

my major intellectual inspiration. I remember how he frequently welcomed me—a lowly and very confused undergraduate—into his office and invariably could produce something he had written on almost any conceivable topic.

People who knew Campbell remember him as much for his humanity as for his intellectual contributions. In spite of his stature, he was known for his humility, for his incredible kindness and caring, and for his tolerance which he demonstrated in all possible ways. He will be greatly missed.

Burt Perrin
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

William S. Hardenbergh

Bill Hardenbergh died in his 68th year on January 28, 1996, at home. He was Professor Emeritus in the Department of Political Science at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale, Illinois, and served in the department as a popular professor for thirty years. Bill was born on July 10, 1928, in Evanston, Illinois, and earned his B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. at the University of Illinois. He completed his doctoral work in 1954 and taught at the University of Akron until 1960. He then joined the department at SIUC.

Hardenbergh's specialty was comparative politics, with emphasis on the politics of developing areas, South Asia, the Middle East, and Africa. During his career Bill taught at the University of Dacca as a Fulbright Professor and traveled widely and often in East Asia, Africa and the Middle East. In his travels he would touch base with the legions of former graduate students who completed their theses and dissertations under his supervision and are now professors and cabinet ministers around the world.

Bill's contributions to the university and department were enormous. He served as Director of Graduate Studies for many years, contributed to many university committees with his reasoned voice, and served as advisor to a wide variety of foreign student organizations by popular demand, including the university's cricket

club. He was the AAUP president on our campus and served on the Executive Committee of the Illinois Conference of the AAUP for several years.

At the campus memorial service conducted on February 1, 1996, all speakers referred to Bill's dedication to students, his integrity, and his tenacity in representing the basic principles which are the foundation of all academic communities.

Bill Hardenbergh represented the classical values of the teacher scholar; he loved teaching; and he was very good at his profession. He was an eminently fair, humane person who tackled complicated issues with a clear mind and without jargon.

Bill continued to work with his graduate students into retirement. We miss him. A Hardenbergh International Relations Scholarship Fund was established at the SIUC Foundation to honor his legacy.

Manfred Landecker
Southern Illinois University
at Carbondale

James L. McCamy

James L. McCamy, Professor Emeritus of Political Science died on December 14, 1995. He was 89 years old. His wife Julia passed on earlier in the year. He is survived by his sons Colin and Keith.

Jim's career combined teaching, research, and high level government service. He taught at Bennington College from 1934 to 1939 and received his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in 1938. He then joined the federal government, serving first as assistant to Henry Wallace in the Department of Agriculture. He later served in various positions concerned with wartime and postwar foreign economic policy. He took part in the administration of the lend lease program and postwar reconstruction funding in Europe and he was one of the authors of the charter of the International Trade Organization. He served in the occupation administration in Austria. He joined the University of Wisconsin faculty in 1947 and taught here continuously until his retirement in 1971.

Jim's research and teaching interests grew out of his government service. He taught and wrote about public administration and the conduct of American foreign policy throughout his career. In addition, while at Wisconsin, he developed a special interest in science and public policy which was the focus of much of his creative intellectual work at the height of his career. He was the author of three major scholarly works, *The Administration of American Foreign Affairs* (1950), *Science and Public Administration* (1960), and *Conduct of the New Diplomacy* (1964). He also wrote an American government textbook (1957) and two studies of government publicity and publications.

McCamy had passionate convictions about government and public service. His approach to political science reflected the spirit of an age that had more faith than ours in the positive and creative role that government could play in human affairs. Jim was fascinated by the big issues of public policy. He cared about the conduct of government. He wanted it to be well organized and democratically responsive to the concerns of the people. He taught that public service was one of the most honorable of callings and that it required not only competence and responsibility but broad vision and intellectual imagination as well.

He was particularly interested in the problems raised for public policy by scientific advance. He was optimistic about the promise of science but realized that the benefits came with a darker side of risks and problems that required social control. Long before Eisenhower's dramatic farewell address warned of a military-industrial and science complex, Jim was writing about the dilemma of dependence on scientific experts in policy decisions. He knew from experience that such experts had no special insight into public affairs, however much their expertise was necessary in policy making. He thought broadly and creatively about the fundamental issues of nuclear power, medical ethics, and he was one of the pio-

neers of environmental studies at Wisconsin.

McCamy tried to bridge C.P. Snow's two cultures. He was enthusiastic about interdisciplinary studies, particularly when he could work with and learn from scientists. He served on and directed a variety of committees and programs of this type, including the Wisconsin Seminar on Quality of the Environment and the Wisconsin Symposium for Rational Approaches to the Crisis of Modern Society. He was actively involved in mental health programs in the community.

Jim was a fine teacher. He took great interest in his undergraduate courses and shared his central concerns with his students. He did not so much supervise graduate students as stretch their potentials. If sometimes he challenged them beyond their capacities his challenge always raised their professional achievements, and always his students remembered him with great appreciation and a strong measure of devotion.

Jim was temperamental, curious, proud, and sometimes profane. He would not mind us saying this. He liked straight talk, hated cant and hypocrisy. We liked him and respected him. He taught us much and inspired us in different ways to take a more positive, bolder view of the possibilities of public action and scientific discovery in the solution of human problems. He taught us also to be wary of the excesses of political and scientific hyperbole. His was a reasoned and realistic optimism about the prospects both of creativity and control in the progress of our society. His spirit was one that is sorely missed and perhaps much needed today.

Charles W. Anderson
Henry C. Hart
John Steinhart
M. Crawford Young
University of Wisconsin-Madison

Clifford A. L. Rich

Oklahoma State University professor emeritus Clifford Rich died on January 22 of diabetes-induced heart failure in Bishop, California, to which he moved in 1992 to be near his sister, Betty Stanovich. As one of the A & S College's most erudite members, he played a prominent part in Oklahoma A&M's upgrading to a university four decades ago.

Clifford Rich was born on August 26, 1924 in Jamestown, New York, where his father ran a furniture factory that went bust in the depression. The Rich family moved to Pasadena, California, whose excellent school system became a springboard for young Rich's success. He won a scholarship to the University of Southern California, from which he graduated with high honors and a Phi Beta Kappa key. Dismissed from the draft because of poor eyesight and high blood pressure, he went on to the University of California at Berkeley to earn his Ph.D. by the age of 25. His sure command of Italian and French led Dwight Waldo to put him in for Rotary and Ford Foundation fellowships that financed post-doctoral research in Naples, where he was cordially received by the city's leading families, including the Croces and Caninos of academic fame. He married Isabel Canino and returned with her to Los Angeles in 1952 to accept a year's appointment at Southern California. Shortly thereafter, the father of the Oklahoma A & M political science department, Glenn B. Hawkins, searching for the best young professors available, got Rich's name from Eric Bellquist at Berkeley. Rich was enticed to come to Stillwater. After a time his wife and daughter returned to Italy.

In an effort to make A & M's offerings more like those of more eminent institutions, Rich manfully bore an extraordinary teaching load on top of a heavy research agenda he had set for himself. He taught American government, European

politics, Asian politics, international relations, and his favorite subject, international law, which he had absorbed at Berkeley from Hans Kelsen. He published scholarly articles on Italian politics and wrote a European politics textbook widely used in the early sixties. As being beyond question his department's foremost member, he was chosen to become its head in July 1962.

Upon becoming department head, he turned down an invitation to consider occupying the Nimitz Chair in Social and Political Philosophy at the Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1963.

Rich administered his department with flair and aplomb. He instituted a Pi Sigma Alpha chapter, oversaw his department's selection of new quarters and new furniture, and kept close watch on expenses. He ducked what he saw as needlessly embarrassing involvement in the turmoils of the sixties. He stifled efforts to launch a Ph.D. program, of which he thought there were plenty. He encouraged his best students to go elsewhere for their degrees. Many of them reading these words today and knowing his advice had been valuable may remember him now with gratitude and affection. He bore criticism patiently, with amused detachment and regal self-assurance.

After thirteen years as department head, or "king" as he was often playfully called, Rich resumed full-time teaching in comparative politics and international law. Thanks to his willingness to continue in the classroom, much that he knew of Benedetto Croce and Hans Kelsen was relayed to yet another generation of college students. He held fast to his own somber view of politics and of life in general. In his persona he was living disproof of John Donne's famous assertion that "no man is an island, complete unto itself." Rich retired from active teaching in 1984, but remained for several years thereafter a jovial, familiar figure around town.

Bertil L. Hanson
Oklahoma State University