

*Government*, Clinton Rossiter's *The American Presidency*, and Robert Dahl's *A Preface to Democratic Theory*.

Jerry was a prominent Catholic layman. As the first Catholic ever appointed to the Chicago faculty, he was a welcome adviser for Catholic students. He was widely recognized as a spokesman for Liberal Catholicism; he was an early leader in the ecumenical movement and active in liturgical reform. His views were expressed in *Catholic Viewpoint on Church and State* (1960). His other books included *Federal Water Power Legislation* (1926), *Schools and City Government* (1938), and *Civil-Military Relations in America* (1948).

Soon after coming to Chicago Jerry was introduced to Chicago politics by Charles E. Merriam, then on his way out of the Republican Party dominated by William Hale Thompson. Jerry became a perennial adviser in local Democratic politics. He was one of the three plaintiffs in the lawsuit that became famous as *Colegrove v. Green*. His last hurrah in Chicago politics was an ill-fated effort, along with two other Chicago political scientists (dubbed by the *Chicago Tribune* as "the three blind mice of the Midway") to prove that the press had unfairly accused Mayor Daley of stealing the 1960 Illinois vote for John F. Kennedy.

Upon retirement at Chicago in 1961, Jerry moved to California, where he organized and for four years directed an honors program in arts and science at the University of Santa Clara. Jerry never married, but he had a nationwide surrogate family of former students, colleagues, and friends. Whether in Chicago, at his lake place in Michigan, or at Santa Clara, Jerry's home was always open to them. They will treasure the memory of his great kindness, his warm interest, his booming laugh, and his unflinching good humor, and will be thankful for their good fortune in having known him.

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### Herbert J. Storing

Herbert J. Storing died suddenly on September 9, 1977. He had just assumed his new responsibilities at the University of Virginia as Robert Kent Gooch professor of government and as director of the Study of the Presidency at the White Burkett Miller Center of Public Affairs. He was 49 years old.

As a political scientist, Storing left a double legacy: a body of writings, and a body of students in whose training at the University of Chicago he had figured large. In each case the legacy bears witness to his genuine distinction.

Storing's writings are much like the man himself: powerful, lucid, direct. Much of the peculiar rhetorical power of his unadorned prose is drawn less from his art than from the integrity and independence of his mind. He had developed to a high degree the ability to enter into another's position—to see it whole, to

respect its reasons, and to judge it fearlessly. He left behind a string of essays (almost every one a pearl of its kind) that testify to these moral and intellectual virtues. This is especially evident in those essays where Storing dealt with positions that he considered seriously deficient or flawed. Storing's examination was patient, tenacious, and tough, but the severity of his scrutiny bespoke the seriousness with which he took another man's reasons. It was the mark of this generous and honorable scholar that he made the best possible case for a position before finding fault with it, indeed at times making a more coherent case than its proponents had managed on their own. In their quiet, understated way, these essays provide an education in civility.

Storing was a member of the department of political science at the University of Chicago for 21 years. No one there, it may safely be said, surpassed him in liberality. He had many takers. He gave of himself without stint—in the classroom, in his comments on papers and dissertations, in the extracurricular public law seminar he conducted at home, in his critiques of classes taught by student teachers, in the large correspondence he maintained with and on behalf of graduates. He thought of himself as a "faculty friend"—neither a buddy nor a remote presence, a senior man who would guide, support, prod, correct, and encourage younger men and women to find their own way and to achieve mastery. A student has spoken of his classroom as "a special place. There was fellowship and energy, a formality infused with warmth, lessons of thoughtfulness and character." It could not be put any better. Out of such classes has come a generation of teachers, suffused with Storing's own "rational and manly passion" and with his understanding love for the principles of the American regime.

That, I venture to suggest, may be the more enduring legacy. His essays, to be sure, will continue to be read and admired for what they are: models of clarity, integrity, and judgment. And his magnum opus, *The Complete Anti-Federalist*, must take its place as a monument of American historical scholarship and political interpretation. Yet our regard for these fine productions is diminished somewhat by the cruel awareness that Storing was struck down at the peak of his powers, when even greater things were in the offing. He had finished his work on the American Founding and was about to devote his capacious thought and energy to a study of the Presidency. It was an especially congenial subject for him; the profession and the nation are so much more the losers.

Storing was a large and complex man—full of spirit and vitality, fiercely competitive in sports, yet generous, utterly unassuming, and finding simple delight in friendship and family. There was much about him that called to mind that "seriously cheerful" country Cato whom Franklin immortalized: "It was not an exquisite Form of Person, or Grandeur of Dress that struck us with Admiration. I believe long Habits of Virtue have a sensible Effect on the Coun-

tenance: There was something in the Air of his Face that manifested the true Greatness of his Mind. . . . His Aspect is sweetened with Humanity and Benevolence, and at the same Time emboldened with Resolution, equally free from a diffident Bashfulness and an unbecoming Assurance. The Consciousness of his own innate Worth and unshaken Integrity renders him calm and undaunted in the Presence of the most Great and Powerful, and upon the most extraordinary Occasions. . . . He always speaks the Thing he means, which he is never afraid or ashamed to do, because he knows he always means well; and therefore is never obliged to blush and feel the Confusion of finding himself detected in the Meanness of a Falshood." The language of DuBois that Storing once adapted to characterize some noteworthy black political thinkers fits him no less: he was a teacher of all who aspire to wed with Truth and dwell above the Veil.

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### H. H. Wilson

H. Hubert Wilson, Professor of Politics at Princeton University until his retirement last Spring, died suddenly at his home this past August.

Professor Wilson was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1909. During his years at Springfield College he was an active athlete, and for several years after his graduation (in 1933) he coached several sports at preparatory schools in New England. He then enrolled at Clark University where he took a Master's degree in 1939. While at Clark two of his professors made a profound impression on him that changed his life. He remained fond of athletics, but he now became concerned with social issues. After a stint in the Washington wartime bureaucracy and three years as a naval officer, he enrolled in the political science department at the University of Wisconsin and got his doctorate there in 1947. That same year he came to Princeton where he taught the next 30 years, becoming Professor Emeritus in June of 1977.

Professor Wilson carved an extraordinary niche for himself—as teacher, scholar, critic, skeptic, and caring friend to hundreds of students, colleagues, and political activists. A man of integrity, he had scant tolerance for pretense, and he could be abrupt in dealing with anyone he suspected of hypocrisy. A person with deep concerns about inequality, arbitrary power, and injustice, he nevertheless was no ideologue. He wore no organizational collar—he was too independent and too suspicious of power to follow any party line. Indeed he was delighted when he won a substantial sum in an out-of-court settlement of his libel suit against a conservative columnist who alleged that Wilson was a Communist fellow traveler.

For many years Wilson taught two undergraduate courses that always drew large enroll-

ments. One of the courses, called "Political Power in the United States," was a penetrating critique of the use and abuse of governmental and corporate power. The other course, "The Politics of Civil Liberties," dealt with one of the passions of his life—the right to dissent. Inevitably anyone pursuing genuine freedom of expression will get into trouble because proposing civil liberties for unpopular people arouses animosity. Thus when he spoke up himself and brought controversial speakers to his courses, Wilson became a target for attacks. Among his antagonists was the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the redoubtable J. Edgar Hoover. Hoover did his best to punish Wilson for his temerity and used many of the tricks we recognize now as having the FBI trademark on them. Hoover never succeeded in getting Wilson banished from Princeton. Ironically, however, Wilson may have done more to the reputation of Hoover than the reverse. Wilson wrote an influential article about the FBI in 1970, asking for serious analysis of the FBI's role. As an outgrowth of that article, a two-day scholarly conference on the agency was held in Princeton in 1971. From that Conference came a book that foretold what later became public knowledge about the activities of the Bureau. In fact instead of being an exaggerated picture of the FBI, as many claimed, subsequent evidence showed the conference's version of the role of the Bureau was an understatement.

Quite apart from J. Edgar Hoover, however, Wilson took positions that were bound to lead to his estrangement from prevailing opinion. He was an outspoken critic of all the manifestations of McCarthyism, and he became a founder of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee whose original purpose was the defense of the victims of McCarthyism. He also said blunt things about racism *before* that cause won an intermittent popularity. He researched the role of the military-corporate complex, and he opposed the Vietnam War in his characteristic way—by digging up and presenting evidence of what was going on. To him, these problems were paramount, and although he was assiduous in his research and never made charges he could not back up with evidence, he was nonetheless unconventional in his research and writing.

Wilson wrote two books, collaborated on two others and wrote a large number of articles, among them many signed editorials in *The Nation*. His books reflected his concern with the uses of political authority. His *Congress: Corruption and Compromise*, published in 1950 was, like so many things he did, decades ahead of others in identifying a problem. He saw and illustrated nearly 30 years ago things that only in the last few years have become increasingly obvious about the corruption in Congress. His second major study was titled *Pressure Group: The Campaign for Commercial Television in Britain*. Characteristically he revealed more than the secrecy-mad British politicians could tolerate, and he was accordingly denounced in the House of Lords. None of his critics denied the truth of what Wilson wrote; rather they