

## People in Political Science

Program in eastern Africa. It is indicative of his remarkable organizational skills that he endowed such institutions as the Makerere Institute of Social Research and the University of Nairobi's Institute of Development Studies with a truly miraculous capacity for survival.

When he returned to UCLA in the summer of 1978, it was to chair a small campus unit called the Chancellor's Committee on International and Comparative Studies (CCICS). CCICS' role was to advise the administration on international programs. By the spring of 1984, CCICS had become ISOP, International Studies and Overseas Programs. Its role was no longer advisory, but allocative. For Jim had been entrusted with nearly a dozen faculty positions to distribute, basically according to his own best judgment as to how these might advance the field of comparative international studies.

Jim Coleman made it fun to be an administrative colleague because he was always there to laugh at the difficulties and straighten out the mistakes. He also made the job a good deal easier because he did a disproportionate share of the work. His constant attention to and unvarying respect for the work of others made it appealing to be an academic colleague. His appreciation impelled all of us to exercise a little more of ourselves, partly because of the positive anticipation of being able to show him a new piece of work. In all of this, he endowed university administration with a broader sense of purpose. And he believed in the strongest possible way that every person called upon could make a contribution to that purpose.

This bare outline of Jim's personal qualities and scholarly and administrative achievements barely begins to take the measure of the man. Nor do these accomplishments alone account for his extraordinary reputation in the milieu of African studies. For 20 years, he was the unofficial American ambassador for higher education in Africa. He knew Africa as well as any American of his time. The home and hearth that he and his wife, Ursula, made in Los Angeles were also home and hearth to African scholars.

The pain of Jim's sudden death is so much the greater because it left no opportunity to tell him how much he and his work meant. His generous praise of the work of others was matched by an almost resolute avoidance of reference to his own contributions. Jim was an implacably private person and the mere mention of these seemed to cause him embarrassment. News of Jim's death was couched in terms of a "massive" heart attack. Upon reflection, the phrase is meet: Jim was larger than life. No ordinary heart attack could possibly have felled him or prevented him from doing what he most wanted to do: continue to involve himself with us in the search for excellence.

Joel Barkan, Gerald Bender,  
Michael Lofchie, Richard Sisson,  
Richard Sklar, C. S. Whitaker  
University of California, Los Angeles

## Morris Davis

The faculty of political science at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign regrets to inform members in the profession of the death of our colleague Morris Davis who passed away April 5, 1985.

Morris was born in Boston on October 9, 1933. He graduated cum laude from Harvard College in 1954, and completed the doctoral program at Princeton University, receiving the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in 1958. He taught at the University of Wisconsin, Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia, and Tulane University before coming to the University of Illinois in 1965. His research interests and achievements attracted many grants and fellowships, from among others the Social Sciences Research Council, the Guggenheim Foundation, the Ford Foundation, and the National Academy of Science. The wide scope of his work is indicated by the variety of the places in which it appeared. In addition to four books (two co-authored), his numerous articles appear in such journals as *The Journal of Conflict Resolution*, *International Organization*, *Journal of Developing Areas*, *Public Opinion Quarterly*, *Ethics*, *Midwest Journal of Political Science* and *Classical Philosophy*.

Morris' publications and his intellectual career united two disparate interests, Greek political philosophy, especially Plato, and the study of a wide variety of empirical phenomena. These two lines of inquiry were united by an intellectual disposition common to both of them—to question everyday and common sense assumptions about how things are or how they should be. The situations chosen for study all presented opportunities to question established truths or working assumptions within the body of political science literature, or simply within everyday conventions.

There was a great deal of continuity between the course of his formal education and his development as a mature scholar. His early intellectual dispositions are evident in the topics and style of his publications and the role and manner that he created for himself on campus. He was always available, indeed actively seeking opportunities for conversations with colleagues, often trying out on them the questions and ideas which he was developing. Unlike many scholars in departments with large graduate programs, he was active in undergraduate teaching, handling core courses that often had substantial enrollments.

He was at the peak of his productivity and creativity when an operation revealed a late-stage cancer with considerable spread. He was given at most a few months to live. He rallied very quickly to resume his classes for what was then thought to be his last semester and to complete projects under way. He made no effort to conceal his condition, or the intimidating force of it, and made every effort to maintain his routine. Until his death, more than two years later, it had seemed that his determination to continue might prevail. His passing was a blow for which anticipation provided no mitigation.

Intellectual fashions and styles change, but given the wide range of subject matter and approaches in his carefully developed articles and books, his work is likely to be of interest to at least another generation of political scientists. The most significant loss is that the present conditions of academic life are unlikely to pro-

duce many scholars with such breadth of interest and of intellectual capacity joined with so little of pretention in personal style and published work.

Phillip Monypenny  
Professor Emeritus  
University of Illinois at  
Urbana-Champaign

## G. Homer Durham

G. Homer Durham, a major pioneer figure in the development of political science in the western United States who also became a distinguished higher education administrator, died of a heart ailment in January, 1985, at the age of 73.

George Homer Durham was born in Parowan, Utah, on February 4, 1911. He graduated from the University of Utah in 1932 and was the first person to complete a Ph.D. in political science at the University of California, Los Angeles, in 1939. After serving on the faculty at Swarthmore College and Utah State University, he returned to his alma mater, the University of Utah, in 1944 as a professor in the department of history and political science. In 1946, he founded and became the first director of the Institute of Government; in 1948 he was named as the first chairman of the new separate department of political science.

Early in 1947, Homer Durham initiated contacts with a number of other political scientists throughout the western states to urge the establishment of a Western Political Science Association. This resulted in the group's first annual meeting, attended by approximately 50 individuals from 20 institutions, on the campus of the University of Utah in November 1947. At this meeting Durham was appropriately elected as the first president of the new organization.

In January 1948 he persuaded the president of the University of Utah to underwrite the publication of a new *Western Political Quarterly*, which shortly thereafter became the official journal of the *Western Political Science Association* and quickly established itself as one of the country's leading political science publications.