

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

alongside the work of Harold F. Gosnell as among the few scholarly studies made between the era of the Muckrakers and modern studies of urban politics which focused on the conditions producing urban political machines and their consequences for urban politics. His later edited work, *Public Men* (1946), assembled a number of studies of the interplay of personalities and institutions at various levels of government. His other books, *The American Politician* (edited, 1938), *The Pattern of Politics: The Folkways of a Democratic People* (1940), and *The People's Choice: Philadelphia's William S. Vare* (1971), were variations on these themes.

As teacher, Salter's strength lay in encouraging young men and women to enter public life, and in illustrating how to begin. Major and minor figures in Wisconsin politics appeared gladly before his classes, after which students wrote essays: "Why did this person enter politics?" "How did he begin?" "As politician, what activities made up his days?" "What part did his personality play?" "What was his role in, and attitude towards, organization?" The professor cared little for grades; but legislators, administrators, and judges have testified through the years to the influence on their careers of Salter's work.

Not all his activity was at the Wisconsin base. He enjoyed stints of teaching at Rockford College and Stanford University. During World War II he was a historian in the War Department and later in the War Assets Administration. After the war there were short terms of service at the University of the Philippines, and as Smith-Mundt Professor at National Chengchi and National Taiwan Universities. Abroad as at home he regarded his principal mission and achievement as the encouragement of ordinary people to understand and to participate fully in their political processes.

Surviving him are his wife, a brother, three daughters and two sons, seventeen grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Llewellyn Pfankuchen
University of Wisconsin, Madison

Leo Strauss I.

After years of oppressive illnesses and frailty, Leo Strauss, Scott Buchanan Distinguished Scholar-in-Residence at St. John's College, died gently in his sleep on October 18, 1973, in Annapolis, Maryland. With his writing proceeding at an undiminished pace, and in the midst of eager preparations for two new public lectures, he died as he wished, and as he would have been amused to remark, "with his boots on."

Mr. Strauss was born in Kirchhain, Hessen, Germany, on September 20, 1899. He studied at a number of German universities, but chiefly at Marburg and Hamburg, and from the latter received his doctorate in 1921. He spent much of the Weimar years working as a research assistant at the Academy of Jewish Research in Berlin. In 1932, a Rockefeller Foundation

fellowship provided him with a year's study in France and, then, opportunely made possible his safe resettlement with his wife and son in England, where he remained until 1938 when he migrated to the United States. It was only then, with his appointment to the Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science of the New School for Social Research, that he began the teaching career that was so central a part of his scholarly achievement.

In 1949, Mr. Strauss accepted an appointment at the University of Chicago and there, during the fine postwar years, contributed powerfully to the many currents in the profession that have flowed vigorously in the Chicago department. In 1959, he became the Robert Maynard Hutchins Distinguished Service Professor of Political Science and retained this chair emeritus until the time of his death. During his Chicago years, Mr. Strauss also was a visiting professor at various universities, among them the University of California at Berkeley and Hebrew University, and was during 1960-61 a Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences. After his retirement at Chicago in 1968, he taught at Claremont Men's College until 1969, when he moved to St. John's College where he remained until his death. During these last years, his scholarly work was generously supported by a grant from the Earhart Foundation.

It is yielding to a good habit, in writing this remembrance, to follow Mr. Strauss' lead, that is, by taking a leaf from an essay he wrote on the occasion of the death of his colleague Kurt Riezler. He observed that, because Riezler was both a thinker and a man of action, to pay him tribute one would have not only to analyze his thought but also "to describe him in action, and to bring to light the man himself." Now Leo Strauss was not in any ordinary sense a man of action; yet in him the life of thought became a kind of life of action. His philosophic quest so informed the whole man that his life acquired a special and instructive charm that makes it necessary in this case also "to describe him in action, and to bring to light the man himself."

In his tribute, Mr. Strauss claimed to be inadequate to the necessary task. How much more is that the case here. But something may be attempted.

To describe Leo Strauss in action is to describe him in class, in his office, in the corridors, in his home, among students and friends, enjoying good talk on all manner of things, learned and very much otherwise, but always especially conversing on political things, listening attentively, and talking with vigor, grace, humor, plainness, and clarity. He had a robust appetite for the contemplation of politics, followed closely the great political events of his lifetime, and considered closely the great political figures. He enjoyed history and biography, and those books that he found fullest of political life he read over and over. No matter how abstract or abstruse the subject, he would always bring the discussion back to the massive,