

Professor Howerton was a long-time member of both the American Political Science Association and the Southern Political Science Association and an active participant in their activities.

As one who was his student, colleague and lifelong friend, I was especially aware of his qualities. But all who knew him appreciated his honesty, his forthrightness, his devotion to high principles. To all he was a symbol of integrity, a voice never afraid to speak for the right cause. Our profession is indeed the poorer for his loss.

Charles N. Fortenberry  
Auburn University

### Clifford L. Kaufman

Clifford L. Kaufman, Associate Professor of Political Science at Wayne State University, died July 9, 1977 at the Stanford Medical Center. He was 36 years old. Cliff was a graduate of Reed College and received his doctorate from the University of Oregon in 1966. Prior to joining the faculty at Wayne State University in 1972, he had been an Assistant Professor at the University of Pennsylvania (1966-72). He had also been Visiting Professor of Political Science at the Federal University of Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Brazil (1967-68); Research Professor at the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil (1968, 1969), and Visiting Researcher at the Latin American School of Sociology, Santiago, Chile (1965) and at the Institute of Social Research, University of Mexico (1964). Shortly before he became ill, he was selected for a Faculty Fellowship by the National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration and was to spend the 1977-78 academic year with a governmental agency in Washington, D.C.

Cliff was a scholar of broad interests, whose range of expertise spanned Latin American Politics, Urban Affairs, Public Administration and Public Policy. He authored or co-authored articles appearing in various edited books and professional journals including the *Urban Affairs Quarterly*, the *American Politics Quarterly*, the *American Political Science Review*, the *Journal of Comparative Administration*, *Comparative Political Studies*, and *Administration and Society*. His latest co-authored article will be published posthumously in the *Journal of Politics*. Cliff was active in a number of professional organizations and a frequent participant at professional meetings, presenting numerous papers, chairing panels, and serving as a discussant. He was also civic minded, contributing of his time and talent to New Detroit, Inc. and serving as a member of the Citizens Advisory Committee to the Detroit Election Commission.

Cliff's impressive credentials give only scant indication of the depth and breadth of his intellectual abilities. He was, above all, a theoretician. In the best academic tradition he had the ability to impose intellectual order on what often seemed a disparate collection of facts to

his colleagues and students. His wide reading and ability to integrate studies, findings, and

theories made him a superb critic and, occasionally, a source of terror to graduate students taking oral examinations. Through his incisive questions and thoughtful commentary, he enlivened our lives and taught us much.

Cliff was a warm and gentle person, whose good humor and hearty laughter brought joy to his many friends. He delighted in conversing about any number of subjects, always anxious to learn as well as to inform. As many of his friends know well, Cliff found the telephone a particularly congenial instrument of communication. A ten-minute call late at night often turned into an hour and a half of delightful conversation. It will be a long time before a late call does not prompt the thought that it is Cliff calling to exchange some friendly banter and gossip, to bring alive some intellectual point, or to lend a sympathetic ear on some personal matter.

Cliff's death prematurely cut off a promising career and was a great loss to the profession. Many of us have lost a warm and valued friend. Even in the last days of his cruel illness, his courage, optimism and good humor were a source of inspiration and solace to all who talked with him. He was an extraordinary person and is sorely missed.

Charles D. Elder  
Bryan D. Jones  
Charles J. Parrish  
Jorge I. Tapia-Videla  
Wayne State University

### Jerome G. Kerwin

Jerome G. Kerwin, a member of the Department of Political Science at the University of Chicago for almost 40 years, died on August 19, 1977 in California.

Jerry was born in Albany, New York, in 1896. He graduated from Dartmouth in 1919 and received his Ph.D. from Columbia in 1926. He was an instructor at Dartmouth for two years before moving to Chicago in 1923. After his first few years at Chicago he was tempted by an offer to return to Dartmouth, but a petition signed by 600 Chicago students, many of whom had come to know him as adviser to the Politics Club, persuaded him to remain.

Jerry's teaching fields were political theory and constitutional law, and he had major responsibility for the political science undergraduate program. In 1932 he joined with an economist, Harry Gideonse, and a sociologist, Louis Wirth, in writing the syllabus for and teaching the first integrated social science course for undergraduates.

In addition to his teaching, Jerry served for six years as dean of students and for ten years as chairman of the Walgreen Foundation. In this capacity he was responsible for a distinguished series of Walgreen Lectures, many of which were published, including Alexander Meiklejohn's *Free Speech and Its Relation to Self-*

*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.

C. Herman Pritchett  
University of California, Santa Barbara

### 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-