

the class at first feared it because the workload was demanding and the standards were unbending. Yet, many students later praised the seminar as their most valuable undergraduate course.

Ed took particular pride in mentoring minority and female students, guiding many to professional and Ph.D. programs. Many of his students went on to successful careers in law and political science across the nation.

He wrote seven monographs, four book chapters, and a dozen articles in the areas of judicial process and comparative legal studies. He headed a research project on privacy and computers in the 1960s, which resulted in a book on the subject published in 1975. His work appeared in such journals as the *Journal of Public Law*, *Southern California Law Review*, *American Bar Association Journal*, *Canadian Journal of Women and the Law*, *Urban Affairs Quarterly*, and *National Civic Review*.

He chaired a panel, presented a paper, or served as a discussant at more than 50 professional meetings, including those of the Research Committee on Comparative Judicial Studies of the International Political Science Association and the Western Political Science Association. He was the president, the vice president, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Western Political Science Association; his years as an executive in the WPSA are still remembered for their efficiency. He was an associate editor of the *Western Political Quarterly* in the 1980s. He was a member of the Research Committee on Comparative Judicial Studies of the International Political Science Association and was elected president and vice president of the Southern California Political Science Association. He delivered invited lectures at the University of Notre Dame Law School, North Dakota State University, and Kearney State College (NE).

He received three National Endowment for the Arts Summer Seminar Fellowships, which enabled him to spend the summer studying subjects that were new to him. The one he particularly loved was a seminar on Shakespeare, during which he analyzed the politics of Shake-

spere's plays and characters. He served as a consultant or principal investigator on projects involving topics as varied as privacy and computers (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development) and reapportionment (California State Assembly and Senate, UC-Davis). He also served as a research associate at the Fels Institute of Local and State Government at the University of Pennsylvania and the Taxpayers' Association of New Mexico.

This catalog of positions and activities makes too little of the fact that in a world of academic diplomats and soft-spoken people, Ed Goldberg was a lion—in his views, his values, and even the volume of his voice. He spoke with gusto, representing traditional academic values with verve. He strongly believed in Cal State-LA's mission. After all, Brooklyn College, where Ed got his B.A., is much like Cal State-Los Angeles. Both are urban institutions serving mostly students who will be the first in their families to graduate from college. He believed in the faculty of this institution and in faculty governance, as his attempts to implement joint consultation and decision making while he was chair of the academic senate proved. He will be missed in his department, in the academic senate, and in the university as a whole.

He is survived by his wife, Dorothy, and two children, David and Natalie.

J. Theodore Anagnoson,  
*California State University, Los Angeles*  
Donald W. Bray,  
*California State University, Los Angeles*  
Edward S. Malecki,  
*California State University, Los Angeles*  
Benjamin W. Smith,  
*California State University, Los Angeles*  
Kenneth A. Wagner,  
*California State University, Los Angeles*

### James P. Lester

James P. Lester, professor of political science at Colorado State University, died May 17, 2000, in Berlin, Germany, at the age of 55, while completing his tenure as the J. William Fulbright Distinguished Chair in political science at the Institut für Sozialwissenschaften at Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Jim was born in Oklahoma, and was awarded his

B.A. and M.A. from the University of Oklahoma. He received his Ph.D. from George Washington University in 1980, specializing initially in international relations. His academic journey led him to begin a study of environmental politics and public policy in the early 1980s, and these subjects became the hallmarks of his subsequent career.

In addition to his tenure at Colorado State University, which began in 1983 and resulted in promotion to the rank of professor in 1989, Jim taught at Texas A&M University and had either taught, delivered lectures, or been a visiting researcher in such locations as Mansfield College of Oxford University, the Technical University of Budapest, the Academie Internationale de l'Environnement at the Unversite of Geneva, the University of Linkoping in Sweden, the Martin School of Public Administration at the University of Kentucky, and the Council of State Government's Center for Environment and Natural Resources.

Jim played a highly visible role in the public policy field. He had served as chair of APSA's public policy section's nominations committee and as a member of the Executive Committee for the APSA Organized Section on Science, Technology and Environmental Politics. Jim was also active in the Policy Studies Organization, serving as chair of the Theodore Lowi Awards Committee and the Science and Technology Advisory Group. He was a member of the Joint U.S.-Japan Study on Energy and the Environment Advisory Group and, for several years, organized environmental policy panels for the Western Political Science Association's annual meeting.

During his career Jim authored or coauthored a wide variety of articles that appeared in *World Affairs*, *Western Political Quarterly*, *Policy Studies Review*, *Polity*, and *State and Local Government Review*, to list but a few. In addition, he contributed more than 25 chapters to edited collections covering such topics as intergovernmental relations, federalism, public policy, and environmental policy. He authored, coauthored, or served as editor for a variety of books during his career, including *Public Policy: An Environmental Ap-*

*proach* (Wadsworth, 2000); *Environmental Politics and Policy: Theories and Evidence* (Duke University Press, 1995); *Implementation Theory and Practice: Toward a Third Generation* (Harper Collins, 1990); *Dimensions of Hazardous Waste Politics and Policy* (Greenwood Press, 1988); and *The Politics of Hazardous Waste Management* (Duke University Press, 1983). A posthumous coauthored book, *Environmental Injustice in the United States: Myths and Realities*, was in press at the time of his death and will be published in October 2000 by Westview Press.

Jim is survived by his wife, Sally A. Lester; one daughter, Elizabeth Munson Lester; two step-daughters, Melisa McTague and Nicole McTague; and one brother, William Howard Lester of San Francisco. Memorial contributions may be made to the Friends of Pingree Park, 1005 W. Laurel St., Fort Collins, CO 80523, in remembrance of Jim's deep appreciation of the environment.

David W. Allen,  
Colorado State University

### Mary T. Reynolds

Mary T. Reynolds, 87, who began her career as a political scientist in the 1940s, died of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma this past summer at her home in Washington, DC.

Dr. Reynolds taught at several schools including Hunter, Brooklyn, and Queens Colleges in New York and Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore.

In the early 1960s, having become frustrated with what she saw as barriers to female political scientists and wanting to pursue a career in literary scholarship she had earlier considered impractical, she began studying the work of James Joyce.

She published her first Joyce book, *Joyce and Nora*, in 1964 while working as a research associate in economics at Yale University. She became a visiting professor in English at Yale in the 1970s and was affiliated with the university until 1989, when she moved to Washington.

In 1981, Dr. Reynolds published *Joyce and Dante: The Shaping Imagination* (Princeton University Press), which one Joyce scholar called the

definitive commentary on Dante's influence on Joyce. And, during the early 1990s, Dr. Reynolds played a key role in seeing Joyce's *Ulysses* published in Chinese translation.

Mary Trackett Reynolds received bachelor's and master's degrees in political science from the University of Wisconsin, Madison and her doctorate in political science from Columbia University. She is survived by her husband of 63 years, Lloyd G. Reynolds; two daughters, Anne R. Skinner and Priscilla R. Roosevelt; a son, Bruce L. Reynolds; seven grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Adapted from Adam Bernstein, "Mary T. Reynolds Dies," *The Washington Post*, August 25, B6.

### John L. Stanley

With the death of John Langley Stanley in February of 1998, the University of California, Riverside and the entire scholarly world lost a brilliant teacher of political philosophy and an internationally respected scholar. To his wife, Charlotte, and their three children, Andrea, John (Jay) and Margo, the loss of the deeply loving and equally beloved father and husband cannot be measured. In an important way, John Stanley lived deep within his family and they with him.

John's students delivered their own message about the loss of this superb teacher in the form of a surprising number of letters and telephone and email messages to the political science department. The gist of the collective expression was that John was one of the best or the best teacher any of them had ever encountered. But those of us in political science already knew that, as we had been hearing it from students for three decades in both face-to-face encounters and in the mass from their comments on the course evaluation forms. In the corridors of Watkins Hall, Stanley was a striking and unforgettable physical presence for over 30 years. Partly, this was due to his restless vitality, but it was mostly due to his resonant voice articulating a flawless American English. For many of us, it is hard to live with the thought of not hearing him again in the corridors or at meetings.

John L. Stanley was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in November, 1937, and spent his early years in the town of Newton. His family later moved to Rye, New York, where he was educated in the public schools. He matriculated at Kenyon College and graduated with honors in political science in 1960. Stanley then enjoyed a year at Selwyn College of Cambridge University, where he studied modern European history. In 1961, he enrolled in the doctoral program of the government department at Cornell University, after being awarded a prestigious Woodrow Wilson Fellowship. While at Cornell, he concentrated on political theory, particularly the intellectual contributions of Georges Sorel.

In the fifties and sixties, Sorel's reputation was at its nadir. Cursed as an apostle of violence or a precursor of fascism (Sartre labeled his works "fascist utterances"), or as an advocate of elitism as well as having been dismissed by Lenin as a "professor of confusion," Sorel appeared to be ready for the dustbin of history. John Stanley saved him from this fate. While still in graduate school, and before arriving at UCR in 1965, Stanley, with the collaboration of his wife, Charlotte, began a translation of Sorel's *The Illusions of Progress*. That translation was published in 1969 to a warm critical welcome. The work included an extended introduction by John that set the stage for the modern study of Sorel. John's project was not to rehabilitate Sorel, although some rehabilitation was accomplished by the time he had finished writing about Sorel. Rather, John wanted to make a thorough and analytical investigation of the corpus of Sorel's works.

He showed Sorel's work to be nuanced and learned, though not popular in an age in love with the doctrine of progress. In *From Georges Sorel: Essays in Socialism and Philosophy*, a compilation of selections of Sorel's works translated by John and Charlotte that also included an introduction by John, he continued his serious close examination of Sorel and, along the way, convincingly shattered the notion that Sorel was a precursor of fascism or a reaction-