

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-