

James A. Thurber, American University: associate professor.

Timothy Tilton, Indiana University: associate professor.

Rudolf L. Tokes, University of Connecticut: professor.

Donald S. Van Meter, Ohio State University: associate professor.

Corey B. Venning, Loyola University of Chicago: associate professor.

Francis Walsh, Saint Mary's College, Minnesota: professor.

Nelson Wikstrom, Virginia Commonwealth University: associate professor.

Fred H. Willhoite, Coe College: professor.

Richard W. Wilson, Rutgers University: professor.

Dina A. Zinnes, Indiana University: professor.

Retirements

Nicholas J. Barabolak, chairman, Department of Political Science, Saint Mary's College, Winona, Minnesota.

Eleanor C. Isbell, editor of *ITEMS* since its first issue in 1947 and a member of the Social Science Research Council's staff since 1940, retired on April 1, 1975.

Harold H. Roth, Professor Emeritus of Government and Public Administration, American University.

Corrections

Frederick Hartman, Texas Tech University, was incorrectly spelled as Frederic K. Hartmann.

Chae-Jin Lee is not acting chairman of the Department of Political Science, but acting chairman of the East Asian Studies Program, University of Kansas, as formerly listed in the winter 1975 *PS*.

PS regrets these errors.

In Memoriam

William Anderson

William Anderson, Emeritus Professor of Political Science, University of Minnesota, died on May 14, 1975, at the age of 86. He was a leading American authority in the areas of local government, public administration, intergovernmental relations, and the history of political science, and did much to shape teaching and research in these fields not only at his own university but throughout the country. He had also an intense devotion to public service, which led him to give much time and energy to advisory and research commissions at all levels of government, where his grasp of principle

coupled with detailed knowledge of governmental operations enabled him to make important contributions. His professional achievements were recognized by a succession of honors including the University of Minnesota's Outstanding Achievement Award and the naming of a classroom building after him, election as an honorary member of the International City Management Association and as Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the National Municipal League's Distinguished Citizen Award "for exceptional and devoted community service." In 1929 he became First Vice President, and in 1942 President, of the American Political Science Association.

Professor Anderson was born in Minneapolis in 1888. He graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1913, where he showed early promise in political science by winning first prize in the Harris political science prize contest for 1912-1913 with an essay on the work of the New York public service commissions. He went on to Harvard University, where he served as an instructor in 1915-1916 and took his Ph.D. degree in 1917. He then returned to the University of Minnesota, where he was a member of the Department of Political Science continuously from 1916 until retirement in 1957 and Chairman from 1927-1932 and 1935-1947. It was during this period that the Department emerged as one of the leading political science faculties in the country.

Professor Anderson's early work was in local government. He became the director (1919-1928) of the University of Minnesota's Bureau for Research in Government, maintained a close relationship with the League of Minnesota Municipalities, which has its offices and Municipal Reference Bureau at the University, and was president of the Minneapolis Research Bureau (1941-1947). Much of his research was in conjunction with one or another of these organizations. His interest in Minneapolis Charter reform led to a Charter amendment to force ward redistricting long before the Supreme Court threw its weight behind the principle of one-man, one-vote. In 1936 the League of Women Voters published his review of *Minneapolis Charter Problems* and made it a handbook for its political efforts. For this and many other contributions to its work the *Minnesota League of Women Voters* later made him an honorary life member, the first male to be so honored.

This basic groundwork soon led Professor Anderson to broader treatments of local government. His text, *American City Government* (1925; revised ed., with Edward W. Weidner, 1950), was the standard introductory book on that subject for a whole generation of students. His *Local Government and Finance in Minnesota* (1935) was a remarkable monograph that has been much used by local government officers throughout the State and deserves to be emulated in other states. In 1934 he published a pioneering study issued by the Public Administration Service, *The Units of Government in the United States, an Enumeration and Analysis*

(new ed. 1942, revised 1945), which gave the first census of the large and extremely diverse array of local governmental units, thus providing a needed basis for study of their characteristics and interrelationships. The usefulness of this work was recognized by the Bureau of the Census, which now makes such a survey every five years. Professor Anderson also produced a basic text on *State and Local Government in the United States* (with Edward W. Weidner, 1951), a revision of which appeared under the title, *Government in the Fifty States* (with Edward W. Weidner and Clara Penniman, 1960). He contributed to a book of readings on *City Planning* edited by Theodore Caplow (1950), and himself edited a symposium (Gooch, Sharp, Morstein Marx, Steiner, Maxwell) on *Local Government in Europe* (1939).

At the state government level Professor Anderson was also heavily involved, as shown by his appointment by a succession of governors to a succession of boards and commissions: by Governor Floyd Olson to the Minnesota State Planning Board (1935-1938), by Governor Harold Stassen to the Minnesota Resources Commission (1939-1943), by Governor Luther Youngdahl to the Committee on Local Government of the Minnesota Constitutional Commission (1947-1948), by Governor Orville Freeman to the Task Force on State Governmental Functions (1956-1957) and the Minnesota Commission on Ethics in Government (1957-1959).

At the national government level Professor Anderson was a member of the Committee on Federal-State Relations of the United States Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of Government (First Hoover Commission, 1947-1948) and later of President Eisenhower's Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (1953-1955). Before this he had attained national stature by his professional work in developing public administration training and by his research and writing on American government and intergovernmental relations.

From 1932 to 1936 he was the representative of the American Political Science Association on the Social Science Research Council, and served also as chairman of the Council's Committee on Government (1941-1945) and its Committee on Public Administration (1933-1945; see his report of the Committee's work as Part I of *Research in Public Administration* [Public Administration Service, 1945]). An early interest in training for public service at all levels of government led him to develop training programs in the 'twenties at the University of Minnesota. In 1931 a national Conference on University Training for the Public Service was held there, and in 1935 the University, with the support of the Rockefeller Foundation, launched the Public Administration Training Center, which trained hundreds of able and in some cases highly distinguished civil servants until its absorption in 1968 into the University's School of Public Affairs. He was one of the founders of the American Society of Public Administration, and of the active Minnesota Chapter of that Society.

Few students of the subject will need to be reminded of Professor Anderson's *American Government*, an introductory text first issued in 1938 (4th ed., with Edward W. Weidner, 1953). This book marked a departure from earlier emphasis in teaching American government upon legal powers, structures, and functions of government, considered in three distinct tiers of government, to a consideration of governmental processes organized to reflect relationships among the several levels of government. This text also appeared in a briefer form as *Fundamentals of American Government* (1940), and a separate text on the *National Government of the United States* (1946) was issued. For at least a decade the principal work was one of two or three leading introductory texts.

It was perhaps inevitable that one who had done so much detailed work at all three levels of government should be the first to shape the study of intergovernmental relations into a principal field. Professor Anderson's perception of the importance of this subject was already evident in his work on *The Units of Government*, and it appeared again in *Federalism and Intergovernmental Relations, A Budget of Suggestions for Research* (1946), a product of his work on the Social Science Research Council Committees. After his service on the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations he produced the monograph, *The Nation and the States, Rivals or Partners?* (1955). But his most significant effort in this field was the organization of a research project supported by the Rockefeller Foundation and the University of Minnesota which examined for each major function of government the intergovernmental relations through all levels of government. The results of this collaborative effort, the first and apparently the only one of its kind, were published in a series of ten monographs edited by Anderson and Weidner, *Intergovernmental Relations in the United States (as Observed in the State of Minnesota)* (1950-1960). Of this series he wrote the monograph on *Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations* (with Waite D. Durfee, Jr., No. 8, 1956), and the concluding volume, *Intergovernmental Relations in Review* (No. 10, 1960).

These many contributions did not exhaust the interests of this many-sided scholar. For more than two decades he conducted a stimulating graduate seminar on the scope and methods of political science, which is remembered by his students as a remarkable anticipation of the later swing toward scientific method, including emphasis upon the history and philosophy of science and upon statistical methods. In this he did not discard earlier political thinkers; rather he gave full attention to their work but scrutinized their methods with scientific rigor. His interest in political science as a discipline can be seen in his editing and updating of Anna Haddow's dissertation, *Political Science in American Colleges and Universities 1636-1900* (1939); in his report, "The Teaching Personnel in American Political Science Departments," made for a subcommittee of the American

Political Science Association's Committee on Policy (*American Political Science Review*, XXVIII, No. 4 (Aug. 1934) 726-765); and in his contribution to a symposium edited by Robert H. Connery, *Teaching Political Science: A Challenge to Higher Education* (1965). After his retirement he planned yet another major piece of research, a history of the study and teaching of politics. The first volume was published as *Man's Quest for Political Knowledge: The Study and Teaching of Politics in Ancient Times* (1964). After a careful review of this book Arnold Brecht concluded that Professor Anderson, although he was then 75 years of age, had "blazed a trail." He continued to work on the modern period of this history but was prevented by illness during his last three years from bringing it to a conclusion. It is to be hoped that other hands may be able to edit his materials for publication.

Despite the heavy burden of his research, writing, and public service, Professor Anderson was an effective teacher, who gave meticulous attention to directing and reviewing the work of his students. Without the slightest effort at dramatic effect, he succeeded in presenting his material with such lucidity, precision, and wealth of illustrative detail that he held attention. His work with graduate students was especially stimulating. There are now hundreds of them who occupy positions of responsibility and prominence in teaching, educational administration, civil service, and public office. Nor did continuous labor and high achievement ever move him from his habitual directness, simplicity, serenity, and quiet humor. He seemed always unhurried although he seldom wasted a spare moment. Yet he found time for firm friendships and family ties, entered into social occasions with genuine pleasure, remembered the names of all the graduate students and teaching assistants and even the names of their children. In his personal relationships as in his professional and civic contributions his influence has been deep and lasting.

Conversations are in progress which look to the establishment by the American Political Science Association of a memorial fund for the support of a William Anderson prize for the best doctoral dissertation submitted annually in the field of inter-governmental relations. Contributions by friends and former students will be welcomed and should be sent to the American Political Science Association.

Charles H. McLaughlin
University of Minnesota

(with the assistance of Emeritus Professors Benjamin E. Lippincott and Orville C. Peterson, Regents' Professor John E. Turner, Professor George W. Warp, all of the University of Minnesota; Professor Clara Penniman, Univer-

sity of Wisconsin; Professor Howard R. Penniman, Georgetown University.)

Joseph D. Cooper

Joseph D. Cooper, Professor of Political Science at Howard University, died March 25, 1975, at the age of 57.

A native of Boston, Professor Cooper earned his AB degree at George Washington University and his Ph.D. at The American University in Washington, D.C. His rich and varied career included government service, teaching, consulting and scholarship in administration, health policy, and professional photography.

He began government service in 1934 as a messenger in the Department of Agriculture at the age of 17. By the time he left the public sector in 1958 he had worked as executive Secretary of the Working Groups developing a plan for the reorganization of the State Department in 1949; he directed the procedural coordination staff of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration; and he finished his public career as Executive Assistant to the Deputy Postmaster General.

The private sector benefited from his administrative talents for five years, and then beginning in 1963 the University. Although he had taught at The American University as Adjunct Professor, neighboring Howard University became his academic home. At Howard he taught and developed courses in public administration introducing students to the new area of health politics.

His interest in health took him, once again, into the public sector where he testified before congressional committees and where he entered the controversies concerning drug regulation. He studied health policy in Britain and in Eastern Europe during several trips, and he published books and papers on administration and health problems. One book, *How to Get More Done in Less Time*, designed for a broad audience, was used in government and business.

In his spare time he became so proficient in photography that he published as much about his hobby as about his academic field. His book *The Nikon Nikonmat Handbook of Photography* is recognized as one of the important volumes in photography.

A wry sense of humor helped Professor Cooper survive the difficult moments in this interesting career, but his heart, already weakened by an attack in 1966, was unable to take him to his three score and ten. The faculty, students and staff of the Department of Political Science at Howard University deeply regret his premature disappearance.

Brian Weinstein
Howard University