

when he was struck by hit-and-run driver.

Sam Postbrief will be remembered by his many friends as an outgoing person of many talents. His intellectual interests ranged widely, from normative and formal political theory to public administration to ethics and foreign policy. Since 1994, he was Assistant Professor of Social Science in the John Hazen White School of Arts and Sciences at Johnson and Wales University, Providence, Rhode Island. He arrived at Johnson and Wales as a faculty member in its College of Culinary Arts in 1993.

Sam started his professional life in political science. He received his Bachelor of Arts in political science from Brooklyn College in 1969 and went on to graduate work at Indiana University. Sam received his Ph.D. from Indiana in 1975, writing his dissertation on John Rawls's theory of justice. While still in graduate school, he published an article in the *British Journal of Political Science*.

In 1975, Sam took a position as Assistant Professor of Government and Politics at the University of Maryland—College Park. He quickly became known as the department's Renaissance Man, becoming a mentor to both undergraduate and graduate students across a wide variety of fields. He was more than a simple intellectual force. He became the department's spirit, showing students and colleagues the fine arts of photography and cuisine. Sam organized departmental dinners at Washington's finest restaurants, giving him the opportunity to learn about cooking and to meet some of the most important chefs in the country.

It was no surprise to many that Sam ultimately moved on to become a highly respected chef himself (after a brief career as a professional photographer after he left Maryland). He was self-taught and started small (at a Washington, D.C. branch of the *Vie de France* chain). He moved on to greater things. He became a chef de partie at the Windows Restaurant in Rosslyn, Virginia and moved on to become sous chef and executive sous chef at such well-known restaurants in New York City as the Rainbow Room, the Casual Quilted Giraffe, the Princeton Club

of New York, and The China Grill. In 1993, he shifted from the kitchen to the classroom and the next year he returned to social science, teaching courses on food and culture.

Sam Postbrief will be remembered for his wide ranging interests, his mastery of many fields, and his ebullient personality and sense of humor. He was working on a primer for chefs on the international language of kitchen insults. He was also writing, with his wife Wendy Gordon, a Professor of Law at Boston University, an essay on the concept of ownership.

For many at Maryland and at Johnson and Wales, and for his many friends throughout academia and the world of cuisine, Sam Postbrief was always a source of wit and warmth.

Eric M. Uslander
University of Maryland

Dankwart A. Rustow

Dankwart A. Rustow died in New York on August 3, 1996 at the age of 71 from non-Hodgkins lymphoma. He had retired in June 1995 from the City University of New York where he had served as Distinguished Professor of Political Science and Sociology for 25 years at its Graduate School and University Center and at Brooklyn College. One of the world's foremost productive and innovative scholars in the field of comparative and international politics, Dan Rustow served as vice president of the American Political Science Association in 1973–1974 and of the Middle East Studies Association of North America in 1969–1970. In 1972–1973, he was chairman of the Caucus for a New Political Science. He was a founder and subsequently editor-in-chief of the journal *Comparative Politics*.

Most renowned for his work in comparative politics with a special emphasis on modernization and democracy, Dan Rustow's interests were not delimited by field, area or discipline. Poet, cartographer, and linguist (he was fluent in French, German, Italian, Swedish and Turkish), Rustow was a complete political and social scientist as evidenced by his very broad writings and the very

incisive interdisciplinary seminar, "History and Philosophy of Social Science" which he taught for many years at the City University Graduate School. At CUNY, Rustow organized and chaired *The Energy Forum*, a monthly colloquium of international experts on petroleum and other energy resources. Prior to coming to CUNY, Rustow taught at Princeton, where he was a founding member of its program in Near East Studies and at Columbia, where he was professor of "international social forces." Rustow attracted the finest graduate students. The long and distinguished list of those whom he mentored through their doctoral studies is tribute to his challenging intellect and high scholarly standards.

Born in Berlin in 1924, Rustow joined his father, Alexander Rüstow in Istanbul in 1940. The elder Rüstow, an eminent professor of sociology who had opposed Nazism's coming to power, went into exile in Turkey in 1933. In Turkey, Dankwart Rustow embarked on his brilliant academic career at the Lycee de Galatasaray and the University of Istanbul. Emigrating to the United States, Rustow completed his undergraduate training at Queens College (CUNY) in 1947, where he majored in political science, graduated *summa cum laude* and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Rustow received his Ph.D., again *summa cum laude*, from Yale University in 1951. His dissertation, *A Study of Parties and Cabinet Government in Sweden*, became the basis of his first book, *The Politics of Compromise: Parties and Cabinet Government in Sweden*, Princeton University Press, 1955.

Dankwart Rustow was part of the team of political scientists assembled by the Social Science Research Council in the mid 1950's and headed by Gabriel Almond that produced the ground-breaking studies of the political development process. He contributed the section on the "Near East" to *The Politics of Developing Areas* (1960) edited by Almond and James Coleman and was co-author with Robert E. Ward of the volume *Political Modernization in Japan and Turkey* (1964). After spending two years (1961–63) on the staff of the Brookings Institution, he

produced his definitive study *A World of Nations: Problems of Political Modernization* (Brookings, 1967). Among his other numerous books are: *Philosophers and Kings: Studies in Leadership* (Braziller, 1971), *Middle Eastern Political Systems* (Prentice Hall 1971), *OPEC: Success and Prospects* (with John Mugno, Council on Foreign Relations, 1976), *Oil and Turmoil: America Faces OPEC and the Middle East* (Norton, 1982), *Turkey: America's Forgotten Ally* (Council on Foreign Relations, 1987) and *Comparative Political Dynamics: Global Research Perspectives* (ed. with K.P. Erickson, Harper Collins, 1991). Dan Rustow was most proud of his abridged translation of his father's *Freedom and Domination: A Historical Critique of Civilization* (Princeton University Press, 1986).

Rustow authored scores of articles in scholarly journals. He contributed important articles to major reference works such as the *Cambridge History of Islam*, *The Encyclopedia of Democracy*, *The Encyclopedia of Islam*, *The International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*, and the *Oxford Encyclopedia of the Modern Islamic World*.

At his death Rustow was writing a comprehensive work on transitions to democracy.

Benjamin Rivlin
City University of New York

William B. Rogers

For the political science department of the State University of New York, College at Cortland, I am saddened to report the death, on January 23, 1996, of William B. Rogers, Distinguished Service Professor, Professor of Political Science, and former Chair of the SUNY Faculty Senate. Rogers, 68, died from congestive heart failure, the result of pulmonary disease and diabetes. He had been ill for some time and had borne his illness with his customary sardonic humor and stoic courage.

At the time of his death he lived in Burke, Virginia, where he moved in 1993. He retired in 1991, having been a member of the SUNY—Cortland faculty for thirty-three years. He received his B.A. degree from St. Lawrence University, and his M.A. from Colgate. He did grad-

uate work at Syracuse University. At Cortland, he served on several occasions as department chair, Acting Dean of Arts and Sciences, and Chair of the Faculty Senate, among other responsibilities too numerous to note here. He was a retired Lieutenant-Commander in the Naval Reserve.

Bill Rogers taught thousands of students in his time at Cortland and hundreds of students received their first introduction to the law, to state and local government and to the *New York Times Clipping Thesis* (which he developed for the *Times* and which tens of thousands of students throughout the United States were also subjected to), and to a unique form of humor and old world professorial manner. Even in his last years, when his customary energy had flagged due to illness, he retained his commitment to his students and the College.

When Bill Rogers arrived at SUNY—Cortland, the College and the University were just beginning the transformation to a university composed of solid colleges of arts and sciences. For Rogers, teaching constitutional law and pre-law advising was a calling as well as a responsibility. Many of our students were the first in their families to attend college, the first to aspire to professional education, the first to display the success that we routinely call “the American dream.” He created among them a will and desire to enter the legal profession; he mentored students as they took their first steps toward thinking about law; he carefully sought to match students with schools appropriate for their skills, talents, interests, and financial standing. He led them through the LSAT terrors, kept on them about their applications, intervened with law schools, followed up on their progress in law school, kept himself informed on the ups and downs of the profession, followed the legal careers of those he started on the path.

We were all rewarded, and none more than Bill Rogers himself, to see over the years our young nervous freshmen turn up as successful lawyers, DA's, judges, legislative staffers, and the like. As SUNY itself provided access to a generation of

new college-going young people in New York, so also did Bill Rogers provide access for our students into the legal profession. He helped them and their families realize aspirations that would have been unthinkable only a generation earlier.

A colleague of the old school who never used a typewriter or computer and whose office overflowed with law books, clippings, Supreme Court slip opinions, student papers, sly jokes, puns and memos, and political and naval knick-knacks, he was a builder, colleague, teacher, and friend.

Henry Steck
SUNY—Cortland

Evelyn Paniagua Stevens

Evelyn Paniagua Stevens, a political scientist and 10th President of the Latin American Studies Association (1976–77), who was born in Chicago in 1919, died on March 19, 1996, in Alameda, California.

Evelyn Stevens personified the change in the role of women in academe. During the 1940s and '50s, as a married woman without a college degree, she worked as a journalist and government employee, with the Army Corps of Engineers, the *San Juan Star*, the Office of the Governor of Puerto Rico, the Economic Development Administration, the Tenth Naval District Headquarters, and the National Labor Relations Board.

Evelyn had studied at Northwestern University and the University of Puerto Rico. After her two children were grown and she was divorced from her husband, Dr. Manuel Paniagua of San Juan, she resumed her college education, taking her A.B. degree at the age of 43, her A.M., and then her Ph.D. at 49, all at the University of California at Berkeley. Phi Beta Kappa at Berkeley, she was a Fulbright Scholar in Mexico in 1965, and then married her second husband, George Sayers, a professor of Physiology in the Medical School of Case Western Reserve University. She held teaching positions at the University of Akron and at Loyola University of Chicago and then served as Research Associate in the Latin American Studies Center of the University of California at Berkeley, where she continued her