

understand how, in a stable society, progress could be reconciled with the basic conservatism of much of the electorate. He was one of the early students of working-class Tories in Britain and of the adoption of the post-war Conservative Party to the new demands for social services. But most of his work since the early 1960s was on the American political party system.

His interests in party functioning were both scholarly and practical. In 1969, as a participant in the project of the APSA and the Carnegie Foundation on the study of Congress, he published *Congress and the New Politics*, in which he dealt *inter alia* with the workload in congressmen's office, a matter which tied into an interest in the congressional budget process and in the possibilities (then futuristic) of computer use for facilitation of the congressman's job.

Jack Saloma had a technical background for his humane interests. His bachelor's degree in 1956 was from M.I.T. Then he went to Harvard, interrupted by a Fulbright at the London School of Economics (1959-60). He was an APSA Congressional Fellow for the 1961-62 academic year. His dissertation (done as a student of Professor Samuel Beer) won the Delancey K. Jay Prize in 1962. At that point he returned to the faculty of the Political Science Department of M.I.T. where he remained until 1971. In 1969 he became Research Director of the Study of American Political Parties of the Twentieth Century Fund, which led to his book with Frederick H. Sontag, *Parties, the Real Opportunity for Effective Citizen Politics*, 1972.

In focusing, as we have, on Saloma's scholarly work we miss much of the man. He is far better known to the world as one of the founders and the president of the Ripon Society, through which he tried to implement his dreams of what political parties could be. In Boston in 1962 he helped establish the American Bow Group, modeled on a similar organization

of British moderate Tory intellectuals. In 1963 it became the Ripon Society, named for the town in Wisconsin where it was founded and where about a century earlier the Republican Party had been founded. It was an effort to keep the Republican Party in the mainstream of moderation and to keep it alert to matters of human welfare.

In 1974 John Saloma moved to San Francisco where his interests in political parties continued, but expanded also to broader issues of psychology and religion. On July 6, 1983 he died of cancer with acquired immune deficiency at the age of 48.

Ithiel de Sola Pool
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Ward Stewart

Ward Stewart died on July 23, in Washington, D.C. at the age of 70. He held a number of positions in the federal government beginning in 1934. He is best remembered for his work in the U.S. Office of Education where he served as Assistant Commissioner for Program Development and Coordination, Staff Specialist on college and university programs in business and public administration and as Director of the Office of Higher Education Field Services. Dr. Stewart was a native of Des Moines, Iowa, and a magna cum laude graduate of Carleton College. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and held an M.A. degree in education from The University of Chicago and a Ph.D. in political science from Harvard University. He also held a law degree from George Washington University.

Dr. Stewart was an active member of the National Capital Area Political Science Association and had served as its President. He is survived by his wife and three children.

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