

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*