

Civil War written by his professorial son Michael.

Leon D. Epstein
University of Wisconsin-Madison

Julian F. S. Foster

Julian Foster, professor emeritus at California State University, Fullerton, passed away summer of 2003. Julian's 31-year career at CSUF was one of great accomplishment in many diverse ways. He was a superb teacher of Political Philosophy and American Politics, known for imposing high standards on his students and requiring analytical thinking within the best traditions of his Oxford and UCLA education. He was also a scholar of note. His edited book and several publications dealing with student activism and University politics were important contributions to that literature in its early stages. His most widely read piece, a monograph entitled *None Dare Call It Reason*, written to counter a notorious right wing tract, was widely circulated and received much national publicity.

His most important contributions however were as an advocate of the faculty-run University. A fearless foe of administrative rule, he worked to insure faculty governance as CSUF expanded from a largely teachers college to the present multi-phased University. An expert in the logic and craft of University legislation, he wrote policies and procedures that insured faculty control of the personnel process and academic freedom. As chair of the political science department from 1978 to 1984, he championed high academic standards and clearly defined rules for promotion and tenure. Three times he chaired the University Academic Senate, using it as a forum for the rights of the faculty. A skilled politician, he gained the respect of key administrators and was able to accomplish his goals without overt confrontation. The result was often referred to within the system as the "Fullerton way": strong faculty governance with genial concurrence from a respectful, if leery administration.

Julian leaves his wife of 45 years, Beatrice, and three children. He is sorely missed by his colleagues and the University community.

J. Vincent Buck and Alan Saltzstein
California State University, Fullerton

Stanley Mazer

Dr. Stanley Mazer, professor and chairman of the Allied Human Services

at Baltimore City Community College, died in Baltimore, Maryland on January 13, 2003 after an extensive battle against infection following a kidney transplant. At age 68, he had been a member of the APSA for more than 25 years. He is survived by his wife of 30 years, Dr. Marianne Githens, TODD Distinguished Professor of Political Science at Goucher College in Towson, Maryland, sons Jeffrey Mazer of Chicago, Jonathon Githens Mazer of London, England, daughters Sharon Mazer Nealon of Gort Lauderdale, Florida and Julie Mazer Lee of Parkston, Maryland, as well as one granddaughter, Rachel.

Professor Mazer, along with his wife Marianne, was a regular participant in annual APSA program deliberations for the past three decades and served on the APSA Departmental Chairpersons Committee.

Born in Brooklyn, New York, July 20, 1934, Stanley earned his undergraduate degree from Braudeis University in 1956, followed by a Masters in Social Work from Adelphi and Doctorate in Urban Education from the University of Maryland-College Park. Most of his professional life was spent in Baltimore—a city he grew to love and serve.

His initial position was as a social worker at the Jewish Community Center in the early 1960s. By 1963 he was hired by then-Mayor Phillip H. Goodman as the city's first director of human renewal, with the task of focusing attention on people displaced by urban renewal programs. By 1965 he had become director for neighborhood development for the Community Action Agency.

As he joined the ranks of academia, Stanley brought a wealth of experience from his years in community welfare and development. During those community action years he was reported to have often "tangled with" fellow welfare officials and other decision makers as he pushed for a law that would prohibit "renting inadequate houses to welfare recipients" thereby supporting slum lords and disagreed with a site chosen for the location of the University of Maryland-Baltimore County because it would "hold down" African-American students. As a public administrator, he was widely regarded as having a great empathy and concern for people who were disadvantaged. He often spoke of the need for government to step in to make life different for those who did not have much in terms of worldly goods.

At Baltimore County Community College, Mazer served as a classroom

teacher, departmental chair, Dean of the Social Services Division, and Vice President for Academic Affairs. Colleagues describe him as an excellent educator with real vision and a knack for looking at and relating issues to course content. His expectations of students were said to be "high" and he gave them vision and purpose. They also labeled him "all inclusive—having the ability to bring people of diverse cultures and interests together."

Dr. Mazer served on the APSA's Departmental Chairperson's Committee; his work with that committee represents a successful venture in bridging the gap between political education in community colleges and four-year institutions.

Friends and acquaintances recall Stanley's special warmth and charm with persons of all ages, even upon first encounters. He could put persons at ease, individually or collectively. This trait served him and his institution well in efforts to reach an urban student clientele. He frequently walked his dog through the park and handed out applications to the unemployed sitting on benches. Choosing to live in older homes in the City of Baltimore, Mazer stated, "I have found that most cities worry about facades, the main streets. The way to evaluate a city, I think, is from the back—go to the alleys for a true test of its strength."

Dr. Mazer spent his free time drawing, painting, and doing sculpture. These works of art are found throughout his home.

One student, commenting on Stanley's death, in a letter to Marianne, wrote, "Stanley Mazer made a choice about how to live and through his passing leaves and incredible void, believers and skeptics alike saw a vision of what is possible when one lives what one believes. Your husband clearly built bridges, tore down walls and in so doing, changed lives."

On a personal note, Stanley was a warm and engaging friend, and excellent and accommodating host, and a loving, supportive husband, in addition to his role as an able social science scholar, competent innovative academic administrator, and an extraordinary human being. He was a man of great passion and quick wit.

When one spent an evening of discussion and interaction with Marianne and Stanley at home, one experienced not only an interesting and engaging exchange, but also a kind of examination of a variety of issues and concerns covering the total human experience.

James J. Prestage, a retired University Chancellor who knew Mazer as a

personal friend and professional educator for more than two decades, states: "He exhibited a type of charisma seldom seen among us. He fostered love for all mankind without seeking or expecting a return."

In one of his last meetings with one of his classes, Professor Mazer shared with his students some of his profound thoughts about "What he would want us to be for one another in our efforts to live as God's people."

He wrote, in part:

We are created, not for isolation, but for relationships. At heart, we are not a thousand points of separated light but, rather, part of a larger brightness. To live is to reach out to others. 'People who need people are the luckiest people in the world,' a popular song tells us. That includes all of us. Initiating, developing, and maintaining caring and committed relations is the most important (and often the most underestimated) activity in our lives. From the moment we are born to the moment we die, relationships are the core of our existence. We are conceived within relationships. We are dependent on other people for the realization of life itself, for survival during one of the longest gestation periods in the animal kingdom, for food and shelter and aid and comfort throughout our lives, for the love and education necessary for our social and cognitive development, for guidance in learning the essential competencies required to survive in our world, and for fun, excitement, comfort, love, personal confirmation, and fulfillment. Our relationships with others form the context for all other aspects of our lives.

This was life as Stanley Mazer lived it. His example will be greatly missed—but will hopefully serve as a model for young scholars.

Jewel L. Prestage
Southern University

Wilma L. Rule

Wilma L. Rule, adjunct professor, University of Nevada, Reno, died on January 15, 2004 at her home in Alpine County, California of a massive stroke. She was a dedicated scholar whose focus was gender and politics with particular interest in electoral systems.

Wilma was born on September 19, 1925 in a ranching family in Basin, Wyoming, but was reared in Los Angeles. She received a B.A. in Political Science and in Journalism in 1949 and

an M.A. in Political Science in 1950, from the University of California at Berkeley. Her Ph.D. was granted by the University of Hawaii in 1968. She was awarded a post-doctoral fellowship for the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research at the University of Michigan, and did additional post-doctoral work in Organizational Behavior at Northwestern University. She was an assistant professor at Northern Illinois University 1969–1975.

Her study of gender and politics, published in the *American Political Science Review* ("Political Implications of Gender Roles: A Review of the Literature," 1974) led to a lifetime of research on electoral systems, and how they facilitated or hindered the election of women and underrepresented minorities to public office. Her theoretical work had a practical dimension: the promotion of electoral reform in the United States and other nations. Her theoretical interest was underpinned by empirical research, prompted by her questioning why, at the time, there were only 5% women legislators in the U.S. House and Senate, compared to close to 40% in Scandinavian countries.

This led to an initial journey to Finland to interview women legislators, which set the pattern for subsequent research trips to other countries, including Norway and Russia.

Wilma's research resulted in a number of articles and the publication of *United States Electoral Systems* (1992) and *Electoral Systems in Comparative Perspective* (1994), both co-edited with Professor Joseph F. Zimmerman of State University of New York at Albany. Wilma's interviews of Russian legislators and political leaders was the basis of *Russian Women in Politics and Society* (1996), co-edited with Professor Norma C. Noonan of Augsburg College, Minnesota. These were followed by *The U.S. House of Representatives, Reform or Rebuild?* also co-edited with Professor Zimmerman. Wilma published some two dozen articles in professional journals, and presented over 25 papers at professional meetings in the United States and abroad. Work on her latest book, *Equal Gender Politics: 21st Century*, was cut short by her death.

Her work is highly respected by specialists in electoral reform. She served as a long-time Secretary-Treasurer of the Section on Representation and Electoral Systems of the American Political Science Association.

Wilma was married to Professor Irving Krauss, a sociologist, and they had endless discussions of whether that discipline or political science was better in

understanding what went on in society. They lived 10 years in Hawaii, followed by 16 in Illinois, and, upon retirement, in Alpine County, on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada mountains. She is survived by Irving and several cousins.

Besides her scholarly work, Wilma was active in local politics, and in Hawaii played a major role in the election to the U.S. House of Representatives of Patsy Mink, co-author of *Title Nine of the Education Act Amendment of 1972*, which mandated equal funding of men's and women's athletics in educational institutions. In Alpine County she was active in community affairs, and served as a member of the county's 1991 Redistricting Committee. In that capacity she was responsible for establishing a separate voting district for the county's Native Americans, which resulted in a seat on the Board of Supervisors as well as on the School Board. Prior to that, even though the Native Americans comprised 20% of the population, and were concentrated geographically, they lacked representation.

A good part of her work and achievements took place while she suffered from serious health problems. Yet she had a zest for living, and her professional colleagues and members of her community will miss her inquiring mind, her gentle nature, and her concern for others.

Irving Krauss
Professor of Sociology Emeritus
Northern Illinois University

Kurt Steiner

Kurt Steiner, a political science professor emeritus known on campus as "Mr. Austria" who also helped draft Japan's postwar constitution, died at his home on campus Oct. 20, 2003. He was 91.

Kurt Steiner was born June 10, 1912, in Vienna, Austria. He earned a law degree from the University of Vienna in 1935 and immigrated to the United States in 1938 after the Nazis seized power in Austria. In 1972, Steiner told the *Stanford Daily* that he fled his homeland because he knew that being Jewish, a lawyer, and an author of anti-Nazi magazine articles would have "assured my place in a concentration camp."

Clyde Steiner said his cousin lived with his family in Brooklyn after he came to the United States. "He was an old-world gentleman," Steiner recalled. "He was very much a dandy; he wore spats." As a newcomer, Kurt Steiner