

high and few resources were available for scholarly work. His first book *Poverty and Politics* (University of North Carolina Press, 1968) won several awards and is still widely cited. His second, *Public Administration: Government in Action* (Charles E. Merrill Publishing Company, 1976), co-authored with the late Ivan Richardson, also a member of our faculty, was considered an important and innovative textbook. Sid also had an abiding interest in the Middle East; he traveling there frequently often as an emissary for local Jewish interests.

We remember Sid most as a dynamic and creative teacher who was beloved by his students in spite of significant demands placed upon him. He employed diverse techniques and displayed an encyclopedic knowledge of both the science and art of his discipline. His students read novels, short stories, biographies, and plays in addition to the empirical works in the field. His student evaluations were always very high in spite of the complex readings and numerous writing assignments he required and evaluated with exacting rigor.

Sid earned a Bachelor's degree in Government from Wesleyan University, and a Masters and Doctorate in Public Administration from the Maxwell School at Syracuse University. We remember him perpetually in the form of the "Sidney Baldwin Award," given to the most outstanding MPA student each year.

He is survived by his wife Diana, two children, and four grand children. Sid was 81 when he passed away.

Alan Saltzstein
California State University, Fullerton

David Fellman

At age 96, David Fellman died in Madison, Wisconsin, on November 23, 2003. During a long career, Fellman was widely known for distinguished scholarship and teaching in the field of public law, most notably for pioneering work on civil liberties, and for contributions to university government and academic freedom. He was deeply devoted to family and students, and institutionally to the University of Wisconsin and the American Association of University Professors. Prodigiously energetic during his professorial years, he remained active for two decades after retiring from the faculty in 1979.

Born in Omaha, Nebraska, on September 14, 1907, two years after his parents arrived as immigrants, Fellman was raised in an orthodox Jewish home

in which biblical learning was fostered. He attended an academically rigorous Omaha public high school, and earned his way through the University of Nebraska mainly by teaching Hebrew in a religious school. Fellman received the B.A. (1928) and M.A. (1929) degrees at Nebraska, and the Ph.D. degree from Yale University in 1934. He returned to the University of Nebraska to teach from 1934 to 1947, and left for Wisconsin (now the University of Wisconsin-Madison) where he served as a professor for 32 years and as the holder of one of the University's prestigious Vilas chairs for the last 15 of those years.

His many journal articles and several books provided clear and concise expositions of legal cases, and sharp, often critical analyses of judicial opinions. Old timers will remember those qualities from his annual article on constitutional law, reviewing the prior year's work of the U.S. Supreme Court, that appeared in the *American Political Science Review*, 1949–1961.

Among his books are *The Defendant's Rights* (1958), *The Limits of Freedom* (1959), *The Supreme Court and Education* (1960), *The Constitutional Right of Association* (1963), *Religion in American Public Law* (1965), and *The Defendant's Rights Today* (1976). Fellman was president of the Midwest Political Science Association, 1955–1956; founding editor of that Association's *Midwest Journal of Political Science* (now *American Journal of Political Science*), 1957–1959; vice-president of the American Political Science Association, 1959–1960; Senior Research Fulbright Fellow, Great Britain, 1961–1962; holder of research grants from the Fund for the Republic, 1957–1958, and the Social Science Research Council, 1959–1960; and recipient of an honorary degree from the University of Nebraska, 1966.

In his early faculty years, like most of his contemporaries, Fellman taught many courses—most often American political thought and introductory American government—in addition to those in his major field. But even before he concentrated on public law courses, students appreciated their stimulating and demanding character. He taught general constitutional law, administrative law, and civil liberties (which as a separate course was thought to be the first in an American political science department). Until at least the 1960s, in a practice resembling that of law school courses, Fellman expected students to be able to respond in class by briefing assigned cases. He is well-remembered not only by students who remained in political science, but

also by the larger number who went on to become lawyers and who regarded Fellman as the teacher who first inspired their legal careers. Especially satisfying for Fellman, however, was the opportunity to teach and advise a succession of graduate students who subsequently had successful careers in political science and gratefully recalled his helpful dissertation supervision.

Without slackening his scholarship and teaching, Fellman was a very active citizen of his university, state, and academic profession generally. At Wisconsin, he served three years on the faculty's most influential University Committee, and as its chair 1962–1963. Later in the 1960s, Fellman chaired a rules codification committee and was a leader in the development of a Faculty Senate to displace a no longer feasible town-meeting of all faculty members. From 1971 to 1978 he chaired the Honorary Degrees Committee. Fellman is also remembered in the Madison community for his successful, though controversial, motion, in a 1960 faculty meeting, to abolish boxing at the University. That contribution was revisited in a local newspaper story at the time of Fellman's death. He wrote speeches for two Democratic governors in the 1960s, and was a member of the Governor's Commissions on Human Rights and of the Governor's Commission on Constitutional Revision.

Fellman had reason to be most proud of his national service in the cause of academic freedom. A member of the American Association of University Professors for 61 years, he was on its Committee A from 1957 to 1971 and chaired it from 1959 to 1964, thus playing a major role in the Committee's traditional task of guarding academic freedom in the United States. Fellman became president of the AAUP in 1964–1966, and continued his AAUP service as a member of the Governing Board of its Legal Defense Fund into the 1990s.

Fellman's wife Sara died in 1994 after a marriage of 60 years. He is survived by two children, Laura and Michael, and by five grandchildren and two great grandchildren as well as by nieces and nephews. Hardworking though David was, he found time both for his family and for recreational activities. He and Sara enjoyed an active social life that involved a good deal of entertaining, and they both liked travel and music. David was also fond of baseball, indeed a long-suffering fan of the Chicago Cubs. Always interested in historical studies, David in his later years took special pleasure in reading the scholarly books on the American

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