

ernment under William Bennett Munro, all of whom were at one time president of APSA.

She spent the next year at the University of Brussels on a fellowship from the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

In 1923 she became Dean of Radcliffe College, the youngest in the College's history and in America at that time. "The girls called me the 'baby dean,'" she later recalled. Cronkhite was responsible for both undergraduate and graduate students. When the college was reorganized into undergraduate and graduate colleges in 1934, she became Dean of the Graduate School. While her major activity was the Graduate School, she held numerous volunteer posts in municipal, state, and federal government.

Cronkhite long recognized the need for a graduate center for women. When she became Dean of the Graduate School, Radcliffe graduate students were living secluded in their own apartments or in one of three small wooden houses. "They had no place to meet and educate each other to grow as people instead of as specialists alone," she said. "The Graduate Center will not be just a dormitory. It will be a way of life, an environment," she declared when presenting the plans for the center.

Following her retirement in 1960, she traveled extensively and continued to lend support and counsel to Radcliffe.

Throughout her years at Radcliffe, Cronkhite amassed numerous awards and honorary degrees. She was also the author of three books: *Handbook for College Teachers* (Harvard, 1950), *Graduate Education for Women: The Radcliffe Ph.D.* (Harvard, 1956), and her memoirs, *The Times of My Life* (1983).

Held in high esteem by her family and for her role as a homemaker, Cronkhite was married to the late Leonard W. Cronkhite, a nuclear scientist and businessman who developed atomic power for peaceful purposes, especially in medicine.

She is survived by three stepchildren—Bayard Morse Cronkhite, Leonard W. Cronkhite Jr., and Elizabeth Minot. She also leaves eight grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Stephen M. Gorman

Stephen Michael Gorman, assistant professor at North Texas State University, died July 2, 1983. He was 32. A skilled and popular teacher, Steve was a prolific writer on the politics and international relations of Western South America and on the revolutionary governments and conflict in Nicaragua and El Salvador. His numerous articles appeared in political science and Latin American studies journals such as *Government and Opposition*, *Latin American Research Review*, *Journal of Latin American Studies*, *Inter-American Economic Review*, *Caribbean Review* and *Parameters*, and in widely-read anthologies such as Walker's *Nicaragua in Revolution*. In addition, he was co-author of *The Yom Kippur War* (University Press of America, 1980), edited and contributed heavily to *Post-Revolutionary Peru: The Politics of Transformation* (Westview, 1982), and regularly published translations of scholarly and political documents from Latin American sources. At his death, he was completing final revisions for a new anthology on *Leftist Opposition in Democracies*. His expertise and frequent travel to the region made him a popular resource for local and, indeed, national media concerned with events in Central America. Steve joined the North Texas State faculty in 1979. Prior to that he taught briefly on the faculties of Purdue University, Dickinson College, and SUNY-Geneseo. He received his B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. from the University of California at Riverside.

C. Neal Tate
North Texas State University

John S. Saloma, III

The political science career of John S. Saloma, III, was devoted to a belief that political parties could better serve the public. From his outstanding doctoral dissertation at Harvard on *British Conservatism and the Welfare State* to his forthcoming book about the United States, *The New Political Order: A History of the Conservative Infrastructure*, he sought to

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
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

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.

Walter E. Beach
The Brookings Institution