a number of its most important committees. In particular, he was the founder and continuing director of the Frank M. Covey, Jr. Loyola Lecture Series in Political Analysis. Under Dick's direction the lecture series has published eight volumes and is well established as an important program for contemporary political theory.

Dick was a master teacher whose students responded enthusiastically to his enthusiasm, wit, and love of learning. He was particularly proud of having been selected as "Teacher of the Year" by students in the uni-

versity's Honors Program.

Dick is survived by his wife, Nancy, four children, and one grandchild. In his honor Loyola University has established the Richard S. Hartigan Memorial Fund. Contributions may be sent to the Development Office, Loyola University of Chicago, 820 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, IL 60611.

James L. Wiser
Loyola University of Chicago

Miriam K. Mills

Miriam K. Mills, professor of public administration at the New Jersey Institute of Technology, died of colon cancer on March 13, 1992.

Miriam Mills was born May 22, 1938 in Leipzig, Germany. She and her family were on the last train that left Berlin for France on August 31, 1939 before the start of World War II. She spent the war in England as a child, and left to the United States in 1945. She graduated from City College of New York trained as a health-care professional. She then worked as an administrator for hospitals in New Jersey. At age 40, she returned to school and received masters and doctoral degrees in public administration from New York University.

She was a professor at NJIT until her death. On March 12, 1992, the trustees of NJIT promoted her to an endowed professorship in recognition of her teaching, publications, and her service to the university, her profession, and the international community. The professorship was named the Miriam K. Mills Endowed Chair in Public Management.

She was the author and editor of many books in the fields of dispute resolution, health-care policy, decision-aiding software, and developing nations. Her most recent books were *Public Policy, Public Administration, and the People's Republic of China* (Greenwood Press, 1992), *Developing Nations and Super-Optimum Policy Analysis* (Nelson Hall Publishers, 1992), *Health Insurance and Public Policy* (Greenwood Press, 1992), and *Systematic Analysis in Dispute Resolution* (Quorum Books, 1991). Most of her 17 published books were written