

## People in Political Science

of Israel and Arab-Israeli relations, and problems of revolution and political violence. These interests were amply expressed in a prolific record of publications, including dozens of articles and a number of books. Among the latter were: *The Involvement of Peasants in Internal Wars* (1966); *Attitudes Toward Jewish Statehood in the Arab World* (1971); *Behind the Middle East Conflict* (1975); *The Kissinger Experience* (1975); *Social Change in the Arab World* (1976); and *The Middle East Uncovered* (1979).

Professor AlRoy's published work, while often polemical and controversial, was also refreshingly probing and original. In focusing, among other subjects, on the views Jews and Arabs hold of each other, he had the courage to explore and did not avoid taking positions on complex, delicate, and often elusive issues of mass attitudes and political culture in the Middle East. Gil AlRoy was also a superb teacher: dynamic, attentive, concerned and deeply involved in the needs and development of his students. His relationship with colleagues was marked by personal warmth, responsiveness, and helpfulness that earned him our respect and friendship. He was a splendid citizen of both his college and department, and is sorely missed.

Gil AlRoy is survived by his wife, the former Mary Lawlor; his mother, Esther; and his daughters Carolyn, Iris, and Aileen.

The department has established the Hunter College/Gil Carl AlRoy Memorial Prize which is to be given annually to an undergraduate student in the Political Science Department. Your contributions are welcome and can be sent to the Office of Development and External Affairs, Hunter College, New York, NY 10021.

Faculty of the  
Department of Political Science,  
Hunter College of the  
City University of New York

## Terry David Edgmon

Terry David Edgmon, associate professor

124 PS Winter 1986

of political science and public administration at North Carolina State University (NCSU), died on July 21, 1985 at age 41, the victim of an apparent suicide at his home in Raleigh. Terry joined the NCSU faculty in 1978 as an assistant professor and was promoted to associate professor with tenure in 1982. Prior to joining the NCSU faculty he held positions at Colorado State University from 1973 to 1975 and at the University of New Mexico from 1975 to 1977. He received a Ph.D. from the University of California-Riverside in 1974. A nationally recognized leader in water resource policy research with expertise on both Eastern and Western water policies, he was the author of numerous articles in professional journals and the primary investigator for a number of major contract research projects. Recently, he had been preparing a text on social scientific applications of the Statistical Analysis Systems program package. Terry's colleagues and friends mourn his tragic and untimely death.

Marvin Soroos  
North Carolina State University

## Neil Ford Garvey

Neil Ford Garvey, professor of political science emeritus at the University of Illinois, died at home October 6, 1985. Professor Garvey was a native of Illinois, born in 1899 at Illiopolis. He graduated from the University of Illinois in 1924 and received an M.S. in 1928. His doctoral degree in political science was conferred by the University of Illinois in 1943.

His teaching career was divided into two distinct phases. In the first he held teaching and administrative positions in the public schools of central Illinois. Concurrently, he pursued a doctorate in educational administration at the University of Chicago and taught educational administration in the summer session at Indiana State University.

The second phase as a university faculty member and administrator grew out of two years, 1939-1941, spent as state director of the Great Issues Forum spon-

sored by the U.S. Office of Education. Headquarters space for the program was provided by the Division of University Extension at Urbana. When the program lost its funding, Garvey had the opportunity to join the administrative staff of the division, at the same time completing work for the doctorate in political science at Urbana. During this period Garvey was state coordinator for the Great Debate Discussion Series sponsored by the U.S. Foreign Policy Association.

In 1944 Professor Garvey took a joint position as professor of political science and as director of the correspondence department, Division of University Extension. He continued as an active member of the department until his retirement in 1967. He was acting chairman of the department the year before his retirement. His teaching fields were state and local government and judicial administration.

He was active in scholarly associations, including the American Political Science Association, the Midwest Political Science Association, and the National University Extension Education Association. In the latter organization he was a member of the Board of Directors, head of the Correspondence Study Department, and served on the committee on legislation.

He had book and article publications in his fields of interest: school district finance and reorganization, county and township government, the accountability of the office of governor to judicial process. He published an encyclopedic volume on the politics and government of Illinois in 1959. There is no question that the shift from the public schools to the field of public affairs programs and university teaching and research gave him a degree of satisfaction from the full utilization of his scholarly interests and talents not available in his earlier career.

Phillip Monypenny  
University of Illinois at  
Urbana-Champaign

## **Ralph C. Guzman**

Ralph C. Guzman suffered a stroke and

died in Santa Cruz, California, on October 10, 1985. He was 60 years old. His unexpected death was a shock to his family, friends, and colleagues. At the time of his death he was a professor of Community Studies, Merrill College, at the University of California, Santa Cruz.

Ralph made significant contributions to the American Political Science Association during critical times. He was the first Chicano in the history of the Association to be nominated for the Executive Council in 1970, and although not elected, he nevertheless unselfishly put his leadership skills to work for the Association when Karl Deutch, then president, appointed him the first chair of the newly created Committee on the Status of Chicanos in the Profession. He served as chair from 1970 to 1974 and during those years his committee laid the groundwork that has resulted in the Association's present commitment to the goals of affirmative action and the ever increasing participation of Chicanos and other Hispanics in the Association's activities.

Ralph was truly an exceptional human being. He rose from the depths of poverty to become a prominent scholar, public servant, university administrator, and a Mexican-American leader of national and international reputation. Born in Mexico, his family immigrated to the United States when he was a very young child. He worked in what his old friend, the late Carey McWilliams, called the "factories of the fields" and personally experienced the horrors of child labor and exploitation. After years of migratory work in Arizona and California, his family settled in one of the barrios of East Los Angeles. When the United States entered World War II, Ralph was 16 years old. He lied about his age and joined the U.S. Merchant Marine. After serving two years, he resigned to join the U.S. Navy and subsequently participated in the American invasion of Okinawa. He became a U.S. citizen after the war.

The G.I. Bill enabled Ralph to pursue a higher education. He received his associate of arts degree in political science in 1949 from the East Los Angeles Community College, his B.A. and M.A. degrees from the Los Angeles State Col-