

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.

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(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.

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