

People in Political Science

Shortly thereafter he also took the lead in starting the Utah chapter of the American Society for Public Administration and later became national president of APSA in 1959-60.

In 1953 Homer Durham was appointed vice president of academic affairs at the University of Utah, a position he held until 1960 when he was invited to become president of Arizona State University. Serving in that capacity until 1969, he presided over the expansion of the enrollment from 10,640 to over 26,000, the development of numerous new graduate and professional programs and a large-scale growth in the physical facilities of that university.

He resigned as president of Arizona State in 1969 to return to his native state to become the first commissioner and chief executive officer of the newly created Utah System of Higher Education. Following his retirement in 1976, he came back to his old department at the University of Utah as research professor of political science for one year until he was appointed to the offices of church historian, church recorder and director of the historical department of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, positions which he was still filling energetically until his death.

During his career, Homer Durham also found time to write, compile, or edit a number of books, monographs, and articles on a wide range of subjects from public administration, American political thought, and constitutional law, to Mormon church history.

He is survived by his wife, Eudora Widtsoe, his devoted and enthusiastic helper in all the varied positions he held, two daughters, Carolyn W. D. Person and Doralee Madsen, and a son, George H. Durham II, all of Salt Lake City.

G. Homer Durham was a man of keen intelligence, rigorous scholarship, and far-reaching intellectual interests, with gracious and almost courtly manners, who was always impeccably and immaculately dressed, and who won the high regard of a large number of friends and respectful admirers in the many activities in which he served. He will be

long and pleasantly remembered by all of us whose lives he touched.

A. J. Wann
University of Utah

Mark Ferber

Mark Franklin Ferber was born September 14, 1929, and his untimely death occurred April 5, 1985. During that brief span he applied his wisdom and skill as a political scientist to a number of very practical, necessary, and highly successful endeavors.

Although his bachelor's degree from UCLA was in business, an army tour in Washington introduced him to a life-long love affair with the American political system, and he returned to UCLA to pursue that love, receiving his M.A. and Ph.D. in political science. In 1959, following a term as congressional fellow, Mark Ferber was named assistant director of the American Political Science Association and director of the Association's Congressional Fellowship Program. In 1961 he moved to his first academic assignment when he was appointed assistant professor of political science and assistant director of the Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers—The State University, New Jersey. Mark Ferber held that joint appointment until 1965 when he became special assistant to the president of the University of California. That year he established, organized, and directed the Washington office of the University of California, deftly representing the University in its dealings with the executive and legislative branches of the government and with private and professional organizations in Washington.

In 1965 when political and social pressures were mounting on campuses all over the nation, Mark was called to Berkeley to assume primary responsibility for the university's major response to the urban crisis and for all student matters with university-wide implications.

In 1970 he moved to the University of Santa Clara where for three years he served as vice president for student services and professor of political science.

There his negotiating skills were again tapped as he also had responsibility for representing Santa Clara in Sacramento and Washington.

Mark returned to Washington and to the American Political Science Association as director, division of educational affairs and project director of a study funded by a \$600,000 grant from the National Science Foundation, to examine and disseminate to the discipline information on new approaches to the teaching of political science.

During 1974-75 Mark served as public policy analyst with the President's Biomedical Research Panel, and during 1975-76 he was executive assistant to Senator Charles McC. Mathias of Maryland.

Mark Ferber then accepted an appointment as senior consultant and director of public information for the Privacy Protection Study Commission which was created by the Privacy Act of 1974. He then concluded his active professional career as special assistant in the Office of the Director of the Census Bureau, a position he held from 1977 until his retirement in 1982. During the 1980 census he served as congressional affairs advisor to the bureau director smoothing relations with Congress.

Mark Ferber was a virtuoso in applying the skills of the negotiator, the administrator, and the innovator. Sound in theory and shrewd in practice, he was best at creating an atmosphere wholly conducive to interpersonal and inter-agency harmony and productivity. He was an organized achiever and a man of great warmth and calm demeanor. He was able to smooth the political waters no matter what tempest he was asked to enter. He will be greatly missed by all of us as an individual of rare qualities but most of all as a friend.

Charles E. Young
University of California, Los Angeles

Raoul Naroll

Raoul Naroll, Distinguished Professor of Anthropology at the State University of

New York at Buffalo, died on June 25, 1985, of liver cancer; he was 64 years old. Raoul Naroll was known to many political scientists for his theoretical and methodological contributions to cross-societal comparative research. He was an enthusiastic and creative proponent of hologetic studies (the comparative study of whole societies). He was President of the Human Relations Area Files from 1973-81 and simultaneously served as Editor in Chief of *Behavior Science Research*. Some important methodological works include: *Data Quality Control* (1962), *A Handbook of Method in Cultural Anthropology* (1970), and *Index to the Human Relations Area Files* (1972). He also was instrumental in stimulating the development of hologetic computer programs.

In recent years he increasingly devoted his attention to extracting meaning from his cross-societal studies for our understanding of societal functioning, quality of life, the development of a moral order, and the future of civilization. For the past several years he had been working on his "magnum opus," the first volume of which was published as *The Moral Order: An Introduction to the Human Situation* by Sage in 1983. Early critical acclaim suggests that it will become a classic work in social science. His wife Frada, who worked at his side throughout his career and shares in the credit for his contributions, will be putting his papers in good order so that others can follow and readily build on his work.

Raoul was born in Toronto and principally educated at UCLA. His original discipline was history. A strong historical sense permeates much of his work. Political scientists may be familiar with his *Military Deterrence in History: A Pilot Cross-Historical Survey* (SUNY Press, 1974). He began his teaching career at California State University at Northridge. He moved to Northwestern University in 1962 where he held joint appointments in political science and sociology as well as anthropology. He moved to SUNY Buffalo in 1967 and was made Distinguished Professor of Anthropology in 1979.

I was privileged to be his colleague for 23