

in her life and began her illustrious career as a university teacher. She received an M.A. in 1946 and completed her Ph.D. in 1949. She was promoted through the ranks and was the first woman to be given tenure and become a full professor in the politics department. She retired in 1986 and was designated Professor Emerita. During her 42 years at NYU she taught more than 30,000 students.

At her retirement party, a colleague quipped: "She paid all our salaries for years." He was referring to the fact that she taught very large classes, up to 275 students including many who were on the GI Bill of Rights. The politics department also recognized her by naming a seminar room and a student prize in her honor.

She was the first woman in the liberal arts to win the Great Teacher Award and won the "Golden Dozen" award (a choice by undergraduates of their 12 favorite professors) for six successive years. One had to be on campus to receive this award and she was not eligible for the 1965–1966 academic year because she had been awarded a Fulbright Professorship at the University of Innsbruck in Austria. During that year, she also lectured at the Universities of Graz and Salzburg and at the Austrian-American Gesellschaft in Vienna.

Professor Cooley was very active in university affairs. She was elected several times to the All-University Faculty Council and became the chairperson in 1975, another first for a woman. She was a member of the Graduate Dean's Advisory Committee, serving under five successive deans.

Despite her heavy teaching and committee schedules, she supervised 12 doctoral dissertations and was able to publish scholarly articles. Her publications included a 30-page article on "Teaching Social Science" in Steven M. Cahn's book *Scholars Who Teach* (1978), and a textbook, *Government in American Society* (1950), which she wrote with three colleagues. Her articles appeared in several journals including *Social Science*, *American Journal of Legal History*, *Journal of the American Judicature Society*, *Western Political Quarterly*, *School and Society*, *American Political Science Review* and the *New York University Law Review*. She also authored many reviews of books in the field of American government.

After her retirement, she continued to attend meetings of the current NYU Faculty Council which invites former chairpersons for their "institutional memories." She was very well known throughout the University. At the retire-

ment party for a colleague in the history department in the spring of 2002, the honoree in addressing those present (about 100) said: "I want to acknowledge the presence of Prof. Cooley at this event. I have known, admired, and loved her for more than 50 years." Everyone in the room stood up and applauded.

In 1977, a former student and sitting judge conceived and organized a "Friends of Rita Nealon Cooley Association." The group assembled on October 19, 1997, at the home of another former student to honor their favorite professor and life-long friend. Thirty-five in all attended the joyous occasion, traveling from Connecticut, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Oregon, and as far away as London. Included were an international financier, a noted author, a New York State Supreme Court Justice, and several university professors, as well as physicians, lawyers, and other professionals. Even the *New York Times* made note of the occasion, publishing a feature article on the gathering in its "City" section. Age spans of former students who attended ranged from 38 to 83; each recounted their relationship with Professor Cooley. She, in turn, regaled her audience with recollections of classes each had taken, papers written, and grades and critiques she had given them, dating as far back as 40 years. Her humor, dynamic personality, passion for her profession, and love for her students filled the room.

Rita Cooley died in October 2006. Her husband, Professor Hollis R. Cooley of the NYU's Courant Institute for Mathematical Sciences, had died in 1987. Her survivors include her stepson, a stepgranddaughter, and two nieces.

Rita Cooley was a legendary NYU Professor. May she rest in peace.

Farhad Kazemi  
*New York University*

## Michael Baruch Grossman

Michael Baruch Grossman, 70, a political science professor whose specialty was the relationship between the president and the news media, died May 14, 2007, in Oakland, California, from complications arising from pancreatic cancer.

Grossman's scholarly work spanned the period of the evolution of the modern White House press corps beginning with the Franklin Roosevelt administration. In *Portraying the President: The White House and the News Media*, co-authored with Martha Joynt Kumar, they argued that the White House and the media are locked in a relationship of mutual need. The underlying cooperative elements of this relationship, although

often obscured by visible and memorable clashes, provide the underlying structure. In addition, they contended, most presidents' problems with news organizations stem from their overestimation of their ability to change the rules governing the relationship. The unrealistic White House expectations about how the media should "behave" have often led to the president's inability to communicate effectively with the political and public partners that the media offers to him.

Michael Grossman was born in Boston, Massachusetts on August 17, 1936. He attended public schools in Brookline, MA and graduated from the U.S. Army Dependent High School in Frankfurt, Germany. At the time, his father was in Europe with the United States Information Agency. After receiving a B.A. from Oberlin College in 1957, he worked briefly at the *Washington Post* and served in the U.S. Army. He earned his Ph.D. in political science from Johns Hopkins University in 1968. From 1967–1970, Grossman served as associate secretary for the American Association of University Professors, where he worked on problems involving due process, academic freedom issues, and faculty relations. Grossman left to become chairman of the department of political science at Towson University, where he served as chairman until 1977 and then taught in the department until 1993. He also taught political science and communications courses at Johns Hopkins, Goucher College, UC at Davis, Cal State East Bay, and Mills College. His last academic position was as a visiting professor at the University of California, Berkeley. He was the recipient of a Ford Foundation grant to fund research for *Portraying the President*, was a president of the National Capital Political Science Association, and an officer of the Presidency Research Group of the American Political Science Association.

His friends appreciated his warmth and strong support for them, his sense of humor, and his enthusiasm for baseball. Grossman is survived by his daughters Michele Cunningham of Chicago, and Rikki Edelman of Concord, California, and four grandchildren.

Martha Joynt Kumar  
*Towson University*

## John W. Lederle

John W. Lederle, age 94, born in Royal Oak, Michigan in 1912, president of the University of Massachusetts, 1960–1970, died February 13, 2007. His wife of almost 69 years, Angie, died March 4th, both in Naples, Florida,

where they lived in retirement. They leave a daughter, Pamela Marro, and a son, Thomas.

John Lederle was appointed president of the University of Massachusetts in 1960, coming from the University of Michigan, where he had been director of the Institute of Public Administration. During his presidency, the campus student population in Amherst tripled and the operating budget and number of books in the library quadrupled. The number of faculty grew from 366 to 1,157. Nearly 50 major buildings were begun or completed on campus. The number of graduate students increased by nearly 300%. The UMass Medical School was established in Worcester and a Boston UMass campus was created. During his presidency the number of doctoral programs grew from 16 to 44, and a number of institutes and programs were established, including: Polymer Research Institute, Labor Relations and Research Center, Water Resources Research Center, Committee for the Collegiate Education of Black Students, overseas programs in England, Germany, Italy, Spain, and France, and a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. In sum, this period inaugurated remarkable growth in the size and quality of the University.

One of President Lederle's important achievements was enactment of a "fiscal autonomy" law in 1962, giving the University critically needed control over its own spending. The state Senate president once said that John Lederle had taken more money out of the state treasury than any other man in history—a jibe that delighted John.

After his retirement as president of the University of Massachusetts, he served in the political science department in the Joseph B. Ely Chair in Government, until 1982. Thoroughly responsible as always, he was a good colleague and fine teacher of public administration and Canadian government. John Lederle's excellence of character and deep professional commitment made easy his return from the presidency to the professoriate, where we, his colleagues, found him always a worthy and genial partner in our common endeavors. So sensitive was he to the possibility that bad publicity would come to the department and the University if he were to be awarded any salary increases after returning to the professoriate, that he refused to be considered for any merit raises even though he fully met all his duties and responsibilities as a full-time member of the faculty.

John Lederle earned his Bachelor's, Master's, law degree, and Ph.D. (1942) from the University of Michigan, whose excellence continued to serve him as a

standard. He was a lawyer, admitted to the Michigan bar in 1936 and the U.S. Supreme Court bar in 1947. He worked with a Detroit law firm, 1936–1940. He taught and was an assistant dean at Brown University, 1941–1944, then returned to the University of Michigan until 1960, when he assumed the University of Massachusetts presidency.

He was an active civic participant, a member of: the Board of Trustees of the Clarke School for the Deaf, the Executive Committee of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, the Board of Trustees of Hampshire College, the Massachusetts Board of Regional Community Colleges, the Advisory Commission of the Massachusetts Board of Higher Education, and the New England Board of Higher Education.

He served as a consultant to: the U.S. Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee, 1944–1946; the U.S. House of Representatives Special Committee on Campaign Expenditures, 1950; and the U.S. Senate Committee on Rules, 1952. He was a member of the Special Commission on Non-Profit Hospital and Medical Services Corporations and the Rising Cost of Hospital and Medical Care to the Public, 1962–1964.

He was also actively involved with local and state government. He was staff attorney, Michigan Municipal League, 1945–1948, and general counsel, 1948–1951; director, Institute of Public Administration at the University of Michigan, 1950–1960; organizer and first director of the Institute of Public Administration at the University of the Philippines, 1952–1953; Michigan state controller and chairman of the Michigan Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 1953–1954; secretary of the Michigan Governor's Committee on Intergovernmental Relations, 1954–1955; chairman of the National Conference of Directors of Bureaus of Government Research, 1958–1961; and chairman of the Massachusetts Governor's Committee on Local Government and Management Capacity, 1976–1978.

He was a member of the APSA Executive Council, 1949–1951, and of the American Society for Public Administration Executive Council, 1949–1951. He was chairman, conference of directors of University Bureaus of Governmental Research, 1958–1961. He published articles on higher education and on national, state, and local governmental politics and administration. President Lederle received honorary doctorates from Amherst College, Hokkaido University, Northeastern University, Boston University, Holy Cross College, and Lowell State College. He received an honorary LL.D. degree

from the University of Massachusetts in 1970, and the graduate research center building on campus was named for him in 1983.

John wished to be cremated, with some of his ashes spread on the campus. That speaks to the man's loyalty to a university he served so well.

Lewis C. Mainzer,  
*University of Massachusetts Amherst*  
Dean Alfange, Jr.,  
*University of Massachusetts Amherst*

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## Note

\*John Lederle's papers, some 32.5 linear feet of shelf space, are in the Special Collections and University Archives of the Du Bois Library at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst. They cover chiefly his time as University president (1960–1970), but the collection spans the years 1947–1983. The include professional correspondence, administrative records, subject files, committee notes, reports, and clippings. Administrative records document the operation of the Amherst campus as well as the development of two new campuses (Boston and the Medical School in Worcester). Extra-university records document other Lederle activities, including work with various boards and agencies. Personal correspondence and a transcript of an oral history are included.

## John McGilvrey Maki

John M. Maki, Professor Emeritus of Political Science at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, died December 7, 2006, at age 97. His wife, Mary, "an ideal wife," partner in an "ideally happy marriage," died in 1990. (Quotations are drawn from his autobiography, *Voyage through the Twentieth Century* [2004].) Two sons, John A. and James P., survive him. So, too, his good reputation.

Though he devoted his career to the study of Japan and was born of Japanese parents, Jack Maki saw himself as very much a regular native-born American. He was born in Tacoma, WA, 1909, to parents who had emigrated from Japan. His hard-working parents gave him up soon after birth to be raised by an American family, the McGilvreys, who subsequently adopted him. His Japanese name, Hiroo Sugiyama, was set aside, and he became John McGilvrey, and was always treated as one of their family. But in 1936, when he was about to get married and go off to Japan on scholarship, his fiancée's father, a Japanese émigré, suggested that he adopt a more Japanese name. "Maki" satisfied that suggestion, as well as being a Japanese equivalent for the "Mc" of his adoptive name. Thus he became John McGilvrey Maki in