
IN MEMORIAM

EDWARD W. ARIAN

Dr. Edward W. Arian, a renaissance man. He navigated two very successful careers, one as a world class professional musician and one as a political scientist. In addition to his family, which was most important to him, these were the other important components of his life.

As a young man born in Cleveland, Ohio, music became an important part of his early years. He graduated from Glenville High School in 1939 and then served in the Navy during World War II as a musician. He went on to earn a diploma from the Curtis Institute of Music in 1944. Later, he received his bachelor's degree in 1960 from Combs College of Music in Philadelphia. He was a member of the world-renowned Philadelphia Orchestra (1947–67), with Eugene Ormandy, for which he eventually became assistant principal bass. Prior to joining the Philadelphia Orchestra, he was a member of the Denver Symphony (1945–46) and the San Francisco Symphony (1946–47).

As a member of the orchestra, he served as a labor negotiator for Local #77 of the American Federation of Musicians, in 1966. In that role, he helped to lead a successful eight-week strike that resulted in the musicians getting their first guaranteed 52-week salary and better wages.

After this experience, Arian came to a new understanding of himself. "While music was always an important part of his life," his wife Yvette said, "he grew to the point where he wanted more. His deep interest in politics led him in 1967 to go to Bryn Mawr College, where he received his Ph.D. in political science in 1969." His time with the orchestra provided the basis for him to write his dissertation on his experiences there. This later evolved into his classic book *Bach, Beethoven, and Bureaucracy: The Case of the Philadelphia Orchestra* (University of Alabama Press, 1971).

For many, Arian was often recognized as the man who had played in the Philadelphia Orchestra and later entered academia. His wife Yvette said, "While his tenure at the orchestra was for 20 years, his second career was then launched where he was a professor at Drexel University for 29 years. As a scholar, he was able to do many more things that he was really interested in through his academic life."

After a few short years, he was chosen to become the head of the department of history and politics in 1976. His level-headedness and skill at administration were evident to all. However, in addition to being a skilled administrator and teacher, he had the remarkable ability to be a creator. He is perhaps best known for his work creating the Drexel University arts administration program in 1973, for which he served as the program's founder. Drexel was one of the first arts administration programs in the nation. "Dr. Arian was a visionary who understood the need for good management in the cultural community," said Cecilia Fitzgibbon, arts administration program director. "His understanding of the public role of the arts and the impact of class on cultural participation influenced a generation of arts leaders. Dr. Arian was an important figure in the development of arts administration as a field of study, and he will be missed by many."

His growth did not stop at Drexel. He was also the founder and director of the graduate program in environmental planning and management, as well as the undergraduate program in public administration. He was responsible for utilizing student internships through grant funding to aid local governments in technical assistance.

Outside of Drexel, after serving on the Pennsylvania Council of the Arts for six years, Dr. Arian was appointed by then governor Milton J. Shapp, in 1979, to become the chairman of the council. His experiences led to a second book, *Unfulfilled Promise: Public Subsidy of the Arts in America* (Temple University Press, 1989). This work addressed important issues related to the National Endowment of the Arts and the state arts agencies. Peter Bachrach wrote, "This important book makes a significant contribution to political science, both in the fields of American government and political theory. Further, it may well shake up the cultural establishment by becoming a catalyst for democratic reform in this area."

In 1981, Dr. Arian became professor emeritus at Drexel University. In addition, Dr. Arian served as a visiting professor in arts administration at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School and at the

University of California–Los Angeles. He also served as an arts management consultant to organizations such as the San Diego Symphony Orchestra and the Southwest Florida Orchestra. He served as the chairman of the Curtis Institute's Alumni Affairs Council from 1995 to 2001 and then received the institution's Alumni Award in 2002.

Yvette said, "He never gave up the music, but he wanted more." While Ed continued to occasionally step in at the Philadelphia Orchestra when they needed his talents as a bass player, he also taught at what is now the Boyer School of Music at Temple University from 1960 to 1974.

At his memorial service, one of his two daughters explained to the attendees that whenever they would travel as family, there were always three in the backseat—his two daughters and the bass violin. Family was always important to him. In 2001, he decided that he would not be playing his instrument anymore when he moved into a retirement community. He found a place for his double bass violin with the renowned first-chair bass player in the Houston Symphony. He wanted to be sure that it went to a good home. But he never gave up his interest in politics. Even at the retirement community where he resided, he continued to be actively engaged in politics. He offered a very well-attended class in "News and Views."

Ed Arian passed away on February 12, 2010, at the age of 88, of congestive heart failure. His legacy continues through the work he created, the students and faculty he touched, and the family he loved. Dr. Arian is survived by his wife of 67 years, Yvette, daughters Anne-Lesley and Carol, and his five grandchildren.

William L. Rosenberg
Drexel University

MALCOLM EDWIN JEWELL

Malcolm "Mac" Jewell was a mainstay of the Political Science Department at the University of Kentucky (UK) for 36 years. For that same period and even longer, he was one of the profession's leading researchers in explaining legislative behavior (particularly in the states) and how state

political parties worked. Mac retired from UK in 1994 but continued being active in our profession. Around 2004, he began suffering from Alzheimer's disease. He died on February 24, 2010, in Fairfield, Connecticut.

Mac was born on March 4, 1928, in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, the only child of Charles Henry Jewell and Margaret Aimee Ballard. He grew up in Massachusetts. Having excelled in elementary and high school, he earned his undergraduate degree in political science at Harvard in 1949. The next year he earned an MA from Columbia. During the Korean War era, Mac served in the Air Force as an intelligence analyst and, upon discharge, did somewhat similar analyses for the CIA. In 1955, he entered the doctoral program in political science at Penn State University and received his degree in 1958.

That same year, Mac became an assistant professor at the University of Kentucky. He soon proved his research mettle and so rose rapidly in the professorial ranks, becoming a full professor in 1966. His first book, *Senatorial Politics and Foreign Policy*, appeared in 1962. Mac wrote, coauthored, or edited around 20 scholarly books in all. Some of his better known works are: *Representation in State Legislatures* (1982), *Parties and Primaries: Nominating State Governors* (1984), *Legislative Leadership in the American States* (1994), and *Who Runs for the Legislature?* (2000). Mac also coauthored two books widely used by undergraduates over three decades: *The Legislative Process in the U.S.* with Samuel Patterson, and *Political Parties and Elections in the American States* with David Olson. In 2001, Mac and his wife Sarah Morehouse produced a fourth edition of this book. Mac also contributed over a dozen chapters to edited books, largely focusing on state parties and legislatures.

But Mac was equally at home reporting research in the profession's journals. He published in the *Journal of Politics* several times, and the *American Political Science Review* and the *American Journal of Political Science* on occasion, along with other outlets including the *Legislative Studies Quarterly* and three law reviews. His earlier articles involved analyses of roll-call voting in Congress or state legislatures and the politics of Congressional committee assignments. By the mid-1970s, he was examining state legislators' perceptions of their political environment and traveling to Raleigh, Columbus, Santa Fe,

and other state capitals to conduct interviews. In the next decade, Mac analyzed turnout and strategies in state gubernatorial primaries and, late in his career, his research emphasized gubernatorial primary election strategies and winners' ability to govern successfully.

Indeed, his fondness for journals was such that he edited two of them. In 1966, Mac—just eight years out of graduate school—was named editor of the *Midwest Journal of Political Science*, the predecessor to the *American Journal of Political Science*. At that time, the *Midwest Journal* was almost moribund, nine months behind schedule and having difficulty attracting first-rate submissions. In his four-year term, Mac brought the publication back to scholarly respectability, while also bringing it to a regular and on-time publication schedule. In the mid-1970s, he and Jerry Loewenberg from the University of Iowa founded the *Legislative Studies Quarterly*. Mac was its first editor (1976–82) and quickly built it into a respectable outlet for scholarly work.

For over 40 years, there were few major political science meetings where Mac was not present. And he was usually presenting a paper about legislative roles and behavior, party organization and effectiveness, reapportionment, constituent linkages, voting patterns in primaries, and other similar topics. And if he wasn't giving a paper, he was sure to be on a panel, maybe two. He received APSA's Frank J. Goodnow Award for service to "the community of teachers, researchers and public servants" in 1999. In 2003, Mac was honored with the APSA's State Politics and Policy Section's Career Achievement Award.

Mac gave more professional attention to the politics of his adopted state than do most political scientists. His *Kentucky Politics* (1968) became the standard reading for years for both professionals and citizens who wanted an overview of politics in the Blue Grass State. Two decades later, he and Penny Miller cowrote *The Kentucky Legislature: Two Decades of Change* (1988) and *Political Parties and Primaries in Kentucky* (1990). Before these books, Mac was the author of several law review articles and book chapters on the Kentucky General Assembly and gubernatorial leadership. He was also the driving force behind the creation of the Kentucky Political Science Association in 1962, served as its first president, and religiously attended its meetings. For some years in the 1960s and

1970s, he conducted a weekly radio program analyzing the legislature's activity during its sessions, and he was also an election-night commentator on statewide radio and television.

Mac was the steadiest of researchers. Many faculty members are balls of fire in their early careers, but then go into administration, focus on nonprofessional activities, pursue hobbies, or just plain burn out in mid-life. This was not Mac. From graduate school until his mind faded, he was constantly turning out books, articles, and papers. While service—such as acting as department chair or chair of the University Senate—slowed productivity down a bit, Mac never stopped generating and following up on research ideas, or collaborating on projects with colleagues and graduate students.

Mac served the profession well. He is one of two persons to have been president of both the Midwest Political Science Association (1979–80) and the Southern Political Science Association (1980–81). Previously, he had served on the executive councils of both associations, and he also was on the APSA Council from 1979 to 1981. Throughout his career into the 1990s, Mac took leadership roles serving on program and ad hoc committees. The Southern Association created a monetary award in his honor for the best paper given by a graduate student at its annual meeting.

Mac most likely supervised more dissertations than any other member of the department, perhaps 25 in all. Many of his students studied Congressional or legislative behavior, gubernatorial leadership, or party leadership in the states. Several even studied legislative roles in India and Malaysia. Almost all of Mac's students remained in the profession teaching at universities as diverse as Duke, Boise State, and Australian National University. One, Don Fowler, followed a different career path, becoming a political operative and serving as chair of the Democratic National Committee during the Clinton years. In 1968, Mac received UK's Sang Award for outstanding contributions to graduate education. In 1982, Mac was chosen as the annual Arts and Sciences Distinguished Professor by vote of the college faculty.

Mac was a central figure in UK's political science department. He was a brown-bag man and "presided" at conference room lunches for many years. Discussions were always easygoing, with topics ranging from who was doing what in political

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