

Doug Madsen

Doug passed away on February 8, 2024. He was an active member of our Political Science Department at the University of Iowa for almost 40 years, joining the faculty in 1971, and completing his PhD at UCLA in 1973. I came to the Department in 1974, and so I had the benefit of his unflinching friendship and collegial guidance for many years. His deep commitment to Political Science at the University of Iowa manifests itself in multiple ways. He made unstinting contributions with respect to service. In the department he held various pivotal positions, including Chair (1987-90), Director of Graduate Studies (1983-90, 1995-97), Director of PhD Placement (1986-89, 1995-97), Director of the MAPA program (1980-84), Director of the Honors Program (2003-08), and Director of Alumni Relations (2003-2008). In these positions, he did his duty with enthusiasm, fairness, and discipline (perhaps in part because of his training as a Navy ensign).

In the broader University environment, Doug had a major presence, participating in over a dozen strategic committees and organizations, often as leader. Within the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences (CLAS), he was Chair of the Social Science Course Review Committee (1993-94), Chair of the Geography Department Review Committee (1984), member of the Promotional and Tenure Committee (1992-93), and an elected representative to the Liberal Arts Faculty Assembly (1986-87). For the University at large, he served in the Faculty Senate (1995-98), as Chair of a Review Committee on Undergraduate Advising (1991-94), and as Chair of a Review Committee for the Institute of Public Affairs (1981). In addition, he was a member of the University of Iowa Press Board (1990-93) and the Computer-Based Education Committee (1974-1977). He executed these assignments with alacrity and thoroughness.

With regard to his classroom presence, he received a CLAS Teaching Award (2005). As an educator, Doug pursued a vigorous agenda, teaching a wide range of courses, and at different levels. He regularly taught introductory classes in American Government, Political Behavior, and Public Opinion. In addition, he crafted some special courses, such as the Freshman Seminar on The (Mis)information Society or his Honors Research Methods Seminar. At the graduate level, he offered winning courses

on Administration Theory, Public Policy Analysis, Foundations of Political Behavior. Doug got high ratings as a teacher, no surprise to me as I had frequently seen his mind at work. Here are a few comments I gleaned online, from Rate My Professors (2008-2010):

"Madsen is tops! I love his lectures. You really have to think on your feet."

"An awesome professor. I was always learning..."

"This class was terrific."

"His dry humor really comes through."

Lest I be accused of cherry-picking these remarks, I should note that, in the overall rating tally, his modal score was "Awesome."

One of Doug's ongoing interests was research methods, an area in which he regularly taught, with an affinity for questions of research design. For example, in *The Sage Encyclopedia for Social Science Research Methods* (2004), which I co-edited, Doug published four entries, on the following topics: Protocol, Mixed Design, Unbalanced Design, and Stability Coefficient. Doug had an ongoing research program, as indicated by his success in receiving at least nine grants and awards on which he was Principal Investigator.

With respect to his peer-reviewed publications of books and scholarly articles, several are sparklers. Concerning books, *The Charismatic Bond: Political Behavior in a Time of Crisis* (1990), co-authored with his dear friend and colleague Peter Snow, was published by Harvard University Press. Look over his list of articles. The *American Political Science Review* ranks as the leading journal in the discipline. Therein we observe that four papers carry his name. Very, very few political scientists have achieved that distinction. Doug has papers in other top journals as well, such as the *American Journal of Political Science*, and *Comparative Political Studies*. It should also be mentioned that, early on in his career (1982), he co-edited (with colleague John Wahlke) a special issue of the *American Behavioral Scientist*, entitled "The Biobehavioral Study of Politics."

Doug Madsen served the Department of Political Science at the University of Iowa long and well, steady at the wheel and with good cheer. ■

—Michael S. Lewis-Beck, University of Iowa

Kirstie McClure

UCLA's Professor Kirstie McClure died of coronary disease on December 21, 2023. For those of us who knew Kirstie, personally, professionally, or both, we knew her as a formidable scholar and remember her with fond trepidation for her critical energies, her brilliance, her encyclopedic knowledge of the history of political thought, and her refusal to leave a thought unfinished. Her contributions to political theory, the history of political thought, feminist theory, and critical political theory were many, both published, institutional, and as a mentor to innumerable students and scholars currently teaching throughout the world.

McClure completed her PhD from Princeton University, after an unconventional educational trajectory marked by a gap decade between the beginning and the completion of her undergraduate studies. After Princeton, she spent a significant amount of time teaching at UC Santa Cruz and then began her

tenure-track career at Arizona State University. This was quickly followed by an extended period of teaching at The Johns Hopkins University, and then at UCLA beginning in late 1990s where she remained as Professor of Political Science and Comparative Literature until her passing.

Her contributions to political theory research are marked by many significant publications, but none more magisterial than, *Judging Rights: Lockean Politics and the Limits of Consent* (1996). Here McClure takes on one of the most canonical thinkers in the history of political thought and invites her readers to return not just to his writings but to his way of writing. In doing so, she introduces to the discipline of political theory new readerly and writerly approaches to the study of historical and contemporary texts all the while alerting us to the complexities that conceptual terms, metaphors, and linguistic usages offer our efforts to puzzle our way through political ideas and practices. In this work McClure eschews either contextualist or presentist approaches to language and invites us instead to amplify our

connotative range of references, or what she refers to as the semantic field of Locke's political languages. Neither conceptual consistency nor eventmental inferences are her ambition. Instead, she will attend to Locke's metaphor of the architecture of order and will show how that metaphor is at once a structuring conceit for Locke's way of thinking and writing, but also crucial to the order and organization of Locke's political vocabularies. Her way of reading Locke, as she elaborates it throughout *Judging Rights*, is as much a part of her way of doing political theory as are the insights and understandings she makes available.

In short, her work helped define the interdisciplinary turn in political theory and introduced many of us to critical reading practices from various fields of inquiry not available in traditional American political science research. Indeed, her scholarly achievements are acknowledged by many as culminating in her commitment to multidisciplinary and pluralist reading practices that she forcefully put on display in her engagements with the finished and unfinished works of many of us at conferences, in personal exchanges, and as editor.

On a more personal note, and as a former student and subsequent colleague of hers, I have been privileged with many exchanges we shared throughout the years, whether in the classroom, in conference centers, and in faculty meetings—not to mention various impromptu Bacchanalias. In the last year of

her life, she asked to read some of my recent writings, and I shared these with her. Her critical attentions sourced the final intellectual exchanges I was able to enjoy with her. And for this, I will always be grateful.

McClure was a devoted teacher and mentor who shared her passion for political theory inquiry with her students throughout her professional career. She cared deeply that students learn the complexities of critical thinking through the development of reading and writing practices that one might carry with them beyond the completion of their degree requirements. Never a softie, she made certain that we were all taken to task for our commitments and our political arguments so that we may be sure that our convictions were as brilliant and honest as they could be.

Her contributions to the profession of political theory extend to her leadership as a member of the American Political Science Association and as Political Theory editor of the *American Political Science Review*. Not the least was Prof. McClure's championing of feminist theory and scholarship at a time and in a discipline where this avenue of inquiry was relegated to a domesticated corner of political science departments. It is safe to say that Kirstie's contributions to the study of political theory opened a Pandora's Box, and we are all grateful for it. ■

—Davide Panagia, University of California, Los Angeles

Ellis Sandoz

The LSU Department of Political Science, the Eric Voegelin Institute for American Renaissance Studies, and a vast community of scholars from the United States and Canada to Europe and beyond, lament the passing of G. Ellis Sandoz. He died peacefully on September 19, 2023, after an extended illness. Ellis, as he was known to all, was a Louisiana native, born in 1931. He earned BA and MA degrees from LSU, studying history, philosophy, and political science, the latter under the tutelage of LSU's first Boyd Professor, Dr. Eric Voegelin. One of the prominent political philosophers of the twentieth century, Dr. Voegelin, and his wife, escaped from Austria after the Nazi Anschluss in 1938 and joined the LSU political science faculty in 1942, where he remained until moving back to Germany in 1958 to create the *Institut für Politische Wissenschaft* at the University of Munich. Meanwhile, after a brief foray as a Capitol Hill Policeman for the United States House of Representatives, and three years of service in the United States Marine Corp, wherein he rose to the rank of First Lieutenant, Ellis followed Dr. Voegelin to Munich and eventually earned his doctorate (Dr. oec. Publ.) under Voegelin's direction in 1965, the only American student to have done so.

Ellis' first academic appointments were at Louisiana Tech University (1958-68) and East Texas State University (1968-78). He joined the LSU political science faculty in 1978 and stayed until his retirement in 2015. His major administrative achievement, by his own estimation, was the founding of the Eric Voegelin Institute in 1987, which he directed until his retirement. Through the Institute, Ellis served as General Editor of *The Collected Works of Eric Voegelin* (LSU Press, 1989-1999, and U. of Missouri Press, 1999-2012), 34 volumes. As another part of his endeavor to see that Voegelin's ideas and writings would be available to a larger community of scholars, Ellis founded and

served as long-time President-Secretary of the Eric Voegelin Society, which gathers scholars from around the world to discuss political theory at American Political Science Association annual meetings. Dr. David Walsh, current President of the Voegelin Society, has commented in his [Voegelin View In Memoriam](#), "The written word is not the only way of preserving memory, as Plato reminds us, for it can only become a living force when the spark of understanding leaps from one soul to another. Thinking, Ellis understood, is not a solitary activity but something that is best done in company with others."

Ellis was a prolific scholar. In addition to the monumental task of directing the publication of Voegelin's writings, he authored, co-authored, or edited twenty books, countless articles, and an extraordinary number of invited lectures all over the world. Ellis was the first political scientist to be recognized as a Distinguished Research Master at LSU. He was chosen as a Fulbright 40th Anniversary Distinguished American Scholar and appointed by President Reagan to a term of six years on the National Council of the Humanities. He was elected President of the Philadelphia Society in 2000, delivered invitational lectures in the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, Norway, Guatemala, and Genoa, and lectured widely across the United States and Canada. He received the University Medal from Palacky University Olomous, in the Czech Republic, and was appointed to the endowed Herman Moyse Jr. Distinguished Professorship of Political Science at LSU, a professorship that was specifically created for him. Throughout, Ellis taught the classical writings of political theory to thousands of undergraduate students and a host of doctoral students at LSU.

Of the many books and essays that Ellis authored, four books and one essay stand out as examples of the scope and breadth of his scholarly interests. The first began as his dissertation, *Political Apocalypse: A Study of Dostoevsky's Grand Inquisitor*. Not only is this work a testament to the importance