

a topic close to Tim's heart, since (as we have already noted) this research led Tim to at least two book-length treatments of the subject. Tim's 1986 article in the *Legislative Studies Quarterly* on news media coverage of House members and Senators was quite innovative and foreshadowed future work on how the news media and legislators interact. He followed this work with an important 1988 article in the *American Journal of Political Science* on the communication strategies of House members' press secretaries; this work revealed the local focus of activity for most press secretaries but also isolated the effects of variables related to various local and national communication strategies.

Second, Tim developed an early interest in political socialization. His dissertation was on children's literature, and he published a fascinating paper in *Polity* in 1985 on how children's literature imparts to children important values of the dominant culture. However, in this field Tim is perhaps best known for his important article in the *American Political Science Review* on the "bear market" in political socialization research. The field of political socialization flourished in the 1960s and 1970s but began to decline into the 1980s. Tim proposed an interesting theoretical argument about how the field of political socialization could sustain itself and evolve. Although Tim extended his work into other areas of study after the publication of this article, he retained an interest in the field of political socialization until his untimely death. In conversations with LSU colleagues, Tim bemoaned the fact that political socialization no longer held a preeminent place in political science and he looked forward to its rebirth.

Third, Tim was an influential figure in the field of lesbian and gay politics and the politics of AIDS health care. He was a founding member of the Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Political Science Caucus of the American Political Science Association, and remained active and visible in it throughout his career. Tim was also an innovator and leader in developing courses on the politics of sexual identity virtually everywhere he taught. In 1999, he published an extraordinary review of the "first wave" of empirical research on gay, lesbian, and bisexual politics in the *American Political Science Review*. Tim noted with disappointment that the study of gays, lesbians, and bisexuals had been left to other disciplines such as sociology and history, but he was encouraged by the new wave of political science research on the subject. The essay was a superlative critical summary that influenced the

second wave of scholarly inquiry. While the article is a "must-read" for students of lesbian and gay politics, it is also an important article for any scholar interested in American politics in general. Tim frequently combined his interests in this area with his excellent work on media and politics. He co-authored two book chapters along these lines, one (with Bevin Hartnett) dealing with network news coverage of the politics of the lesbian and gay movement, and another (with David C. Colby) on network news and the politics of the AIDS crisis. He also reviewed several influential works dealing with AIDS, which led to a sidebar interest in other health and public policy works.

Finally, late in his life Tim had embarked on a major project (with his collaborator, Paul Gronke) on trust in government and political institutions. Part of his interest in this broader subject came from his interest in public trust toward the news media, but he quickly broadened his focus to public trust in political institutions in general. In 2005, Tim and Paul published a paper in the *Journal of Politics* in which they developed new measures of political trust that are better suited to measuring long-term patterns of trust. The two collaborators had begun a book-length treatment of this subject that was interrupted by Tim's untimely death, though Paul Gronke is expected to finish the project.

We would be remiss in discussing Tim's contributions if we did not point out the recognition that he received for his work and the service he gave to the political science profession. Early in his career Tim received the prestigious APSA Congressional Fellowship, and this launched him into some of his best work on the media and Congress. Tim was elected to the council of the American Political Science Association, and he served in that role from 1994 to 1996. He was subsequently elected APSA treasurer, a post that he held from 1997 to 1999, and he followed up his term as treasurer with a term on the APSA Trust and Development Fund from 2000 to 2002. Tim was recognized for his scholarly contributions with appointments to the editorial boards of several leading journals, including the *American Political Science Review*, *American Journal of Political Science*, *Journal of Politics*, *Political Communication*, *Harvard International Journal of Pres/Politics*, and *Communication Review*. His service to the profession was exceptional, but he was placed in these positions of service and responsibility in part because of his strong reputation for scholarly judgment and fairness.

Final Thoughts

As we noted above, Tim's remarkable career and record is just one part of his invaluable legacy. Perhaps it exemplifies the type of person Tim was: intelligent, committed to excellence, never constrained by the conventional, always curious, intellectually generous, and humble. Tim's first Ph.D. student, Eric Jenner, said at Tim's memorial service last September at LSU, "Tim helped his students see more. He sharpened and broadened our views by talking with us and by caring. He was interested in others. His intelligence was generous." Those of us who knew him well found these same characteristics in Tim outside of the academic world as well. Said one friend after his memorial service, "Tim profoundly touched so many people in many, many ways—his smile, his way with words, his gentle, warm presence, his intelligence and insights, his generosity, caring, and thoughtfulness."

His presence—his truly rare combination of great intelligence and marvelous generosity—will be greatly missed. The Manship School's annual report says it quite nicely, "While he leaves an impressive legacy of vigorous scholarly work, what we will miss most is his friendship. We celebrate his zest for all good things in life."

James C. Garand
Louisiana State University
Mark Schafer
Louisiana State University

Rita Nealon Cooley

Professor Rita Nealon Cooley died on October 1, 2006, in her home in New York City. She was born in New York in 1919 and attended a Catholic School in the Bronx where she won the Classics prize and was the Class Valedictorian. After graduating from Hunter College in 1940, *cum laude*, Phi Beta Kappa, and as winner of the Constitutional Law prize, she was awarded the Penfield Fellowship by the department of politics at NYU in 1943 and began taking courses in the graduate school.

One of her courses, on English history, was taught by the then dean of the graduate school. She received an "A" in the course, as well as in the other four courses she took and was summoned to the dean's office. The dean said to her: "Mrs. Nealon, I think you have the makings of a very good teacher and I want you to help us out by teaching in the history department two sections of the required European history." Rita always said this was the most momentous event

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,