

## People In Political Science

Nashville. He served with distinction as a combat infantryman in Europe during World War II, winning a Bronze Star for heroism. A graduate of Amherst College and the University of Chicago, he taught at the University of Hawaii and Michigan State University, then moved to Kenyon College where he built a department of political science widely acclaimed as the best at Kenyon.

A life member of the APSA, Horwitz was elected to the Executive Council and also served on the Departmental Services Committee and Finance Committee. In 1969-70 he helped organize the Conference on Democratic Politics, an organization working within the APSA to resist attempts to politicize it and to preserve the traditions of liberal education upon which our profession depends. Bob Horwitz worked tirelessly to broaden the profession and to ensure a place for the diversity provided by political philosophy. In 1974 he was instrumental in the creation of the Leo Strauss Dissertation Award, then followed through by raising the endowment for it.

From the beginning of his career, Bob Horwitz dissented from the reigning orthodoxies of the profession and was a leader of the "loyal opposition," this at a time when behavioralism had few critics. His earnest and searching consideration of Lasswell, part of Horwitz's attempt to engage his contemporaries in serious debate and dialogue, won the praise of Lasswell himself and taught him to think more deeply about his own work. In these ways and others, he was a leader in the movement to recover the tradition of political science, to teach the classics that comprise its heritage, and to question its modern manifestations.

Robert Horwitz's scholarship ranged from practical politics to political philosophy. He carried out empirical research on patterns of land tenure in Hawaii and on Hawaiian land policy for Hawaii's Legislative Reference Bureau and wrote about public policy issues like reapportionment as well as about citizen virtue and the moral foundations of the American regime. For well over a decade the educational thought of John Locke was his almost exclusive concern. At the time

of his death, he was working on a new text and translation of an untitled manuscript by Locke soon to be published as *Locke's Questions Concerning the Law of Nature*.

Robert Horwitz was a dedicated master teacher, a man who treated his students seriously and patiently led them to think again and again about their opinions as well as to demand the best of themselves. He put a lifetime of experience into developing an exemplary introductory political science course, "The Quest for Justice," that blends political and literary themes from Sophocles to the present in order to confront students with the fundamental issues of political life and engage them in the study of man's search for justice. In 1981 he established the Kenyon College Summer Institute on Teaching Introductory Political Science to assist both experienced and young instructors concerned with improving introductory courses. The Summer Institute provided over 200 political science professors the opportunity to study Kenyon's introductory political science course and to improve their teaching skills, and "The Quest for Justice" is now taught in over 150 colleges and universities across the country.

Robert Horwitz is survived by his wife of 39 years, Mavis, and by his children, David and Susheila.

To honor his memory the Robert H. Horwitz Memorial Trust has been established and is now accepting contributions. For further information or to make a contribution, please contact Professor Thomas Short, P.O. Box 599, Gambier, OH 43022.

Philip Marcus  
Judith Finn  
Charles E. Butterworth  
Will Morrissey  
Charles Rubin

## Robert N. Kearney

Robert N. Kearney, professor of political science at the Maxwell School, Syracuse University, died on February 26, 1987, after a brief illness. Kearney had taught

at Syracuse University since 1968, and previously at the University of California, Santa Barbara, and Duke University. His graduate work was done at the University of Iowa and the University of California, Los Angeles. His extensive research and publications were primarily on Sri Lanka and South Asian politics. He published four books on Sri Lanka, edited three more, and contributed more than 40 articles to professional journals and edited volumes. At the time of his death Kearney was also director of the National Resource Center for South Asian Studies at Syracuse University, and previously served as director of the Foreign and Comparative Studies Program at Syracuse University, of which he was a founder. He also held positions with many professional organizations, including the American Institute of Indian Studies and the Association for Asian Studies.

Kearney brought an unusually broad perspective to his specific research concerns in Sri Lanka, ranging from comparative political behavior and modernization to political psychology, and consistently related his own research to other countries and regions. His publications constitute a major contribution to the study of South Asian politics, and are written so as to be useful to political scientists with other regional specializations. His enthusiasm and sense of humor were well known among his students and colleagues, as were his often satirical but provocative essays and commentary on academia generally and his discipline and research more specifically. Fortunately many of his contributions will endure through his publications.

Ronald H. McDonald  
Syracuse University