

## MEMORIAL RESOLUTION

### SAGUIV A. HADARI (1955 – 1988)

Assistant Professor Saguiv A. Hadari of the Department of Political Science died of cancer, at his Palo Alto home, on June 27, 1988. He was 32 years old.

Born September 15, 1955, in Tel Aviv, Professor Hadari graduated *cum laude* from Tel Aviv University in 1979, then earned his M.A. at Princeton in 1981 and his Ph.D. there in 1983. Before joining the Stanford faculty last September, Professor Hadari taught at Wake Forest for four years.

Despite his youth and his lingering illness, Professor Hadari had an impressive career of teaching and research. He was honored with a number of fellowships and prizes: He received fellowships from Tel Aviv and Princeton. He was the recipient of the William C. Archie Grant for faculty excellence at Wake Forest University. While at Wake Forest, Professor Hadari also received the Reid-Doyle Prize for excellence in teaching.

His field within political science was political theory and his contributions link the work of political philosophers, like Rousseau, with the concerns of contemporary social and economic science. His published research has an extraordinary breadth: He has written on Rousseau, on rational choice theory, on value tradeoffs, and on the problem of unintended consequences in periods of political transition. His book, *Theory in Practice: Tocqueville's New Science of Politics*, was accepted for publication by Stanford University Press just before his death; it is scheduled for publication in 1989.

Saguiv Hadari's work was devoted to reexamining and trying to bridge the chasm that has opened up between analytic and interpretive approaches to modern political philosophy. His argument is developed in his manuscript on Tocqueville, where he argues that Tocqueville the analytical social scientist cannot be understood separately from the hermeneutical aspects of his work. His partially completed manuscript on Rousseau is an extension of this program. This attempt to recombine what modern life and thought have separated was sufficiently ambitious that it was necessarily left incomplete at the end of his life. But the outlines are clear and strong enough for us to see and mark a path for others to follow.

Professor Hadari was a person of extraordinary breadth: Fluent in several languages and an intellectual in every fiber of his being, he was an accomplished jazz pianist and he is remembered, by those who knew him before his illness, as a basketball player who had both skill and enthusiasm. All who knew him - irrespective of his illness - testify to his possessing the qualities of a teacher. He challenged and criticized with concern and compassion; he connected with his "students" whether pupil or colleague.

It is hardly credible that Professor Hadari was with us at Stanford for less than a year; it seems so much longer. He was a presence from the moment he arrived last September. Shortly

after he arrived at Stanford the effects of his cancer became evident. At first one noticed his physical difficulties. But soon these problems became background -- there, but not at the center of attention -- what came into focus was his intelligent good sense, his intellectual vitality, and his contribution to a conversation. He found the capacity to transcend physical pain -- a pain obviously felt and suffered -- and keep his mind alive and active. One remembers the style of the man: his courage and his qualities of mind are notable and admirable but his style was to make these qualities -- under the most extreme circumstances -- seem ordinary, expected, and natural. Facing death, he got on with his life.

Professor Hadari is survived by his wife, Ingrid Creppel, by his parents Fanny and Yehoshua Hadari, of Tel Aviv, Israel, and a sister, Liora Youngman, of Jerusalem. We share their loss and with them rejoice in his memory.

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