

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, perceptively 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 deposterism. 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