

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 hologeistic 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 hologeistic 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

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years, first at Northwestern and later at SUNY/Buffalo. While there are many memories of good collegueship, my most vivid memory is of our participation in a faculty/student seminar on "The Search for a Moral Order." The seminar was organized by the two of us along with George Hourani, Distinguished Professor of Philosophy, and met monthly for three years. In such sessions Raoul displayed an extraordinarily wide range of knowledge, an intense appetite for intellectual discourse, a talent for incorporating a variety of ideas in a larger theoretical framework, and a hunger for

ever more knowledge and ideas to enrich our intellectual fare.

We who enjoyed this collegueship will miss him greatly. In a larger sense, all the world will miss him because his scholarship, especially recently, concentrated on many large and eternal questions of human life and human society that cry out for solution. He contributed so much and had potential for contributing so much more that all the world will feel his loss.

Lester Milbrath
SUNY at Buffalo