

and of being the driving, and sustaining, force for the S and H Lecture Series at the University. In short, his career as a political scientist consisted of service — to his students, to his colleagues, to his University, and to his community.

What is remarkable about Phil's career was his determination to remain intellectually active, after one retirement, by demanding of himself service to the most critical audience he could find — the university student of the 60's and 70's. His teaching was characterized by meticulous preparation, respect for subject matter and respect for his students. His reading was current and its breadth impressive — and his students were its beneficiaries.

On a more personal level it might be said that Phil continued to be a teacher even after being stricken, for he taught all who visited him during his long fight with cancer how to cope in the face of manifest adversity, and how, finally, to die. Surely a not unimportant lesson.

We will miss him for his character, as Frank Dobie would say, was "cut from the old rock."

Rudolph Gomez  
The University of Texas at El Paso

### W. Brooke Graves

On September 3, 1973, W. Brooke Graves, one of the great gentleman-scholars of our time, died after a prolonged illness that defied the ministrations of his devoted wife, Hazel, and the hopes and prayers of his innumerable friends and admirers. A scholar of preeminent, and unchallenged, stature in the areas of state government and public administration, Brooke was distinguished also for an inviolable integrity, an abiding compassion, and a sense of humor that sometimes belied his mien. Few men ever elicited more respect, and affection, from peers and pupils alike than did Brooke Graves.

Born on May 4, 1899, in Charlottesville, Virginia, Brooke Graves was lured north for his higher education. After receiving a B.A. from Cornell University in 1921, he pursued his graduate studies at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was awarded an M.A. in 1923 and a Ph.D. in 1936. From 1925 to 1941 he served as Professor of Political Science and chairman of the Department of Political Science at Temple University. For the next five years he was employed by the U.S. Civil Service Commission as a director of recruiting activities in the Third Region.

In 1946 Dr. Graves was appointed Chief of the State Law Section in the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress. Four years later he was classified as Specialist in American Government and Public Administration. He then assumed the post of Research Counsel before being named, in 1951, Chief of the Government Division in LRS. Following a general reorganization of the Service, he was assigned, in 1957, to the Senior Specialist Division. Here, as always, he served with distinction until his retirement on May 31, 1969.

Before and during his many and fruitful years as a Federal official, Dr. Graves also made his mark in various groves of academe. He taught, for varying periods and often at unconscionable hours, at Bryn Mawr College, Cornell University, The University of Pennsylvania, Temple University, the University of Alaska, and The American University (where he was Adjunct Professor of Political Science from 1949 until afflicted with the illness that was to take his life). He also managed, somehow, to lend his expertise to both theoretical and practical politicians. Among his many significant services were those rendered as research consultant to the Joint Legislative Committee on Finance of Pennsylvania in 1933, as chairman of the Philadelphia Conference on Government from 1933 to 1935, as chairman of the Pennsylvania Commission for Constitutional Revision from 1934 to 1935, as a member of the Research and Information Committee of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin from 1937 to 1945, etc. etc.

Testimonials to the high repute accorded him by his peers have been many and varied. To name a few, he served as President of the Pennsylvania Political Science and Public Administration Association from 1939 to 1941, was a member of the Editorial Board of the *American Political Science Review* from 1940 to 1942, and was chairman of the Program Committee of the American Political Science Association in 1942. From 1953 to 1959 he edited the American Commonwealth Series.

A prolific writer, Dr. Graves contributed scores of articles and reviews to professional journals, and produced, among other definitive books, *American Intergovernmental Relations* and *American State Government*, the latter undergoing repeated editions in response to continuing demand. He was known in both professional and social circles — and the acknowledgment constitutes part of his legacy — as "Mr. State Government."

Brooke Graves left enduring monuments: he was first among his peers as a scholar, and was a civilized man without reproach.

William R. Tansill  
and Harold C. Relyea  
The Library of Congress

### Robert E. Keohane

It is unusual for a son to write the obituary of his father. Yet when they practiced the same profession, and the son was the father's student, who could be better qualified?

We political scientists often regard someone's published works as the sole measure of his achievement, relegating the teacher to anonymity except to his students and a few close colleagues. As a general rule, this attitude may be defensible: without scholarship, teaching can easily become an excuse for intellectual inertia or shoddiness of thought. Not so for Robert E. Keohane, Dean Emeritus of Shimer College, who died on January 9, 1974, at the age of 70. His students will remember Dean Keohane's

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