

state and nation. For a considerable part of his teaching career in the Department of Political Science he was responsible for administering, as well as teaching, in the large introductory course in American Government. He maintained throughout his lifetime a primary concern with educational policy of the state and the University so far as it relates to preparation of students for participation in public affairs generally.

His was a philosophy of joining learning with doing. He exemplified this philosophy in his own scholarly activities and civic endeavors. His many publications as a political scientist reflected his interest generally in the field of state and local government and politics. His participation in community, University and governmental affairs was extensive. Among many other activities of this kind were his service as a member of the Ann Arbor City Charter Commission in 1939 and for many years as an Ann Arbor Town Zoning Board official; membership on the local Selective Service Board for over 25 years; consultant to the Michigan Department of Education on educational policy matters from time to time; and service as a visiting expert on Legislatures and Legislative Procedures for the Military Government of Germany in 1949 and in an advisory capacity to the U.S. State Department in 1950.

Professor Dorr brought to his teaching and administrative duties a warmth, geniality, and sense of genuine concern that was quickly felt by those with whom he dealt. His counsel was eagerly sought by students and colleagues alike, and he gave to them most generously of his time and attention. A popular and highly effective classroom teacher, he was particularly successful through employment of the Socratic dialogue technique in helping his students to learn to think for themselves. He liked people. To the very many who had occasion to know him during his long career as a teacher, administrator, colleague and friend, he will be remembered as one who exemplified in his life the ideals of community service, humane concern for others, and whole-hearted dedication to the interests of the University as a center of learning and disseminator of ideas.

His professional activities and distinctions included, among others, a term as President of the Midwest Conference of Political Scientists in 1949-50, and three years as a member of the National Executive Council of the American Association of University Professors. As Dean of Statewide Education he played an important role in formulating and implementing University plans for the establishment of Flint College and the Dearborn Center, as well as in developing new off-campus programs of extension work and continuing education.

He is survived by his widow, Barbara, of the home; a step-daughter, Mrs. Raymond E. (Janet) Carroll, of Ann Arbor; two granddaughters; a sister, Mrs. John (Inez) Goodwin, of Mt. Pleasant, Michigan; and two nieces and

two nephews. His colleagues extend their deep sympathy to them in their bereavement.

Joseph E. Kallenbach
University of Michigan

David W. Minar

David W. Minar died in Evanston, Illinois, May 21, 1973 of a pulmonary embolism following a protracted battle with kidney disease. He was 48 years old and in the prime of a brilliant career. At the time of his death, he was Chairman of Northwestern's Department of Political Science and Professor of Political Science and Urban Affairs.

Born and raised in Portland, Oregon, Dave graduated from Reed College where the tutelage and example of Charles McKinley, Maure Goldschmidt, and Peter Odegard—Reed's president at the time—blended with Dave's innate interests in politics and public policy to lead him to undertake graduate study in political science at Berkeley.

Serving as a teaching colleague in the introductory course with Peter Odegard (who had left Reed to accept the Berkeley chairmanship) and developing close intellectual ties with Norman Jacobson, Dwight Waldo, Leslie Lipson, Eric Bellquist, and others of the Berkeley faculty, Dave added professional depth and breadth to his inquiries into and knowledge of the theoretical, institutional, and administrative dimensions of politics. His work as a staff associate with President Robert Gordon Sproul of the University of California during this period equipped him also with empirical administrative expertise that he later put to excellent use.

Upon achieving his Ph.D. at Berkeley, he proceeded to teach at Columbia from 1956 to 1958, becoming involved as well while in New York with the Carrie Chapman Catt Fund and the Association of the Bar in planning and directing an in-service course for teachers on the law of the Bill of Rights.

In 1958, Dave agreed to join Dick Snyder and a creative group of fellow social scientists in reconceptualizing and redeveloping Northwestern's approaches to political science. A golden decade of innovative research and teaching followed that brought Dave national renown, especially for his work on political aspects of education, community politics and—the subject of his widely cited and adopted political theory volume—*Ideas and Politics*.

The respect and applause that greeted his scholarly insight, eloquence, and balance were accompanied by burgeoning fame for the vitality, dedication, and creativity of his teaching. Dave was a unique integrator of normative with empirical aspects of theory, of ideal with practical aspects of administration and of professionally objective with humanely subjective aspects of decision making. He was equally comfortable with avant-garde or classical conceptions of learning; he enjoyed immensely participating in a course on computer technology with his older son, and joined with enthu-

siasm in co-authoring a sophisticated review-article on classics with his brother Edwin of DePauw.

Dave accepted the chairmanship of the University of Washington's Political Science Department in 1968, returning to the Pacific Northwest where he'd been raised, where he and Carola had been married twenty years before, and where parents, relatives, and other good friends lived. Much as the Minars enjoyed their work in Seattle, the ties with Northwestern continued and intensified, and Dave returned as chairman of Northwestern's political science department in 1970. Political science at Northwestern was thriving superbly under Dave's leadership. He planned and consulted with colleagues informally and systematically. As a result of the confidence he inspired and the virtually ubiquitous contacts he encouraged and maintained with his colleagues and associates, he could anticipate and resolve potential problems before they emerged. Home and office were at least as often sites for relaxed discussions about education and political theory as the regular classrooms in which he taught. Dave's genuine interest in people, their perceptions and problems and his unerring sense of fairness in evaluating events and individuals combined with his sharply honed professional skills and insights to evoke the highest esteem and affection for Dave throughout the university community.

The Daily Northwestern editor who wrote of her feelings the day after his death spoke for countless and timeless colleagues of Dave Minar:

I am writing about Prof. David Minar at the risk of sounding overly sentimental for, as everyone undoubtedly realizes, it is very difficult to express feelings about someone very important to you the day after you hear of his death.

Prof. Minar never lectured in class. He talked; and when on rare occasions, he would talk for more than ten minutes *without being interrupted*, he would jokingly chastise himself for talking too much. He continually asked for our opinions, reacting critically but never condescendingly to whatever half-baked ideas we had.

Prof. Minar didn't hesitate to tell us about his own experiences and opinions. Putting his feet up on his desk in a way somehow unique to him, he would make statements, like, "Yes, I believe in marriage probably because I have a good one," or half-kiddingly tell us that the study of cities wasn't all that critical because we all were going to end up in the suburbs anyway.

In keeping with his usual conscientiousness, Prof. Minar was obviously annoyed when he was forced to miss a class. One of his absences was far from a loss though for, instead of meeting in Harris 104, the class (about ten people) was invited to the Minars' for Sunday night dinner.

Looking back, I think I will remember Prof. Minar not only because of his rational approach to the study of urban problems but more importantly because of the faith he gave me in the merits of my own thinking.

It is a very rare and special feeling to be in a class where the professor cares so much about the students and his ideas as the student does about the professor.

Northwestern has established a memorial fund in honor of Dave. Contributions may be sent to: The David W. Minar Memorial Fund, c/o Department of Political Science, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois 60201.

Victor G. Rosenblum
Northwestern University

Glenn G. Morgan

Glenn Guy Morgan, Professor of Political Science at California State University, San Jose, and a member of its faculty since 1959, died October 9, 1972, at his home in Santa Clara, California. Death was from accidental causes. Divorced, he left two children.

Born in Oregon in 1926, Professor Morgan entered the University of Oregon after World War II service in the merchant marine. He received his bachelor's degree (and Phi Beta Kappa membership) there in 1949 and his master's in 1950. After two years of further study at the University of Virginia, he joined the staff of the National Security Agency. A Harvard fellowship for the Soviet Union Program gave him the opportunity to study with Merle Fainsod and other distinguished Soviet specialists. Morgan left government service in

1958 for a Danforth fellowship, joined the faculty of San Jose State College (as it then was) in 1959, and completed his doctorate at the University of Virginia in 1960.

A conscientious teacher, Dr. Morgan was also a demanding one, setting for his students a standard of precision in detail as well as mastery of substance. The undergraduate courses he taught included U.S. national administration and administrative law, as well as the Soviet Union.

Notwithstanding his heavy teaching load, Professor Morgan was a diligent and productive research scholar. His dissertation, on the Soviet procuracy, was revised and expanded into a book, *Soviet Administrative Legality*, published by Stanford in 1962. The University of Leyden journal, *Law in Eastern Europe*, published several of his studies and translations of procuracy documents. One more such collection was completed just before his death and should appear shortly. All his work was marked by high standards of precision and accuracy.

Professor Morgan's research interests also led him to take responsibility for expansion of the university library's holdings in political science. He was a one-man departmental library committee, whose vigorous efforts in library devel-