

which he hoped to use to promote both greater cross-disciplinary organizational contact and further integration of social scientists in Asia and Africa. Having become fluent in four or five languages, he thrived in the atmosphere of international scientific administration and had a unique capacity for bringing both vision and practicality to a wide range of issues and projects. His work on the international arena was so very far from being completed.

With such a high profile as an administrator in recent years, it's easy to lose sight of Franco's considerable production as a social scientist. He was author or coauthor of 10 major works and more than 60 articles and high-profile papers. More important than the volume of his production, however, was the growing range of his interests and research involvements. Long recognized in an international capacity in the area of local governance, he had, over the past five years or so, expanded his interests to cover both the politics of divided countries and issues of sustainable development in a North-South context. At the time of his death, he was working with colleagues from India and Eastern Europe on comparative projects along very different dimensions, having returned to research again with full vigour after his prolonged period of initial illness.

Francesco Kjellberg was what they would have called in the American West "a man to be reckoned with." He was possessed of a complex personality: a powerful and assertive intelligence combined with deep reservoirs of charm and wit. He had an enormous sensitivity for injustice in any form, and was always willing to take the side of the underdog. He also had a very strong "existentialist" streak, constantly willing to explore the personal implications of his own positions, and ever on the alert for "bad faith." He was also both exceptionally loyal and exceptionally open in whatever he undertook. In short, he was a man of integrity, a "traditionalist" in the very best sense of the word.

With Franco's death, IPSA and political scientists around the world have lost a true friend and champion of the discipline. Our thoughts and

deepest sympathies go out to his immediate family who have lost such a vital part of their lives at a much too early date. He was a man who made a difference, and he will long be remembered and honoured by colleagues and friends everywhere.

William M. Lafferty
University of Oslo

William Webster Lammers

It is with great sadness that we report the death of William Webster Lammers on October 7, 1997. He died at the USC/Norris Cancer Hospital in Los Angeles at the age of 60.

Bill was born in Waseca, Minnesota, and he received his A.B. in history in 1959 and his M.A. and Ph.D. in political science in 1960 and 1966, respectively, from the University of Minnesota. He was initiated into Phi Beta Kappa during his junior year in college, and he later served as faculty president of Phi Beta Kappa for two years. He joined the department of political science at the University of Southern California as an instructor in 1964 and was appointed an assistant professor in 1966. He was promoted to associate professor in 1970 and to full professor in 1984. He served on the faculty senate and chaired the division of social sciences promotion and tenure committee. He made frequent television, radio, and speaking appearances, particularly during election years, and he served as a consultant on social security issues for several members of Congress.

Bill was acting chair from 1971–1973 and again during the spring semester of 1986. As we all know, it takes a leader, a conciliator, a compromiser, a strong person, to head a diverse group of independent-minded academics. These are qualities he had in abundance, along with an integrity and genuineness that shone through his persona. Moreover, he was always reliable. You could always count on Bill. He sat on a number of department and university committees, and he always came well prepared with notes, and did not "wing it" as many of our colleagues have done.

Bill's research focused on Ameri-

can politics and public policy. He was the author of two books on the American presidency and three books on aging policy. His papers consistently appeared in the top political science journals, including *Presidential Studies Quarterly*, *Political Science Quarterly*, *Policy Studies Review*, *Canadian Journal of Political Science*, *Publius*, and *American Journal of Political Science*. He presented papers at the annual meetings of the American Political Science Association and the Western Political Science Association on a regular basis.

Bill developed a massive data base on the professional background and actions of individual presidents to facilitate his research on executive behavior and policy formation. Completed shortly before his death, *Comparing Presidents: Leadership and Domestic Policy* (CQ Press, forthcoming) analyzes the leadership abilities and styles of presidents from FDR through Clinton. His article in *Political Science Quarterly*, "Presidential Press Conference Schedules: Who Hides, and When," provides an extremely perceptive and insightful study of when presidents choose to hold news conferences and how those decisions affect public opinion. He also collaborated with Joseph Nyomarkay on a major study of career patterns of cabinet officials in Austria, Canada, France, Germany, and Great Britain.

Bill also wrote extensively about aging policy in the United States. He analyzed a wide variety of government policies toward older adults in *Public Policy and the Aging*, published by CQ Press. "The aging are destined to become a larger and more influential segment of American society," he wrote in his 1983 book. "The falling birthrate beginning in the early 1960s, coupled with increases in life expectancy, makes this demographic shift inevitable. The number of older persons with the personal resources and political skills needed to participate in the political process is growing, and elected officials are becoming increasingly sensitive to their voting strength. The mixture of policies that will emerge in response to those political and demographic changes will have important implications not only for present and future aged popula-

tions but also for the very nature of American society." Obviously, he supplemented his fine research skills with an effective crystal ball.

Bill was also a devoted teacher. He regularly taught courses on the presidency, comparative executive behavior, federalism, state politics, policy analysis, politics and aging, and politics and health policy. He taught both undergraduate and graduate students, and he spent a great deal of time outside the classroom guiding his students. He probably supervised more dissertations in the American field than anyone else on the faculty. Bill served for a number of years on the selection committee for state legislative internships. He helped many students, not only at USC, to serve as interns in Sacramento, California.

In latter years, Bill also encouraged junior faculty. He was quick to agree to serve on faculty review committees, and he helped a number of younger faculty to achieve promotion and tenure.

While Bill's research often centered on important government policy and the politically powerful, he was also concerned about the plight of average Americans. He once said in an interview with the media that "All of us should remind ourselves of the importance of ordinary acts of kindness, like offering to drive an elderly neighbor to a physician or just calling up your 80 year-old grandmother to ask how she's doing. To individually reach out and touch someone among the elderly—by telephone or otherwise—is really as consequential in its own way as any type of collective reform."

In short, Bill was an outstanding scholar and teacher. His research on the presidency, in particular, has shed important light on that critical office. He was an exemplary colleague and the moral backbone of our department. His presence, wisdom, and good humor will be sorely missed.

Bill is survived by his wife, Mary, and daughters Linda and Caroline Lammers.

Sheldon Kamieniecki
University of Southern California

Marcella A. MacDonald

Marcella A. MacDonald, 57, assistant professor of political science at SUNY-Brockport, died at her Brockport home in November 1997. MacDonald had taught at Brockport since 1968, specializing in political theory and women's studies. She was active in faculty governance, including service as chair of her department's governance committee, as a Faculty Senator, as a representative to the faculty union, and as a member of the Women's Studies Board. She was born in Timmins, Ont., and had degrees from the University of Brunswick (B. A.), the University of Melbourne (M.A.), and Yale University (Ph.D.). Dr. MacDonald was a bright, witty, compassionate teacher, colleague, and friend. She scorned the traditional formalities of faculty-student relations and cultivated long-standing friendships with many of her students.

William G. Andrews
SUNY-Brockport

Robert Dale Miewald

Robert D. Miewald, professor of political science at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, died October 18, 1997. Bob was born in Chinook, Montana, May 16, 1938. As a boy, he came to know ranching and farming on the Montana plains. After selling the ranch, the family moved to Enterprise, Oregon, where his father was employed by the Forest Service. Bob graduated from Enterprise High School in 1956 and from the University of Oregon in 1960. From 1961 to 1963, he served in the U.S. Army. Following military service, he completed his doctorate in political science at the University of Colorado.

Bob began his professional career at California State University, Long Beach, where he was an assistant professor and coordinator of the graduate program in public administration. In 1971, he joined the faculty of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln as an associate professor. He was promoted to full professor in 1978. At Nebraska, Bob served as chair of the department from 1974 to 1977 and 1988–1990. From 1978,

he served as the director of the graduate specialization in policy analysis and program evaluation.

Bob was a master teacher, an engaging and thoughtful writer, an unselfish colleague, dear friend, and mentor. A quiet and reserved man in most social settings, in the classroom he was a performer. Whether teaching a class of several hundred or a seminar of less than ten, whether first year or graduate students, Bob made the often dry subject matter of public administration come to life. Courses in personnel administration, budgeting, and management are not the stuff that typically turns students on, but Bob was able to do so. His classes were always full and the students always left with a smile. His style and approach are reflected in his book, *Public Administration: A Critical Perspective*. He opens with a quote from Ralph Waldo Emerson, "There are some subjects which have kind of a right to dull treatment. Public administration has always been one of those subjects." With criticism and humor, he could turn the dull into the delightful.

Bob also reached students because he had something to say. He would walk them through the world of administration but the journey would not stop with the mechanical and superficial. He dealt with issues at the core. To him, administration and organization were important because they were a way to get things done, but he always cautioned his students to be aware of the dehumanizing potential that lay in the bowels of many an organization. First and foremost, he would remind them, stay committed to your fellow person. Bob would often drive home the point, "being in charge is never an excuse for being a bastard." Many a student left his classroom with a greater understanding of administration. More importantly, many left with a greater understanding of the human condition.

In spite of his success as a teacher, Bob would not allow himself to be nominated for a teaching award. No one knows why; Bob didn't share such things. We suspect that for him, turning students on was simply the job and didn't deserve special recognition.