

with Hispanic groups in the areas of education, community development, and youth leadership training.

John E. Turner, Regents' Professor of Political Science at the University of Minnesota, is the recipient of a Morse-Amoco Award for outstanding contributions to undergraduate education.

Shawky Zeidan, along with 11 other scholars, was selected to participate in the 1985 NEH Summer Seminar on "Islamic Resurgence in the Arab World."

Alan S. Zuckerman, professor of political science and Judaic studies, Brown University, has received a Fulbright Research Award for *Ethnic Political Conflict: Political Anti-Semitism in the Political Development of Europe*.

In Memoriam

Seymour R. Bolten

On June 6, 1985, after a prolonged battle, Seymour R. Bolten succumbed to complications of pneumonia. He was 63. He is survived by his wife, Analouise Clissold Bolten of Washington, D.C., and by three children: Randall C. of Menlo Park, Calif., and Joshua B. and Susanna, also of Washington, D.C.

The son of immigrant parents, Seymour grew up in New York City and received his B.A. in 1942 from New York University; in 1950, he received an M.A. in international relations from Harvard University. He served as an infantry officer in the U.S. Army during World War II, was captured by the Germans at the Kasserine Pass in 1942 (as he provided cover for the retreating American forces), spent nearly three years as a POW in Poland, broke out in the last weeks of the war and made his way to the Allied lines. He served in Military Government for Germany, both as an officer and then as a civilian, as a specialist in the restoration of democratic parties and elections. He was awarded both the U.S. Army Bronze and Silver Stars and achieved the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Inactive Reserve.

In his professional life, Seymour grew up with and helped to shape the Central Intelligence Agency, serving from 1949 to 1977 in a variety of high posts in the clandestine services: in German, European and Latin American affairs, as well as the Soviet and East European area; as CIA's representative on the Cabinet Committee for International Narcotics Control; and as an assistant to the Deputy Director and to the Deputy Director for Operations in the formulation of national policy and guidelines governing U.S. intelligence. He was a principal liaison with the Congress during the investigative orgy of the mid-1970s and came away from that virtually no-win assignment with the respect, astonishingly, of both intelligence professionals and those driving congressional oversight. He received the CIA Intelligence Medal of Merit in 1974 and, in 1976, the Agency's highest award, the Distinguished Intelligence Medal.

At which point, ostensibly retired, Seymour embarked on yet a third career, first as Drug Policy Advisor to the White House Domestic Policy Staff (1977-81) and then, from 1981 to his fatal illness, as Law Enforcement Policy Advisor to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Enforcement and Operations. In these posts he developed intelligence and law enforcement doctrine for U.S. drug control and contributed significantly to the control of the export of high-technology materiel. His compelling interest in drug control was fueled during the year he spent (1971-72) as CIA representative to the State Department's Senior Seminar in Foreign Policy and as foreman of a special District of Columbia Grand Jury investigating narcotics and law enforcement. At the White House, he served also as a chief staff advisor to the Holocaust Commission.

In the narrow, literal sense, Seymour Bolten was neither teacher nor scholar in his profession of political science. In fact he was both. He taught especially by example: in the discipline he brought to his calling, and in the conjunction he sought between principle and practice and—as he grappled with the demands of democratic control over the inherently closed universe of clandestine intelli-

gence and covert action—the unavoidable tension between them. As a lifelong student of democratic theory, he deeply understood and acknowledged the need for oversight. As an intelligence professional, he lived with the need for secrecy. He sought to resolve the tension by recourse, ultimately, to professionalism—by adherence to the highest and most self-critical standards of responsible performance.

And did he ever perform as a scholar among intelligence professionals! The lamp was lit on his desk six, seven evenings every week: no use ringing him at home or expecting him at wine-tastings (a favorite form of relaxation to which he brought his typical, full-bore intensity) much before nine or ten o'clock. He never stopped gathering data or testing hypotheses or sweating the details. He imposed tremendous burdens on himself because of the rigor with which he defined his calling—and because of the unabashed, unapologetic love he bore for the country he thus was serving.

Seymour was, without restraint or limit, a patriot. His love of country was not uncritical and never simplistic. But it ran very pure and very deep. So too did his love for the more inward "nations" of family and colleagues and friends. However stern and unbending he may have tried to appear, he was in the end a push-over—a veritable Jewish Mother among husbands and fathers, with boundless pride in the late-evolving scholarly accomplishments of his much-loved Stacey (it was Analouse only in formal usage) and the growth (in age and wisdom and prudence and achievement) of the three marvelous children on whom he doted, for whom every sacrifice was simply their due. Seymour seemed always to be quite amazed at the distinction of his circle of friends, and the honor they did him by accepting him into the circle. But he had it all wrong. It was we who luxuriated in the bountiful and variable feast of his friendship.

Seymour Bolten, by right, by rich desert, was accorded full military honors on his burial at the Arlington National Cemetery overlooking the District of Columbia. His gravesite is located near the intersection of Eisenhower and Bradley drives. It is an

appropriate place indeed for his eternal rest.

Charles M. Lichenstein
The Heritage Foundation

James Smoot Coleman

Jim Coleman died on Saturday, April 20, 1985, at age 66. His passing is unutterably sad. For all of us who were his students, his colleagues, and his friends, there is the sense that he is absolutely irreplaceable. His unique combination of personal qualities and capacities enabled him to do the work of several and gave him a profoundly meaningful place in our lives. Jim touched us in special ways and even now we wonder what will become of the monumental assignments that he assumed as his final challenges: the creation of a multi-disciplinary program in international development studies at UCLA and the completion of a volume on the role of education in third world development.

So many of Jim's qualities stand out as larger than life that merely to inventory them is daunting. One calls to mind his pioneering theoretical contributions to political science and development studies; his monumental contributions to the study of African politics; his legendary capacity for work; his uncanny administrative skills that combined meticulous attention to detail with a grand and sweeping vision; and a personal style that has been variously described as saintly, fatherly, incredibly self-effacing and touched with the quality of grace. All of us who came into contact with Jim brought away an enlarged sense of ourselves and our abilities.

Jim's intellectual contributions are enduring. The list of scholars who acknowledge an enduring debt just to his classic article "Nationalism in Tropical Africa" (*American Political Science Review*, 1954), is practically endless. A few years after its appearance, Thomas Hodgkin publicly stated that he was personally so moved by this article that he wrote his most famous book, *Nationalism in Colonial Africa*, as a response. The University of California Press has paid its