

## Charles M. Hardin

Charles M. Hardin, a political scientist ahead of his time, or at least a different intellectual time zone from most of his colleagues, died June 28 1997, at his daughter's home in San Francisco. Starting out as a specialist in the politics of agriculture, Hardin broadened out not only as a leading constitutional scholar but as a critic who found the Constitution undemocratic and outdated.

Charles Hardin's point of attack was the separation of power, which he believed led to fragmentation of authority and deadlock of action. He argued for replacing the separation of powers between the executive and the legislature with a separation between the government and the opposition. This would call for a stronger party in power and a stronger party in opposition. Thus, he believed in party reorganization as well as constitutional reform. At the same time, he was concerned about excessive presidential power and unaccountability. These views were reflected in two notable volumes: *Presidential Power & Accountability: Toward a New Constitution* (1974) and *Constitutional Reform in America* (1989).

In 1981, carrying these concerns into the public arena, Hardin joined C. Douglas Dillon, Secretary of the Treasury under President Kennedy, Senator Nancy Kassebaum, and former presidential counsel Lloyd Cutler, along with lawyers and scholars of political science and other disciplines, in founding the Committee on the Constitutional System, a group dedicated to analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of that system. He took part in discussions leading to CCS proposals that the president, senators, and representatives be elected jointly every four years, that a power of dissolution be established that would enable the President and Congress to avoid or overcome deadlock, and that the President be empowered to appoint members of Congress to serve in his cabinet without losing their legislative seats. Hardin's only criticism of the CCS recommendations was that they did not go far enough.

Earlier, in the 1970s, Hardin had urged not only constitutional reform but party reorganization and re-

newal. The best way to make the President responsible, he held, was through a vigorous party opposition. By the same token he derided the popular belief in consensus and bipartisanship. Party government, he insisted, would give citizens their due share of both political power and responsibility. The idea of presidential leadership and party government he concluded, "raise the most important secular questions of our time."

Charles Hardin was as easy and forthcoming in manner as he was vigorous in thought. At the University of California, Davis, where he taught many years, he is remembered by colleagues and former students for his kindly ways and spirit. He is survived by his wife, the former Sallie Gibson, a daughter, Julia Hardin Hansen, two grandchildren, and a great grandson.

Thor Swanson

## Fred Warner Neal

Fred Warner Neal, emeritus professor of political science at The Claremont Graduate School, died on November 21, 1996, as a result of injuries he received from being struck by a car.

A nationally renowned expert in the affairs of Russia and the republics of the former Soviet Union and of the Balkans and the republics of the former Yugoslavia, Fred Neal joined the faculty of The Claremont Graduate School in 1957, where he served with distinction until his death. He founded the School's Program in International Relations and served as its chair for many years. He retired from active teaching and was named emeritus professor in 1983.

Born in Northville, Michigan, in 1915, Neal earned his Bachelor's degree from the University of Michigan in 1938. He received his Ph.D. from Michigan in 1955. He also studied at Harvard University as a Niemann Fellow and the Sorbonne in Paris as a Fullbright research fellow.

Neal's interest in Russian affairs can be traced back to his service as a Naval Air Corps Lieutenant in Russia and Siberia from 1943 to 1946. After the war, Neal spent three

years as a consultant on Russian affairs to the U.S. Department of State and as chief of foreign research on Eastern Europe.

After beginning his professional career as a Washington and foreign correspondent for the Wall Street Journal, Neal joined the faculty of the University of Colorado in 1951, and taught at the University of California, Los Angeles, before moving to The Claremont Graduate School. He received many awards during his long career, including fellowships from the Rockefeller Foundation, the Social Science Research Council, and American Philosophical Society. In 1990, Neal became the first American to receive Yugoslavia's highest civilian honor, the Order of the Yugoslav Flag with Golden Wreath.

Author of numerous books and articles on the Soviet Union and international relations, Neal's most notable publications include *Detente or Debacle: Common Sense in U.S.-Soviet Relations* (1979); *A Survey of Detente—Past, Present, Future* (1977); and *Yugoslavia and the New Communism* (1962). Neal also found time to serve as organizer and director of four *Pacem Terris* Convocations of the Center for Study of Democratic Institutions, founder and executive vice president of the American Committee on East-West Accord, and chairman of the Executive Committee on U.S.-Soviet Relations.

A lifelong proponent of peaceful coexistence and a fervent opponent of the Cold War, Neal summed up his personal professional philosophy in his *Who's Who* entry: "I have become convinced of the essential similarity in human motivations and, also, the essential differences in their expression imposed by different cultures; of the oneness of nature; of the unlikeness and, usually, the undesirability of extreme solutions; of the difficulties of one generation imparting values to another; of the honor of patriotism and its moral dangers; and of the incomprehensibility of life as well as the joy of engaging in the struggle to comprehend it."

To honor Neal's memory and to carry forward his legacy, his family and the Claremont school administration have established the Fred Warner Neal Lecture Fund. Contributions may be made to The Clar-