

science to who was doing what in politics, in the university, or during the winter months, on the UK basketball team. He had a wry sense of humor and was also quite the punster—we all were subjected to both the groaners and clever ones. Mac and his wife invited colleagues and spouses to parties at their home regularly. And he played a mean first base on the department intramural softball team during the 1970s.

In 1969, he became department chair. It was the best of times and the worst of times. The campus was in upheaval over the Vietnam War and student demand for more “relevancy.” Reflecting these times, the department faculty was badly split over the nature of the discipline. Department meetings were frequent and contentious. Some chairs might have resigned, figuring the hassle wasn’t worth it, but his old New England sense of duty kept Mac at his post. However, the early 1970s was also a time of sustained department building. It grew to 22 faculty positions (more than its present size), and Mac energetically led this growth in recruiting promising young scholars to our ranks. He also played a very active role in recruiting first-rate graduate students. His strong leadership, which built on that of his predecessor S. Sidney Ulmer, developed the UK political science department into a nationally visible research and graduate education program. Mac served a second term as chair in the mid-1980s. The later stint was more harmonious, but increased university regulations, policies, and paperwork subjected him to many more bureaucratic burdens.

He was also a major workhorse for UK. Presidents, provosts, and deans always thought of Mac when searching for capable committee chairs or members. He served on many college and campuswide search, promotion, and review committees, and a number of ad hoc committees. He was also elected to the University Senate with some regularity, chaired some of its committees, and served as Senate Chair in 1976–77. (In this capacity, he devised a perpetual academic calendar that I dubbed “the Jewellian Calendar” on the Senate floor.)

Mac was ever the civic-minded New Englander and took part in Lexington’s community life. He was on the Fayette County Democratic Committee for some years and served on the Task Force that wrote a charter merging the city and county governments into the Lexington-Fayette

Urban County Government in 1972. Mac was one of the leaders in the successful campaign to win voter adoption of the charter. He later served on the commission to reapportion council districts following the 1980 census. Mac was a charter member of Trinity Hill Methodist Church, established as the city’s southeast side expanded outward.

In 1952, Mac married Margaret Ann “Margie” Neal of Greencastle, Indiana. They had three children: David, Marilyn (Estes), and Laurie (Evans), all now living in or near Lexington. Margie died in April of 1990, and late in 1991, Mac married fellow political scientist Sarah McCally Morehouse, who taught at the University of Connecticut in Stamford. She survives him. After Mac’s 1994 retirement, he and Sarah moved to Fairfield. They would return to Lexington with some regularity, and Mac would bring his bag lunch to the departmental conference room. Both Mac and Sarah continued their research activities during retirement, writing articles, giving papers, and going to meetings. Some of their work was collaborative.

This In Memoriam might give the impression that Mac’s whole life was in the academy. While there is a bit of truth to this, he enjoyed his family immensely and devoted considerable time and energy to his wife, children, and grandchildren. He and two colleagues bought lakeside property in the Kentucky hills, where many a weekend was spent camping and sailboating. And in his later years, Mac and Sarah traveled abroad often; they particularly enjoyed time in England and France. But Malcolm E. Jewell was devoted to his profession and university—he was the political scientist par excellence.

Bradley C. Canon, Professor Emeritus
University of Kentucky

ROBERT H. SALISBURY

One of Bob Salisbury’s occasional poems begins:

I was weaned on a library card.
Calvin Coolidge was weaned on a pickle.
I was baptized there, in the library;
I really was.

The whole poem is a serious delight, but these few lines make some things clear: Bob was creative and witty, historical references came readily to his mind, and he was an enthusiastic reader.

Bob was the Sidney W. Souers Professor Emeritus at Washington University, where he chaired the political science department both early and late in his career. He served as vice president of the APSA, president of the Midwest Political Science Association, and president of the Missouri Political Science Association, and he had been a Guggenheim Fellow and a Rockefeller Center scholar. He had been confined to his home by breathing problems in recent years, but he remained engaged and intellectually active. In his last months, Bob completed a new essay about interest groups, which is scheduled for publication soon. He died on April 9.

In 1997, he was the recipient of the Samuel J. Eldersveld Career Achievement Award. He also received the Jack Walker Outstanding Article Award, twice—in 1989 for “An Exchange Theory of Interest Groups” (published in 1969), and in 1998 for “Interest Representation: The Dominance of Institutions” (published in 1984). The first of those articles was a pioneering contribution to rational choice theories of political behavior, and it is still influential more than forty years later. The award for the second article noted that it “argues persuasively that much of the highly effective representation of interests comes from corporate and governmental institutions which function without the constraint of a mobilized and active membership, thereby escaping the illogic of collective action,” and that the article “set the course for new institutionalist insights.”

Virginia Gray, now at North Carolina, and one of his former students observes:

During the time I was in graduate school at Washington University, Bob Salisbury was serving as department chair, teaching graduate seminars and large undergraduate courses, and publishing his major article “An Exchange Theory of Interest Groups.” Yet, I do not remember a harried, rushed professor who barely had time for his grad students; rather, I recall a professor who was a lot of fun to be around and who engaged in many social activities with the grad students.

John Sprague, who was one of Bob’s colleagues at Washington University for several decades, recalls:

Bob was a man of many parts. In addition to being a marathon reader, he . . . played cards [poker and bridge]. He played the

piano—mostly old-time Protestant hymns in the key of C. He insisted on participating in the softball and touch football games at our annual picnics and played golf in his early years. An avid fan of baseball and baseball statistics, Bob was a member of SABR [Society for American Baseball Research]. Bob enjoyed eating and often told tales about particularly good meals. He did the *New York Times* crossword puzzle faithfully every Sunday, and if he had been particularly efficient at a recent attempt, would not fail to tell you the number of minutes in which he had completed the task. Bob was an attendee of classical music concerts and enjoyed opera particularly. Unlike many of us, words were his friend, and clear expression in writing was one of his greatest gifts.

In the mid-1990s, Bob collaborated with Wayne Fields from the English department in developing Washington University's program in American culture studies. Fields notes that Bob "was the person the rest of us went to when we were testing our ideas ... Bob's intellectual enthusiasm was both deep and wide (as was his reading), and he willingly, even gleefully explored the possibilities in my underdeveloped thoughts, complicating and illuminating with a casual grace that belied the enormity of the gift he was bestowing."

As chairman of the political science department at Washington University, Bob displayed excellent judgment in recruiting faculty who transformed a small department into one with national recognition. John Sprague describes Bob as "prescient ... he led a systematic recruitment effort to expand the department in the directions that the discipline turned out to be fated to travel."

Bob Salisbury—scholar, teacher, colleague, and administrator—he did it all, superbly. There are not many who could pull that off.

Finally, Wayne Fields again:

He believed in collaboration, in a university of shared learning, a place where we encourage and improve each other's work. His academy was a community, and he was an exemplary steward of all the personal and professional connections that are required to sustain such a fragile thing.

Jack Heinz, emeritus
*Northwestern University and
the American Bar Foundation*

LEE SIGELMAN

On September 27, 2007, Lee Sigelman sent an e-mail message to a large number of coauthors, friends, and colleagues. The message began: "Friends: I'm sorry to burden you with the news that follows ... " What followed was Lee's report that earlier in the day, he had received a diagnosis of stage IV colon cancer, that it had spread beyond the colon, and that he had six to twelve months (soon revised upward to almost two years) to live. For the next 27 months, Lee taught his colleagues and friends about how to approach both life and death.

On December 21, 2009, the diagnosis came to fruition, and Lee Sigelman, George Washington University's Columbian College Distinguished Professor of Political Science, passed away. Between the diagnosis and his passing, Lee published one book, edited another, and wrote a dozen articles. He co-founded one of the most successful academic blogs in the country (www.themonkeycage.org); directed GW's honors program; chaired two different university professor searches and the department's chair selection committee; served as a member of the department's Appointment, Promotion, and Tenure Committee and American Politics Search Committee; and took the lead in coordinating numerous academic program reviews throughout the college. Two months before his passing, Lee purchased Carol, his spouse of forty years, a second engagement ring. During the final two weeks of his life, Lee was confined to a hospice bed at his home and regaled family and colleagues with stories and sage advice. He also renewed his wedding vows. In his last week alone, Lee had two articles accepted for publication and one rejected. The day before Lee died, Michael Brintnall, executive director of the APSA, brought Lee a pre-release copy of his forthcoming book *The Wit and Humor of Political Science*. The day Lee died, we and many others cried.

Lee was born on March 28, 1945, in Watertown, South Dakota, the son of an Irish mother and a Russian Jewish father. Lee's father and uncle owned a store that sold auto parts and rebuilt engines, primarily tractors. During his youth, he worked in the family business by stripping engines to their blocks for repair. When not working in the family business, Lee frequented the Watertown library in search of contact information for people whose autographs

he wanted to collect. Lee stopped collecting autographs when he went to college. But until his last days, Lee delighted in showcasing the extraordinary collection of signatures from America's mid-twentieth century "A-list." Helen Keller, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Alfred C. Fuller, John F. Kennedy, Richard M. Nixon, Diego Rivera, H. L. Mencken, and Joe DiMaggio are but a few of those included.

Lee graduated from Watertown High School and Carleton College, where he met Carol. They were married in 1969. He earned his Ph.D. in political science at Vanderbilt in 1973 and commenced his academic career at Texas Tech University, where he quickly rose from assistant to full professor. In 1979, he moved to the University of Kentucky (accepting a demotion to associate professor), became department chair in 1981, and then moved on to the University of Arizona as dean of social and behavioral sciences in 1987.

Lee was hired to chair GW's political science department in 1991. His mandate: build a premier research department. Lee relished the challenge, because he always felt that the second best job in a university was hiring young scholars. The best job was assistant professor. Lee preferred hiring young people, because these were the scholars who were most susceptible to the mentoring he so relished, and because he felt productivity, not reputation, was a better indicator of academic excellence. Although Lee spent part of his first year at GW invalidated as the result of a sciatic nerve problem, by 1995, transformation of GW's political science department already was well underway, with ten new assistant professors since his hire. During his tenure at GW, Lee was awarded two of the university's highest honors, for scholarship in 1999 and for service in 2008. Throughout his life, Lee took seriously a commitment to service, collegiality, mentorship, and research. He was the proud former editor of both the *American Political Science Review* (APSR) and *American Politics Quarterly*. He served as president of both the Midwest Political Science Association and the National Capital-Area Political Science Association. His editorial board memberships are too numerous to mention. From 1985 to 1987, he served as director of the political science program at the National Science Foundation.

As the editor of the APSR, Lee was particularly proud of his ability to assist first-time APSR authors. When selected to be