

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.

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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

1936. But he could not speak Japanese at this point (he had been working on learning to read it), and his wedding ceremony to Mary (a Nisei who could speak Japanese) was “incomprehensible” to him.

Maki earned a B.A. and an M.A. in English literature from the University of Washington. “For no reason other than idle curiosity,” he chose Japanese (with which he had no familiarity) to fulfill his foreign language requirement. He originally planned to major in journalism, but was warned away from it by the dean of the school of journalism, because “no American newspaper would hire an ethnic Japanese.” (Jack confirmed this as a realistic judgment of attitudes at the time toward Asian and African ethnics.) So he became an English major. Later he was cautioned again at the University: “With my Japanese face, I could never get an appointment to teach English literature.” Fortunately, the University of Washington had a department of oriental studies. He was offered and accepted a teaching fellowship to shift to Japanese literature—a language and literature not then known to him. (In 1932, he joined the staff of the *Japanese-American Courier*, a four-page Seattle English-language weekly, for the first time turning his attention to Japan.) So it was that, thanks to American prejudice, Jack became a scholar of Japanese politics. (He displayed no hint of bitterness at the obstacles he had encountered.) He spent 1936–1938 in Japan on scholarship, then returned to the University of Washington to teach about Japan.

Jack was “evacuated” briefly in 1942 with other Americans of Japanese descent in the area, but, fortunately, was never transported to a “relocation” center. Through an acquaintance, he was offered and accepted a job with the FCC in the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service in Washington, D.C. After about a year there, he was transferred to the Far Eastern Section of the Office of War Information, still dealing with Japanese matters. At this time, though fully employed, he managed to write a book exploring the historic roots of Japanese militarism. Wishing to go to Japan when the war was over, he applied to the Pentagon and found a job in the Government Section of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, in Tokyo in 1946. He was there for six months, carrying on a study he had proposed dealing with the operation of Japanese government in the midst of devastation. He was among those who monitored the Japanese elections in April 1946.

Having seen Hiroshima after the bombing, he wrote to Mary: “Here was physical devastation wrought by man, which proved that he does not yet have the moral sense that he needs to survive.” Later he wrote of his “lifelong antipathy toward war.” He returned from Japan to Harvard (September, 1946–June, 1948), where he earned a Ph.D. in government, with his book on Japanese militarism serving as his dissertation. He returned to the University of Washington, where he taught for 18 years and participated actively in University governance and served as president of the Phi Beta Kappa and AAUP chapters.

In 1966, John Maki came to the University of Massachusetts, Amherst to chair the Program of Asian Studies and a Four College Committee on Asian and African Studies (established through a Ford Foundation grant to Amherst, Mt. Holyoke, and Smith Colleges and UMass). In 1967, he became vice dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, with special responsibility for personnel matters. After two years, the dean resigned and Jack declined an offer to replace him, thus ending his academic administrative career. Subsequently, he served as presiding officer of the Faculty Senate and an officer of the Phi Beta Kappa and AAUP chapters.

His return to the department faculty was a happy one. Jack was an excellent teacher. His work centered on his special knowledge of Japanese history and politics, but went well beyond this. Especially notable was his creation of an introductory course, *A Study of War*, which successfully challenged well-established American and comparative introductory courses. In 1999, he was awarded the Chancellor’s Medal, a distinct honor at UMass, Amherst, for contributions to the campus.

UMass, Amherst had long enjoyed an association with Hokkaido University, and Jack became involved with exchanges and visitor groups. In 1976, Hokkaido University awarded him an honorary Doctor of Laws degree for furthering American-Japanese understanding, promoting a sister university relationship between the two schools, and publishing a biography of William Smith Clark, an early Massachusetts Agricultural College president who spent 1876–1877 in Japan to establish a similar college there, and became a much-admired figure. In 1985, in recognition of his work to further U.S.-Japan understanding, Jack was awarded the Third Class Order of the Sacred Treasure by the emperor of Japan. A Japanese consular official recently explained to us the dignity of this high honor, which

Jack surely deserved. He helped forge a sister-state agreement between the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and Hokkaido in 1987.

Among Maki’s publications is his valuable translation of *Japan’s Commission on the Constitution: The Final Report*, published by the University of Washington Press in 1980. As noted, he published a biography of W.S. Clark, widely respected in Japan for his work in founding Sapporo Agricultural College in Hokkaido. He published *Conflict and Tension in the Far East* in 1961, and was co-author with a former student of a study of Japan’s two constitutions (1889, 1947): *From Imperial Myth to Democracy*. He translated a number of works, including Agawa Hiroyuki’s Hiroshima novel, *The Devil’s Heritage*.

Jack Maki regarded the American occupation of Japan as one of the great achievements of the American foreign policy—a successful case of regime change and democratization, based on a well-defined policy from the beginning. He was deeply pleased with the elimination of the old militaristic and authoritarian state in Japan and the creation of a Japanese version of democracy. (In 2004 he contrasted this sharply with America’s lack of clear, sophisticated policy toward occupied Iraq.)

John Maki retired in 1980. In 1995, he made his final visit to Japan. He had a good meeting with Japanese cousins there, but concluded that the McGilvres were his true family, that he could never be really fluent in Japanese or think in Japanese, and that “I have always been culturally American.” In person, as in his autobiography, Jack conveyed an absolute lack of bitterness, a decency, a serenity of spirit, a sense of openness and curiosity that may properly serve as a model for those who knew him. A vigorous mind, a gentle person, a fine colleague, he left a distinctive mark upon this university and his profession.

Lewis C. Mainzer
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Nelson Polsby

Nelson Polsby, Heller Professor of Political Science and former director of the Institute of Governmental Studies at Berkeley, passed away on February 6, 2007, at the age of 72. He was a prominent member of a renowned graduate cohort group that studied under Robert Dahl at Yale in the fifties and included his long-time Berkeley colleagues Raymond Wolfinger and Aaron Wildavsky. After briefly teaching at the University of Wisconsin and Wesleyan University,