

In Memoriam

control. The subject is, therefore, one of the greatest in modern politics. To manage pressures is to govern; to let pressures run wild is to abdicate. (Politics, Pressures, and the Tariff, 1935, pp. 292-293.)

The classical definition of democracy left a great, unexplored, undiscovered breach in the theory of modern government, the zone between the sovereign people and the government which is the habitat of the parties. The parties occupy a blind spot in the theory of democracy . . . The only way to discover the parties is to revise the definition of democracy. (Party Government, 1940, p. 15.)

One implication of public opinion studies ought to be resisted by all friends of freedom and democracy; the implication that democracy is a failure because the people are too ignorant to answer intelligently all the questions asked by the pollsters. This is a professorial invention for imposing professorial standards on the political system and deserves to be treated with extreme suspicion. Only a pedagogue would suppose that the people must pass some kind of examination to qualify for participation in a democracy. Who, after all, are these self-appointed censors who assume that they are in a position to flunk the whole human race? Their attitude would be less presumptuous if they could come up with a list of things that people must know. Who can say what the man on the street must know about public affairs? The whole theory of knowledge underlying these assumptions is pedantic. Democracy was made for the people, not the people for democracy. Democracy is something for ordinary people, a political system designed to be sensitive to the needs of ordinary people regardless of whether or not the pedants approve of them. (The Semisovereign People, 1960, p. 135.)

What is government? From the outside it looks like a security system based on the marriage of land and people. From the inside, it looks like and attempts to create a community. A government is like an oyster, hard on the outside and soft on the inside, and the outside and inside are utterly dependent on each other. . . . The greatest miscalculations we make are about democracy itself, the illusion that we might have democracy without government. The pools of quiet that grew up within the communities in the shelters have been the nurseries of democracy. Because there were many governments, there were many sources, but the hard knot of the subject is that

democracy is a government in the fullest sense of the word and the cause of government is also the cause of democracy. People who do not know what government is are not likely to know what democracy is either, for democracy is only what the soft inside of the oyster looks like. (Two Hundred Million Americans in Search of a Government, 1969, pp. 24; 38.)

E. E. Schattschneider was a presence in his profession as political scientist and teacher. He had a loyalty and a style that made him an exemplar to many. He is survived by his wife, Florence, of Old Saybrook, Connecticut and by his son Frank Schattschneider of Princeton, New Jersey.

Fred I. Greenstein
Clement E. Vose
Wesleyan University

Louis W. H. Johnston

Louis W. H. Johnston, Professor of Political Science at the University of Pittsburgh died at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on May 21, 1971. He is survived by his wife Mary McConahey Johnston, a daughter, Mary S. Johnston, and a son, Alexander M. Johnston.

He received his academic training at the University of Pittsburgh and Yale University. His interests were in political theory and American government.

During the forty years in which he was a member of the faculty of the University he established a reputation for influential teaching and effective participation in faculty affairs. He served as Vice President of the University Senate and chairman of Senate standing committees. He was secretary of the local chapter of Phi Beta Kappa.

Both his colleagues and his students will miss the sharpness of his wit and the wisdom of his judgments.

William J. Keefe
University of Pittsburgh

Harvey Walker

On May 22, 1971, Harvey Walker, Professor Emeritus of the Department of Political Science of The Ohio State University and former Secretary-Treasurer (1942-50) and Council member (1939-41) of the American Political Science Association