and state agencies, and for three years after his retirement (1974-77) he served as the first ombudsman of the Kentucky Department of Human Resources, handling more than 3,000 cases a year. He played a major role in the repeated efforts to revise the state constitution, through amendments or conventions, persisting in his belief that the people of Kentucky could be persuaded to see the need for a modern structure of government. He ran for local and legislative offices, campaigned for a variety of candidates, and served in political party offices.

Whether in the classroom, in government service, or in political campaigns, Jack Reeves persisted in his efforts to bring about honest, competent, modern government in the state of Kentucky. In these efforts he was always a political realist, but he never lost his vision of a better Kentucky. Some of his efforts fell short of success, but he contributed as much, and perhaps more, than any other private citizen over the last four decades to making politics and government work in his native state.

Malcolm E. Jewell
University of Kentucky

William L. Reno

William Lawson Reno passed away on October 8, 1978 at the age of 71.

Professor Reno was a broadly-based political scientist with special interests in jurisprudence, international law and political theory. His major academic service was at American University from 1946-1953 following an administrative tour with the War Production Board in World War II.

In 1953, he left academe to manage the family farming business. He retained his interests in political affairs and was a life-time member of the American Political Science Association and the American Society of International Law.

Professor Reno was a graduate of Princeton University, and earned his Ph.D. at the University of California, Berkeley.

A. Lee Fritschler
Lowell Hattery
American University

William A. Steiger

On December 4, 1978, William A. Steiger, Member of Congress from Wisconsin, died in his sleep of a heart attack at age 40. With his death the Congress lost one of its most distinguished and constructive members; the Republican Party lost an articulate spokesman and leader; the political science profession lost a dedicated supporter; and the political scientists who had the good fortune to know and work with him lost a cherished friend.

Bill Steiger was a supporter and ally of political science. He was involved in the Congressional Fellowship from the start of his 12-year career in the House of Representatives. Every year since 1967 Congressional Fellows have served on his staff. The 19 political scientists, journalists, and civil servants who are now Fellowship alumni of the Steiger Office had experiences that epitomized the program's ideals and goals. Their desks were in the Congressman's office and they observed and participated fully in his wide-ranging activities. They were given important legislative assignments and even an opportunity to visit the Sixth District with him. Bill Steiger's commitment to the Fellowship program was also reflected in his service on the program's Advisory Committee, where he played an active role in building support for the program within and outside Congress. He was a regular speaker at the seminars of the Fellows. In the week prior to his death, he had participated in a session with the Fellows that was characterized by brisk debate, candor, perceptive insights, and good humor.

His involvement with political science went well beyond the Congressional Fellowship program. For students of Congress, political parties, and American politics generally, Bill Steiger's door was always open. A session with Bill Steiger was beneficial, not only because he was well informed, bright, and candid, but because he thought like a social scientist. He, too, was seeking an understanding of politics that transcended anecdotes and inside depesterism. He comprehended fully what the political science enterprise was all about and we benefited from his understandings. He did more than meet with us, he made his office into our office while in Washington and he went out of his way to secure access to other Washington decision makers and data for us.

He had a consuming interest and commitment to politics, but it was not an interest born of self-aggrandizement. Rather, his concerns were for the substance of policy and the integrity of the political process. Though a relatively junior member of the House, his impact on a wide range of legislation was profound. National policy on the volunteer army, occupational health and safety, legal services for the poor, and tax reform bear his mark, as does the open housing statute of Wisconsin, where he served as a member of the State Assembly. He was dedicated to his Wisconsin constituents, but his approach was never parochial.

Bill Steiger was concerned also about the process of politics and determined to improve it. As a member of the Select Committee on Committees, he fought to reform and rationalize the committee system. He was one of the leaders of a Republican House task force that reformed the seniority system and was instrumental in shaping the Legislative Reform Act of 1970. Recently, he succeeded in making the Congressional Record an accurate account of what happens in the House floor.

Political scientists have long considered political parties an essential link between citizens and their government in a democracy. Bill Steiger shared that belief and was intensely involved in efforts to strengthen parties in general, and his Republican Party in particular. As chairman in the mid-1970s of the Rule 29 Committee

appointed by the Republican National Chairman, he worked for reform of the convention delegate selection process. His interest in the future of political parties and the integrity of the electoral process led him to be a litigant in the Supreme Court case which tested the constitutionality of the post-Watergate campaign finance legislation. As befitted a man whose District included Ripon, the GOP birthplace, he was a fierce partisan, in the best sense of that term. In the last months of his life, as his national reputation grew because of his successful efforts to reform the capital gains tax, he devoted great amounts of time to speaking at Republican fund raisers across the country. He hoped that these exhausting efforts would help elect fellow partisans and enable him to have an impact on the selection of the next Republican presidential nominee.

Though an unabashed partisan, he gained the respect of both his political allies and opponents. His legislative accomplishments reflected not only an ability to fight for the things important to his party, but also an ability to rise above partisanship and self interest. David Obey, his Democratic congressional colleague and friend since their days together as University of Wisconsin undergraduates summed up the Steiger style of politics when he said

> He was just personally kind and thoughtful. In the 20 years since we started debating on the steps of the Wisconsin Student Union, I never saw him do a destructive thing. I never saw him take a cheap shot. [He was] the Republican who was the most effective bridge between the parties in Congress.

Because many of us as teachers constantly confront cynicism among our students about politics and politicians, Bill Steiger had a special significance. He was a politician of exceptional talent, drive and integrity to whom none of the cynical observations applied. We could point to him as an example of political leadership as it ought to be. David Broder was therefore right when he observed that we would do honor to the memory of Bill Steiger if we would make it a point to speak and write of other members of his profession, who like Bill, exemplify politics at its finest.

John F. Bibby
University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

Abraham Yeselson

Abraham Yeselson was one of the most dedicated political scientists of this or any generation. His premature death on May 3, 1978 in New Brunswick, New Jersey, deprived the Political Science Department of University College, Rutgers University, of its chairman and the country of an authority on the United Nations.

Once a world federalist, Professor Yeselson grew disillusioned with the United Nations. In the past decade he contended that the UN was a weapon of world politics, tending more to worsen than to resolve international disputes. After graduating from Rutgers with a masters degree, Yeselson took his doctorate at Brown University, where he studied under UN specialists of the caliber of Professor Leland Goodrich. He taught briefly at Swarthmore and Brown and then in 1951 began his career at Rutgers University. He extended the periphery of his teaching to the Universities of Helsinki and Toulouse as Visiting Professor, and from the mid-60s onward to nationwide American television. In 1964 he presented on NBC-TV a series of talks on "Communism" and, one success upon another, in 1965, 1970, and 1972 54 lectures for CBS-TV on "The Politics of Peace," "The Eisenhower Years," and "East Against West." During his span of more than 25 years at Rutgers he won distinction as scholar and lecturer, and as advocate of the cause of adult education.

In 1974 with Professor Anthony Gaglione he published his last full-scale work, *A Dangerous Place: The United Nations as a Weapon in World Politics.* He was the UN now as little more than a foreign policy instrument, as a vehicle to advance short-run national interests dangerous to world peace. In this book, in many articles and public appearances, and in testimony before the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he urged the United States to disengage itself from the political organs of the UN.

Professor Yeselson's commitment to the UN varied with its contribution, as he saw it, to world peace; his commitment to teaching was invariable. As his mentor, the late Dr. Edward McNall Burns, had done before him, he delivered his lectures without notes, and they were entrancing. In and out of the classroom his affection for those who wished to learn was deep and personal. There were no sgudents so ignorant or so gauche whom he would not undertake to bring into the world of men and ideas. Up the four steep flights of stairs at New Jersey Hall they would find him, with his slouch and beret, glad to see them. Of the known prejudices of mankind he had none. Abe Yeselson was a cosmopolitan.

He had no doctrines with which to arm disciples. He possessed no disciples. His students and friends possessed *him.* A more peaceable man cannot be imagined. Yet a fighter, always to be respected.

His illness was brief. He watched his pleasures—travel, tennis, painting, poker, whatever—go by, one by one. To hell with it. Until his last breath the mention of a friend's name would make him laugh. His friends were those he laughed with, and the mere sound of their name sprang a reflex. Going to Rutgers every day is not much fun anymore.

Sebastian de Grazia
Rutgers University