

system of interest group representation to turn public power to the service of private ends. This argument challenged the central claim of the dominant school of post-war political science—interest group pluralism—that a government more highly responsive to private interests was for that reason also more “democratic.” After nearly thirty years, *Private Power* stands as one of the landmarks in the debate about the democratic character of the post-New Deal American state, alongside the work of Robert Dahl, Theodore Lowi, and David Truman. It is also among the handful of books in American political science that can be considered a permanent contribution to our civic culture.

In 1969 Grant left the University of Chicago and accepted an appointment in the Politics Board at the University of California, Santa Cruz. He intended to focus his scholarly interest on the emerging field of environmental politics, and he was instrumental in founding the Environmental Studies program at UCSC. His administrative abilities were quickly recognized, however, and he became the first executive vice-chancellor of the campus during 1970–71, and acting chancellor during a difficult period of conflict over the Viet Nam War.

While continuing to write and publish at UC Santa Cruz, Grant devoted an increasing amount of his time to activism and advocacy on environmental issues. He remained convinced that regulatory agencies addressing the environment had been effectively captured by private interests, but he also became concerned that countervailing assertions of a national interest were not sufficiently powerful and broad to capture the fundamental values at stake in preserving wilderness from economic development. Returning to the theme of earlier writings attacking the idea of “multiple use” of wilderness areas, Grant devoted himself increasingly to the stringent protection of pristine forests from exploitation of various kinds. While based in Chicago, Grant had played a major role in creating the Cascades National Park that includes

his beloved Stehekin. At Santa Cruz he lent his services as a political scientist and conservationist to organizations devoted to environmental preservation in the Pacific Northwest, and around the world. Grant’s name figures prominently in histories of environmental movements and policies of the past fifty years, and his personal papers, now collected at the University of Washington, will be a valuable resource to scholars studying the formation of environmental policy relating to the North Cascades and Alaska.

Grant retired from the University in 1980, and largely withdrew from involvement in the academy to devote himself more fully to his environmental concerns. In 1992 he wrote, “Since retirement I have continued a fight I began while I was in Berkeley, to preserve the magnificent wildlands of the North Cascades, to which I had retreated after my release from the Navy in 1945. I made my own decision early that someone (and it turned out to be me) *had* to fight to protect that area, the finest in my opinion in the U.S. Well, after 13 years we won two big new wilderness areas, a National Park and two related areas.”

Those who knew Grant remember him as a deeply thoughtful and principled man. He was the kind of teacher whose pointed stories would bring students to see things for themselves, and many of his former students still recall apparently casual conversations with Grant that had a permanent impact on their lives. With colleagues Grant was a lively raconteur, hampered in large groups by his loss of hearing, but always ready in personal conversation to engage new ideas with an open mind and the utmost seriousness. Grant was a rare combination of a committed professional, a true intellectual, and a gracious gentleman; his guidance and example helped many younger political scientists with dissenting ideas find a voice and a career.

Grant McConnell is survived by his wife Jane of Bonny Doon, California, his daughter Ann of Ben Lomond, California, his son Jim

of Los Angeles, and one granddaughter.

Robert Meister
University of California-Santa Cruz

Bob Cowley Riley

Bob Cowley Riley, professor emeritus of political science at Ouachita Baptist University, died February 16, 1994. He is survived by his wife, Claudia, and their daughter, Megan. Bob combined his commitment to the academic study of politics with an extensive record of public service and accomplishment that culminated in a brief tenure as governor of Arkansas in 1975.

Bob was born in Little Rock, Arkansas, September 18, 1924. In December 1941, he left high school to enlist in the United States Marine Corps. He served overseas for twenty-four months. On July 21, 1944, he was wounded in action while leading a rifle squad assault on a Japanese machine gun emplacement on Guam. Left for dead, he recovered to face life with severely impaired vision, battered limbs, and constant pain. He persevered with unflinching energy, enthusiasm, and optimism.

He entered the University of Arkansas in the fall of 1945, earning his B.A. in 1950, his M.A. in 1951, and his Ed.D. in 1957. During these years, he maintained an extraordinarily high level of campus involvement while also serving two terms in the House of Representatives of the Arkansas General Assembly.

He came to Ouachita Baptist College in 1957 as associate professor of history and political science. Under his leadership, political science became a separate department. He developed the curriculum for the departmental major and served as the chair throughout his tenure. Promoted to full professor in 1958, he chaired the division of social sciences from 1960 until 1974.

One of his former students, Jeff Porter, now managing editor of the *Batesville Daily Guard*, recalled Riley as follows: “With his eye patch and the set of his jaw, he looked like John Wayne’s Rooster

Cogburn. His teaching style was like no other. He employed a reader, a student who would read aloud a passage from the textbook. Dr. Riley would then lecture his students on the material. You had to be alert if you sat on the front row in Dr. Riley's class. He tended to gesture by swinging his cane, and more than a few toes were stepped on as Riley paced a little too close to the front-row students. But it didn't matter. The man had a lot of wisdom to impart, and he dispensed that wisdom with a keen—though sometimes off-the-wall—sense of humor.”

Bob was never content merely to teach political science. His passion for politics kept him in the public arena throughout his academic career. He ably served the Arkadelphia community on the board of directors of the chamber of commerce, the city council, as fire commissioner, and as mayor. Long active in Democratic party politics, in 1970, he was elected lieutenant governor of Arkansas. Reelected in 1972, he became governor in January 1975 in the interim following the resignation of Governor Dale Bumpers, who had been elected to the United States Senate, and the inauguration of the new governor, David Pryor.

He then returned to full-time teaching until his fragile health began to fail in 1978. He retired in 1980. That year, the political science department created the Bob Riley Award to recognize an outstanding graduating senior.

For almost a quarter century, Bob charmed and challenged Ouachita students. He transformed his physical disabilities into opportunities for teaching and for closer relationships with his students. In the classroom, as well as on the political stump, he was a legendary raconteur. We remember him with affection and respect for his love of teaching and politics, his patriotism, and his commitment to public service.

Harold F. Bass, Jr.
Daniel R. Grant
Ouachita Baptist University

Charles M. Tidmarch

Charles M. Tidmarch, professor of political science at Union College, died at his home on October 29, 1993, after a long and courageous battle with cancer. He was fifty.

Charley was the very model of what a faculty member can be at a small liberal arts college. He was a dedicated teacher, an active and productive scholar, and a superb citizen, taking leadership roles in his department, college, community, and profession. He managed to play all of these roles with a quiet modesty. Many people who were aware of his contributions in one of these roles were completely unaware of his many contributions in other areas.

He was, above all, a dedicated teacher. He taught courses on congressional politics, party politics, urban politics, the mass media, and public policy making. Although skilled in the classroom, perhaps his greatest skill was supervising independent research—both course papers and the senior thesis that is the centerpiece of a Union College education. He taught his students to be daring and resourceful. He treated them more like colleagues than students, collaborating with some in research projects that were published jointly. He inspired a number of his students to follow his example and become political scientists, and he kept in touch with all of them over the years.

Charley managed to be a very productive scholar. He published some fifteen scholarly articles in some of the leading professional journals in the discipline and presented numerous papers. He did research on congressional elections, legislative committees, roll-call voting, gubernatorial elections, political campaigns, and the mass media. Indeed, he was one of the first political scientists to do systematic research about how newspapers cover congressional campaigns. He started by subscribing to a bunch of newspapers from across the country until he was inundated with data (although precious little about congressional campaigns). At the time of his

death he was working on a book entitled *The Language of Legislative Life*, an analysis of policy discourse in Congress. He was also completing a history of Union's political science department to be published as part of a collection on the occasion of the College's Bicentennial Celebration in 1995.

He was an active and effective citizen at Union. He chaired the Department of Political Science for five years, was elected as the faculty's representative on the Board of Trustees, was elected by the faculty to serve as its head (chair of the Faculty Executive Committee), and chaired or sat on more committees than we can begin to recount. He took faculty governance seriously, and enjoyed the trust, respect, and affection of colleagues across the campus.

He was equally active outside Union. He was a member of the editorial board of *PS*, a member of the executive committee of Pi Sigma Alpha and editor of its quarterly newsletter, and a member of the executive council of the Northeastern Political Science Association. An accomplished musician, he played guitar and sang in a rock band known as “Charley T and the Undergrads.” His renditions of “Blue Suede Shoes” and many other rock classics were memorable.

Charles Tidmarch graduated from Moravian College and did his graduate work at Johns Hopkins University, earning his Ph.D. in 1972. He joined Union's faculty in 1970, moving up through the ranks until he reached full professor in 1986. He spent 1978–79 as a Congressional Fellow of the American Political Science Association, and 1986–87 as visiting professor of politics at Princeton University.

Charley is survived by his beloved wife, Laura, and two daughters, Alexandra, 17, and Victoria, 11. Mrs. Tidmarch asks that friends send written remembrances of her husband to be included in albums she will assemble for Alexandra and Victoria.

A fund has been established to help provide for the education of his daughters. Contributions may be sent to the Tidmarch Family Scholarship Fund, Department of