

zest for ideas, his vibrant sense of humor, the rigor of his standards, and his interest in their intellectual development, but they will perhaps most sharply recall the vigor and wide range of his mind. He wrote little but read as widely as any political scientist I have known.

Robert E. Keohane's main interests lay in historical aspects of politics and in political theory, yet he read extensively in contemporary political science as well as in the classics. On his desk when he died were Daniel Bell's *The Coming of Post-Industrial Society* and Albert Somit's *Political Science and the Study of the Future*, alongside Hume's *Treatise on Human Nature*, George Wilson Pierson's *Toqueville in America*, and Frank E. Manuel's study, *The Prophets of Paris*.

Professor Keohane's interest in integrating history, political theory and contemporary approaches to politics may have been stimulated by his graduate work at Berkeley and Chicago in the late 1920's and early 1930's. His dedication to coherent undergraduate education was expressed and developed, however, during his membership in the faculty of the College of the University of Chicago during the 1940's, as well as in his work as faculty member and later Dean of Shimer College until his retirement in 1973. Believing that, as Richard Southern has put it, "Men learn, after all, by being puzzled and excited, not by being told," he played a key role in developing the social sciences sequence at Chicago, and in particular by giving editorial direction to *The People Shall Judge*, a two-volume collection of source material in American history, politics, and political theory. His credo as a teacher is well expressed by the following passage, which he often quoted, written by F. Champion Ward for the preface to that volume:

"If citizens are to be free, they must be their own judges. If they are to judge well, they must be wise. Citizens may be born free; they are not born wise. Therefore the business of liberal education in a democracy is to make free men wise."

In his professional work, Robert E. Keohane was a vital and creative practitioner of that difficult normative task.

Robert O. Keohane  
Stanford University

### Richard James Landry

Richard James Landry, who taught political philosophy in the Department of Politics at the University of Massachusetts at Boston, and who formerly taught at Case Western Reserve University and Cornell University, died on November 3, 1973. He leaves his wife, Hedy Aberlin Landry, and three young daughters. His courage and his uncompromising concern for teaching were shown by his desire, even after he had become gravely ill, to continue with his teaching. During the first few weeks of the 1973 fall semester he gallantly carried on two classes.

He was born in Massachusetts on June 26, 1935. His undergraduate education was begun at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where for two years he majored in geochemistry, and concluded at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, where he majored in Government and graduated *summa cum laude* in 1961. In between his two periods of undergraduate education he spent several years in the Air Force. His graduate work was done at the University of Chicago and Cornell University. At the former university, he was a student of Leo Strauss, and at the latter he worked under Allan Bloom; he wrote his doctoral dissertation on the political thought of Hsün-Tzu. He was a recipient of numerous awards, including a Woodrow Wilson fellowship.

He made a distinctive contribution in the teaching of political philosophy. The breadth of his knowledge was impressive, especially for one so young. His specialty was Chinese political theory and he read classical Chinese, in addition to knowing written vernacular Chinese and spoken Mandarin. He was also thoroughly versed in Western political theory, both ancient and modern, and had written his Master's Thesis in the field of American theory — on the political thought of Henry Adams. Beyond this he was seriously interested in, and taught a course in, the government and politics of China. His erudition, however, did not separate him from his students; he was unusually effective as a teacher. In the classroom he brought together two qualities that do not always readily go together: thorough scholarly rectitude and great popular appeal. His demands on his classes were as uncompromising as his demands as a scholar on himself, yet his courses were always filled with admiring and appreciative students.

The loss his death means for the University of Massachusetts is irreparable.

Glenn Tinder  
University of Massachusetts at Boston

### John T. Salter

John Thomas Salter died on November 1, 1973, in a nursing home near Oberlin, Ohio. He had returned to Oberlin on his retirement in 1968, after thirty-eight years of service to the University of Wisconsin.

Born in Three Oaks, Michigan, January 17, 1898, he was educated in the Three Oaks High School; Oberlin College, where he earned his A.B. *magna cum laude* in 1921; and the University of Pennsylvania, which granted him the Ph.D. in 1928. In 1921 he married Katherine Shepard Hayden, a lady of intellectual independence and a poet, who survives him. Coming to Madison in 1930 after teaching service at Pennsylvania, Ursinus College, and the University of Oklahoma (where he edited the *Oklahoma Municipal Review*), he began the work for which he is best known.

Salter specialized in the study of little and big practicing politicians, and in encouraging his students to enter political life. His book, *Boss Rule: Portraits in City Politics* (1935) stood