

## John D. Millett

John D. Millett, 81, president of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, 1953–64; first chancellor of the Ohio Board of Regents 1964–72, and senior vice president of the Academy for Educational Development, Washington, D. C., 1972–80, died November 14, 1993, at Twin Towers Retirement Community, 5343 Hamilton Avenue, Cincinnati, where he and Mrs. Millett had made their home since shortly after his cardiac arrest in 1988. Funeral services in Oxford United Methodist Church, November 18, were followed by burial in Oxford Cemetery. Mrs. Millett remains at Twin Towers.

On return to Oxford as President Emeritus, Millett was a part-time Miami professor of educational leadership and adjunct professor of political science 1980–84. He also was a consultant for several state governments and state universities and lectured on various campuses.

In his tenure as Miami's sixteenth president, its Oxford campus expanded from 5,100 students to nearly 9,000, and enrollment at off-campus academic centers jumped from 1,000 to nearly 6,000. Twenty-nine facilities costing about \$30 million were constructed. Academic developments included a common curriculum to broaden the university's liberal arts base; a new School of Applied Science, and new programs in paper technology, international studies and systems analysis.

It was in his administration that Miami became a pioneer in the branch campus development, a higher education trend that continued statewide through his years as chancellor. A major step came in 1964 when Miami and Ohio State combined their extension programs and with massive public support opened an entirely new joint branch campus. This became the separate Wright State University in 1967. Meanwhile, Miami campuses initiated by him and opened in Middletown in 1966 and Hamilton in 1968.

In resigning from Miami to accept appointment as chancellor, Millett also withdrew as part-time consultant to the U. S. Office of Education, where he had headed a

task force establishing procedures for administering the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963.

As first chancellor, Millett saw the number of Ohio's state universities expand from six to 12 and the number of two-year institutions, including university branches, grow from two to 50.

His chancellorship bought development of an appropriation formula, the beginning of a permanent system for financing academic facilities, creation of a new medical school and expansion of medical schools at Ohio State and Cincinnati, the beginning of state support for the medical school at Case Western Reserve University, introduction of a student loan program, inauguration of construction loans for private colleges, expansion of operating support from \$60 million to \$325 million, and a capital improvement program of nearly \$800 million in state funds.

Considered an authority in public administration and the financing of higher education, he was author of 20 books, co-author of two, and contributor to 23 others. He became an international consultant and directed several major studies in his fields. He became president of the American Society for Public Administration 1960–61; chairman of its Committee on Standards for Instruction at the same time; president of the State Universities Association 1961–63, and chairman of the Ohio Commission on Education Beyond the High School 1962–63. He traveled extensively in Asia and Europe and was a consultant in the Philippines and Mexico. He also was on the national board for UNESCO.

### *Miami University*

## William H. Riker

William H. Riker, Professor Emeritus and formerly the Marie Curran Wilson and Joseph Chamberlain Wilson Professor of Political Science at the University of Rochester, died on June 26, 1993, of cancer. He was 72.

Riker joined the faculty of the University of Rochester and was

the chief moving force in establishing and building the Rochester program in political science, serving as the department chair from 1962 until 1979. In particular, his efforts were devoted to creating a graduate program with a special profile that would develop a new subfield in which formal theory and modelling techniques adapted from economics would be applied to the processes of politics. He was also concerned to apply rigorous quantitative techniques in the testing of theories, requiring all graduate students to complete a mathematics and statistics sequence and making available advanced methods courses. The program is now regularly ranked in the top handful in the country. The field of formal or positive theory has been established in departments across the land from Harvard to Caltech, often with Riker-trained Ph.Ds. from Rochester or their students, and the quantitative training has been widely adopted.

Riker graduated from Depauw University and received his doctorate from Harvard. Before coming to Rochester he taught for 14 years at Lawrence University in Wisconsin. His many publications include several books that have become classics. These include *Democracy in the United States* (1953 and 1965), *The Theory of Political Coalitions* (1962), *Federalism: Origin, Operation, Maintenance* (1964), *Introduction to Positive Political Theory*, with former student Peter Ordeshook, (1973), *Liberalism against Populism* (1982), and *The Art of Political Manipulation* (1986). He published over a dozen articles in the *American Political Science Review*, as well as numerous contributions to the other leading journals of our profession. A man of wide-ranging interests, he contributed not only to political science journals, but to such publications as *Scientific American*, *Journal of Philosophy*, *Journal of the History of Ideas*, and *Journal of American Folklore*, the last a numerological analysis of the song, "The Twelve Days of Christmas."

Many of Riker's works exemplified the application of formal theory and modeling techniques to political problems, especially to issues