

his legacy will continue to expand. He is greatly missed by all of us, his family, and the wider academic world. ■

—Jonathan Wilkenfeld, University of Maryland

—Patrick James, University of Southern California

—Hemda Ben-Yehuda, Bar Ilan University

—Kyle Beardsley, Duke University

Martin Otto Heisler

Martin Otto Heisler, distinguished scholar of comparative politics, was born in Budapest in 1938 into a Jewish family. For over fifty years, Martin's work shaped comparative politics, international relations, and social science scholarship on the nature of European politics and democracy, ethnic identity, ethnic relations, migration, citizenship, and political and historical sociology. Martin passed away in February of 2021 in Lake Oswego, Oregon, where he and his wife (Professor Barbara Schmitter Heisler) moved after their 2005 retirements.

In a 2001 essay in *Light from The Ashes: Social Science Careers and Young Holocaust Refugees and Survivors*, Martin reflected on the relationships between his own experiences as a child and the fate of his family—what he called “my Holocaust”—and the scholar, citizen, and educator he became. He credits some of extraordinary horrors and the everyday challenges he survived in occupied, wartime and post war Budapest and his detached, observant, and analytical nature. Late in his undergraduate studies, the survivor, refugee and migrant gravitated to political science, social inquiry, and then to an academic career. While seeking shelter in the academy can be illusory, he did find an intellectual home in the exploration of tensions between secular citizenship, ethnic relations, migration, and the political, social and cultural institutions that surround us all and shape who we are as individuals and in our collectives.

Martin arrived in Los Angeles in 1956 with his father, one of only a few family members to survive The Holocaust. Between 1960 and 1969, he earned his BA, MA and PhD at the University of California, Los Angeles. He spent two years at the University of Illinois, before starting what would become four decades (1966–2006) at the University of Maryland, College Park, in the department of government and politics. During his time at College Park, he also taught and did

research at the University of Kentucky, the University of Aarhus (Denmark), the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (SNRS) Paris, the University of Warwick (UK) and the Institut d'Études Politiques (Sciences-Po), Paris.

His first book, *Politics in Europe*, shaped decades of scholarship on European and comparative politics. Decades of articles, book chapters and edited journals and symposia (collections) focused on ethnicity, ethnic politics, ethnic conflict, migration, the relationships with between identity and institutions, and the politics of history have influenced research and conceptualization of these topics across the social sciences.

Martin was active in several professional organizations, including the APSA and ISA (and several of its sections). In honor of his intellectual and personal leadership and his commitment to graduate student research and mentoring, ISA's section on Ethnicity, Nationalism and Migration (EMNISA)—which he co-founded—created the annual Martin O. Heisler Award for the best graduate student conference paper or poster.

Martin sometimes described himself as an introvert, but those of us who knew him well thought he hid it well. He loved the intellectual exchange, debates, coffees, glasses of red wine, and lively dinners that conferences and workshops bring. His friends—former students and academic colleagues from around the world—will miss those yearly meetups with him.

Martin continued to travel, research, write, publish articles and blogs, and edit collections throughout his 15 years as an Emeritus Professor (2006–2021). See more here: <https://gvpt.umd.edu/feature/memoriam-professor-emeritus-martin-otto-heisler>.

He is missed every day by his wife Barbara, his daughters Laura M. Heisler and Diana A. Heisler, their spouses, his four grandsons, and his stepchildren Monika Schmitter and Marc Schmitter. ■

—Stacy D. VanDeveer, University of Massachusetts Boston

Steven Ames Peterson

In academia, true pioneers are often unheralded, if not outright ignored; they take chances with their careers and livelihood that most would not consider. These pioneers are rarely found in the elite institutions under the bright shining light of renown; more often they are found far from the fame systematically plying their craft.

Steven A. Peterson was just such a pioneer. As one of the Founders of the Association for Politics and the Life Sciences (APLS) in the early 1980s, he was a key part of the original steering committee comprised of Carol Barner-Barry, Lynton Caldwell, Peter Corning, Fred Kort, Roger Masters, Steven Peterson, Glendon Schubert, Albert Somit, and Thomas Weigele. Forty years ago, this group organized its first program for the 1982 annual meeting of APSA and published its first issue of the journal *Politics and the Life Sciences* that same year. Since then, Steve was a constant presence, first in building APLS as an organization and biopolitics as a field, and then as a steadying hand transitioning the organization and this journal to the next generation.

He was, perhaps most impressively, amongst the first generation of biopolitical specialists that organized their graduate education around combining biology and politics. Steve's undergraduate education at Bradley University led to a senior honors paper on biology

and politics. He subsequently attended State University of New York Buffalo's graduate program, creating his own special subfield within the political science program based upon mammalian ethology, primate behavior, genetics, and classic works in biology. His dissertation, which focused on the biological basis of student protest—then a constant and roiling part of American political life—reflected a pragmatic approach to dealing with pressing public policy problems.

It was there, at SUNY Buffalo, that Steve met and developed a fruitful research collaboration with his long-time friend, colleague, and fellow APLS Founder, Al Somit. Among many other notable achievements and initiatives, Steve and Al were the series editors of the long-running *Research in Biopolitics* edited collections, first for JAI and then for Emerald Press, and were the stalwart leaders of the similarly focused International Political Science Association Research Committee Number 12. And together, they gave the field of biopolitics renewed visibility with the 560-page edited volume, *the Handbook of Biology and Politics* (Edward Elgar, 2017).

Beyond these accomplishments in building the field of biopolitics, Steve's collaborations extended outwards to multiple fields and across a diverse array of individuals, as he took on the mentoring role of a highly productive academic. As author or editor of more than 25 books and 125 articles, including the path-breaking *Darwinism*,

Dominance, and Democracy: The Biological Bases of Authoritarianism (Praeger, 1997), his influence can be seen in over 3,272 citations which he amassed in a career that spanned over four decades.

While many, if not most, academics with such research creativity and productivity would express frustration at not receiving greater credit, Steve was humble and thoughtful throughout his career. He recognized that his first job at Alfred University in upstate New York—a teaching institution where few faculty were published—provided an opportunity, stating “I had the freedom to publish and research in biopolitics without any pressure to shy away. Publishing was enjoyable because I shared ideas within a like-minded network of political scientists... I was even rewarded for involvement in the slowly growing biopolitical community” (Peterson, 2011, pp. 92-93, <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/politics-and-the-life-sciences/article/forum-introduction/1F3F14DCE8BECE17B777C495341AE916>). In many ways, Steve embodied the Midwestern rural American virtues of the town of Kewanee, Illinois where he grew up. His trademark qualities of being hard-working, humble, and pragmatic are a testament to his service to the field.

Patrick A. Stewart had the following to say about Steve:

"I certainly benefited from Steve's kindness and insights throughout the course of my career. My very first 'proper' biopolitics publication was a chapter in a volume he and Al Somit co-edited and came as a result of a conference he hosted one placid summer in mountainous rural upstate New York at Alfred University. As a fledgling PhD student, I was able to meet and interact with first and second generation biopolitics scholars and was rewarded with not only new friends but insights that would shape my career. Steve was amongst the most influential, as his ground-breaking work applying decision heuristics—mainly prospect theory—helped form my understanding of how emotions influence decisions. Throughout the quarter-century that followed, Steve remained a thoughtful and generous mentor whose insights on research, administration, and all things biopolitics would guide me through difficult and good times alike. As I moved into leadership roles within APLS, Steve was a steadfast guide who provided not only the historical background and insights, but also the support to bring about change to the organization. I will miss having that beer that we had promised each other when APLS could meet face-to-face again; I will miss the hard-earned wisdom he shared; more than anything, I will miss Steve's friendship."

Amy Fletcher had the following to say about Steve:

"Steve's generosity and acumen extended to many younger colleagues over the years, as he championed new voices in biopolitics. He brought a generous but judicious eye to developments within the field and this intellectual pluralism, combined with both his great good sense and rigor, enriched the field immeasurably."

Robert H. Blank had the following to say about Steve:

"I knew Steve for almost forty years and worked with him on numerous projects over that time. I also served on the Executive Council with him during the formative 1980s and 1990s. Steve was a most unassuming, competent, and trustworthy colleague and one highly dedicated to the furtherance of biopolitics. Although many individuals contributed to Association and to biopolitics as a field over the years, no one other than Steve did so consistently for over two generations. Although policy was not his own professional interest, he was a strong proponent of making biopolitics as inclusive as possible and was supportive of including policy research when some early members were less so. With his passing, the Association has lost an enthusiastic advocate and I have lost a longtime loyal friend."

Finally, Erik P. Bucy had the following to say about Steve:

"Over the 20-plus years I encountered Steve at conferences and meetings, at every APLS meeting in which we encountered each other (and there were many over the years), Steve was upbeat and optimistic. The year, the season, the city, even the venue—they did not matter. Nothing could dampen his sunny demeanor. Even in conveying frustrations, he was irrepressibly positive. It was impossible not to smile around him because he would always end our time on a reassuring note. He was always a pleasure to talk to, always a positive influence on others, ever willing to lend his perspective and advice without any expectation of something in return. Even my most recent memory of Steve underscores his hospitable disposition. I asked if I could buy an author's copy of his book with Al Somit, *Dominance, and Democracy: The Biological Bases of Authoritarianism*. Almost immediately he mailed a gratis copy without hesitation. In sum, Steve was a class act and island of optimism. He will be sorely missed as a mentor, as an APLS and IPSA stalwart, and as a trusted colleague and friend." ■

—Patrick A. Stewart, PhD University of Arkansas

—Amy Fletcher, PhD University of Canterbury

—Robert H. Blank, PhD University of Canterbury

—Erik P. Bucy, PhD Texas Tech University

Robert L. Powell

Robert L. Powell, "Bob," died on December 13, 2021. Bob was one of the world's foremost applied game theorists and made important contributions to our understanding of the causes of war and political conflict more generally.

A mathematics major at Harvey Mudd College, he completed an M. Phil in International relations at the University of Cambridge in 1982 and his PhD in Economics at UC Berkeley in 1985. Bob subsequently taught political science at the University of Michigan (1985-1987) and Harvard University (1987-1990), and then returned to Berkeley in 1990, where he was the Robson Professor of Political Science until he passed.

Bob pioneered the use of modern non-cooperative game theory (mainly developed in the 1980s) to reconsider and rebuild central arguments of international relations theory. His work consistently sought to go beyond general claims about anarchy and conflict, to more clearly identify specific strategic settings, mechanisms, and

paths that might lead to organized violence in some cases but not in others. A recurrent theme is the idea that in a surprisingly diverse set of contexts, both interstate and civil conflict is driven by the anticipation of adverse shifts in relative military capability or opportunity, coupled with constraints on the parties' ability to either regulate or commit not to take advantage of favorable shifts.

Bob's earliest work made groundbreaking contributions to explanations for armed conflict that are based on the parties' uncertainty about each other's willingness or ability to use force. His first book, *Nuclear Deterrence Theory: The Search for Credibility* (1990), was recognized by the National Academy of Sciences in 2012 with the William and Katherine Estes Award for Behavioral Research Relevant to the Prevention of Nuclear War.

Here Bob used recently developed methods of incomplete-information game theory to reconsider Thomas Schelling's and other classic deterrence theorists' representations of "crisis bargaining" between nuclear-armed adversaries. He formalized Schelling's idea of nuclear crises (like the Cuban Missile Crisis) as a "competition in risk