Martin Otto Heisler

Martin Otto Heisler, distinguished scholar of comparative politics, was born in Budapest in 1938 into a Jewish family. For over fifty years, Martin’s work shaped comparative politics, international relations, and social science scholarship on the nature of European politics and democracy, ethnic identity, ethnic relations, migration, citizenship, and political and historical sociology. Martin passed away in February of 2021 in Lake Oswego, Oregon, where he and his wife (Professor Barbara Schmitter Heisler) moved after their 2005 retirements.

In a 2001 essay in Light from The Ashes: Social Science Careers and Young Holocaust Refugees and Survivors, Martin reflected on the relationships between his own experiences as a child and the fate of his family—what he called “my Holocaust”—and the scholar, citizen, and educator he became. He credits some of extraordinary horrors and the everyday challenges he survived in occupied, wartime and post war Budapest and his detached, observant, and analytical nature. Late in his undergraduate studies, the survivor, refugee and migrant gravitated to political science, social inquiry, and then to an academic career. While seeking shelter in the academy can be illusory, he did find an intellectual home in the exploration of tensions between secular citizenship, ethnic relations, migration, and the political, social and cultural institutions that surround us all and shape who we are as individuals and in our collectives.

Martin arrived in Los Angeles in 1956 with his father, one of only a few family members to survive the Holocaust. Between 1960 and 1969, he earned his BA, MA and PhD at the University of California, Los Angeles. He spent two years at the University of Illinois, before starting what would become four decades (1966-2006) at the University of Maryland, College Park, in the department of government and politics. During his time at College Park, he also taught and did research at the University of Kentucky, the University of Aarhus (Denmark), the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (SNRS) Paris, the University of Warwick (UK) and the Institut d’Etudes Politiques (Sciences-Po), Paris.

His first book, Politics in Europe, shaped decades of scholarship on European and comparative politics. Decades of articles, book chapters and edited journals and symposia (collections) focused on ethnicity, ethnic politics, ethnic conflict, migration, the relationships with between identity and institutions, and the politics of history have influenced research and conceptualization of these topics across the social sciences.

Martin was active in several professional organizations, including the APSA and ISA (and several of its sections). In honor of his intellectual and personal leadership and his commitment to graduate student research and mentoring, ISA’s section on Ethnicity, Nationalism and Migration (EMNISA)—which he co-founded—created the annual Martin O. Heisler Award for the best graduate student conference paper or poster.

Martin sometimes described himself as an introvert, but those of us who knew him well thought he hid it well. He loved the intellectual exchange, debates, coffees, glasses of red wine, and lively dinners that conferences and workshops bring. His friends—former students and academic colleagues from around the world—will miss those yearly meetups with him.

Martin continued to travel, research, write, publish articles and blogs, and edit collections throughout his 15 years as an Emeritus Professor (2006-2021). See more here: https://gvpt.umd.edu/feature/memoriam-professor-emeritus-martin-otto-heisler.

He is missed every day by his wife Barbara, his daughters Laura M. Heisler and Diana A. Heisler, their spouses, his four grandsons, and his stepchildren Monika Schmitter and Marc Schmitter.

Steven Ames Peterson

In academia, true pioneers are often unheralded, if not outright ignored; they take chances with their careers and livelihood that most would not consider. These pioneers are rarely found in the elite institutions under the bright shining light of renown; more often they are found far from the fame systematically plying their craft.

Steven A. Peterson was just such a pioneer. As one of the Founders of the Association for Politics and the Life Sciences (APLS) in the early 1980s, he was a key part of the original steering committee comprised of Carol Barner-Barry, Lynton Caldwell, Peter Conning, Fred Kort, Roger Masters, Steven Peterson, Glendon Schubert, Albert Somit, and Thomas Weigele. Forty years ago, this group organized its first program for the 1982 annual meeting of APSA and published its first issue of the journal Politics and the Life Sciences that same year. Since then, Steve was a constant presence, first in building APLS as an organization and biopolitics as a field, and then as a steady hand transitioning the organization and this journal to the next generation.

He was, perhaps most impressively, amongst the first generation of biopolitical specialists that organized their graduate education around combining biology and politics. Steve’s undergraduate education at Bradley University led to a senior honors paper on biology and politics. He subsequently attended State University of New York Buffalo’s graduate program, creating his own special subfield within the political science program based upon mammalian ethology, primate behavior, genetics, and classic works in biology. His dissertation, which focused on the biological basis of student protest—then a constant and roiling part of American political life—reflected a pragmatic approach to dealing with pressing public policy problems.

It was there, at SUNY Buffalo, that Steve met and developed a fruitful research collaboration with his long-time friend, colleague, and fellow APLS Founder, Al Somit. Among many other notable achievements and initiatives, Steve and Al were the series editors of the long-running Research in Biopolitics edited collections, first for JAI and then for Emerald Press, and were the stalwart leaders of the similarly focused International Political Science Association Research Committee Number 12. And together, they gave the field of biopolitics renewed visibility with the 560-page edited volume, the Handbook of Biology and Politics (Edward Elgar, 2017).

Beyond these accomplishments in building the field of biopolitics, Steve’s collaborations extended outwards to multiple fields and across a diverse array of individuals, as he took on the mentoring role of a highly productive academic. As author or editor of more than 25 books and 125 articles, including the path-breaking Darwinism,
Robert L. Powell

Robert L. Powell, “Bob,” died on December 13, 2021. Bob was one of the world’s foremost applied game theorists and made important contributions to our understanding of the causes of war and political conflict more generally.

A mathematician at Harvey Mudd College, he completed an M. Phil in International relations at the University of Cambridge in 1982 and his PhD in Economics at UC Berkeley in 1985. Bob subsequently taught political science at the University of Michigan (1985-1987) and Harvard University (1987-1990), and then returned to Berkeley in 1990, where he was the Robson Professor of Political Science until he passed.

Bob pioneered the use of modern non-cooperative game theory (mainly developed in the 1980s) to reconsider and rebuild central arguments of international relations theory. His work consistently sought to go beyond general claims about anarchy and conflict, to more clearly identify specific strategic settings, mechanisms, and paths that might lead to organized violence in some cases but not in others. A recurrent theme is the idea that in a surprisingly diverse set of contexts, both interstate and civil conflict is driven by the anticipation of adverse shifts in relative military capability or opportunity, coupled with constraints on the parties’ ability to either regulate or commit not to take advantage of favorable shifts.

Bob’s earliest work made groundbreaking contributions to explanations for armed conflict that are based on the parties’ uncertainty about each other’s willingness or ability to use force. His first book, Nuclear Deterrence Theory: The Search for Credibility (1990), was recognized by the National Academy of Sciences in 2012 with the William and Katherine Estes Award for Behavioral Research Relevant to the Prevention of Nuclear War.

Here Bob used recently developed methods of incomplete-information game theory to reconsider Thomas Schelling’s and other classic deterrence theorists’ representations of “crisis bargaining” between nuclear-armed adversaries. He formalized Schelling’s idea of nuclear crises (like the Cuban Missile Crisis) as a “competition in risk...