

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  
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## 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.

## 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 Widtsøe, 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.