

and Ph.D. at the University of Iowa, where he was a student of Vernon Van Dyke.

Jim came to Tulane in 1966, after a year as Fellow at the Brookings Institution and another year at Western Michigan University. He was promoted to associate professor in 1968, and to professor in 1974.

He published extensively, particularly in his main fields of Latin American international relations and economic relations. A monograph, *The Politics of Regional Integration: the Central American Case*, appeared in 1969. He was co-author of *Political Culture and Foreign Policy in Latin America*, a book published in 1991. He wrote more than fifty articles, for such journals as the *Latin American Research Review*, the *Journal of Latin American Studies*, *International Organization*, the *Journal of Common Market Studies*, and *Current History*. Some of his work was in Spanish, for Latin American publications. In spite of his poor health in recent years, he maintained his writing and research. At the time of his death, two articles were under submission.

Particularly in his earlier years, Jim was active in academic governance. In the political science department he served on many committees, as the undergraduate and graduate advisor, and as acting chair. In the (then) College of Arts & Sciences he was elected to the Executive Committee, the Promotions and Tenure committee, the Grievance Committee, the Curriculum Committee, and a Constitution Revision Committee. At the University level, he served many years on the Student Conduct Committee. He was appointed JYA Professor-in-Charge in London during 1972–73.

Jim was a popular and effective teacher of both undergraduates and graduate students. He supervised numerous honors essays and M.A. theses, and more Ph.D. dissertations than any other person in the department. Foreign students, particularly, often expressed their gratitude for his intense concern for their academic progress and for his

readiness to spend long hours on the supervision of their writings.

Those of us who knew Jim during his many years at Tulane will remember him as a good colleague and a fine academician.

Henry L. Mason
Tulane University

Lewis Anthony Dexter

Lewis Anthony Dexter died March 28, 1995, at Durham, N.C., overtaken by illness while in the midst of new projects. Few social scientists have made telling impacts on so many different topics. Dexter is widely known among political scientists as co-author, with the late Raymond Bauer and the late Ithiel de Sola Pool, of *American Business and Public Policy*, which won the Woodrow Wilson Award in 1963. He employed for the book his special skill and tact as an interviewer of political leaders, techniques described in his *Elite and Specialized Interviewing* (1970); and he contributed to it his special knowledge of the ways in which Congressmen allocate their time among constituents, interest groups and others.

Dexter's intimate knowledge of these matters figured again in *How Organizations are Represented in Washington* (1969) and *The Sociology and Politics of Congress* (1969). He published several notable articles on local politics and a small book on politics in Watertown, Massachusetts (1981). But, he was also a pioneer in the study of the media, co-editing, with David Manning White, *People, Society and Mass Communications* (1964), and a pioneer, too, in the sociology of mental retardation, producing his highly original *Tyranny of Schooling: an Inquiry into the Problem of Stupidity* (1964).

This research record, enlarged by a host of perceptive and innovating articles on other topics that led Nelson Polsby to describe him as "one of the eight 'exemplary' social scientists of the last two generations," would normally have implied long tenure for Dexter in a peak academic post. However, as

one friend (David Riesman) has said of him, he was as "careless of his great talents" as he was of his material possessions—he had no use for excess baggage. He did not maintain a permanent home anywhere, although he had ample means to do so. His kit of clothes and personal effects was one that a graduate student would have found too scant and informal. He moved, almost throughout his career, from one university to another, as a self-described "itinerant visiting professor," at Hobart, the University of Florida, MIT, Harvard, Dalhousie, Brock and Guelph Universities in Canada, Berkeley, Johns Hopkins, and the University of Massachusetts at Boston, among other institutions. In 1972, he temporarily gave up his itinerant status to become a tenured Professor of Political Science at the University of Maryland in Baltimore, a position he retained for a decade before resuming his travels.

His path was not random or unprincipled. He taught at Talledega long before teaching at black colleges was a common liberal activity; he taught at Howard. Working for the Federal Government in Washington at the time of Pearl Harbor, he recruited Riesman to try to prevent the expulsion of Japanese-Americans from the West Coast. Often his strong principles, and undiplomatic tactics that belied both his political sophistication and his admiration for Lord Halifax, ("The Character of a Trimmer") brought him into conflict with campus authorities and accounted for some of his mobility. In academic crises, the tact he showed as an interviewer often gave way to his fierce sympathetic interest in causes and people he saw as underprivileged.

His principles included loyalty to friends and disinterested (and sometimes surprising) ideas about how universities should be run. The principles also were evident in his teaching: he gave enthusiastic encouragement to undergraduates with educationally limited backgrounds. He was as utterly without snobbery as he was without deference to power.

Dexter was born November 9,

1915, in Montreal. Both parents were American citizens; and both distinguished themselves in American public service organizations, in particular in the Unitarian Service Committee and in its work with refugees during the Second World War. Dexter's father came of a family long established in Nova Scotia as shipbuilders and ship captains. These roots pulled Dexter back, in his sixties and seventies, to Nova Scotia for a long sojourn every year, in Halifax and as a Visiting Fellow in Public Administration at Dalhousie. However, his descent through his mother from a long line of New England ministers and millowners was equally important to him; and his sense of American politics was strongly colored, on the one side by the history of his family and the region, on the other, by extensive reading of British history and literature. He applied to the study and teaching of politics not only Lord Halifax, but also Sir Walter Scott and Anthony Trollope.

Dexter earned his Bachelor's degree in 1935 after 15 months' study at the University of Chicago, setting a speed record. Proceeding to Harvard, he became for a time a student of Carl Friedrich. Riesman, a fellow student then, was deeply impressed by Dexter's Chicago record, but now says, "I later came to feel that this was not an unmixed blessing, perhaps depriving him of the opportunity to cultivate more of the amenities of life while still engaged in understanding the paradoxes."

After taking in 1938 an interdisciplinary M.A. at Harvard with a thesis on "Anthropological Theories of Imperialism," Dexter plunged directly into his career. Only much later, at the urging of friends, did he take his Ph.D.—at Columbia (1960), in sociology. When he first came to Dalhousie a decade later, he posted a notice on his office door deprecating his weakness in seeking this academic credential and citing William James on the "Ph.D. Octopus."

A substantial part of Dexter's career was spent in practical politics. He served as a consultant in many campaigns—for example, the

primary campaigns for Stevenson in 1956, and John Volpe's campaign for Governor of Massachusetts in 1960. He served as an advisor to governors, most notably in Puerto Rico, where he became a lifelong admirer of Luis Muñoz, and in Massachusetts, where he learned, among other things, how the mental hospital system could be used for costless political favors. (If patients' families wanted the patients in Boston for ease of visiting, that could be arranged; but if the families wanted the patients too far away for frequent visiting, they could be sent to hospitals elsewhere in the state.)

Of his career, Dexter himself once said, "The most important thing . . . is that I have always . . . tried to be a generalist, but a generalist who is professionally competent at what he undertakes . . . it is not surprising that my best article on Congress appeared in the journal of the Society for Applied Anthropology." He was not just competent; he was relentlessly inventive and deliberately counter-fashionable. He once pointed out, in a letter to the APSR, that his article challenging the conventional wisdom about the virtue of one-man-one-vote was rejected by 14 journals before finding a respectable home in a volume of *Nomos* (1968). (Bringing together personal political experience and personal observation in Belmont, Massachusetts, it was unexpected, powerful, elegant and deep.) In his last years, he produced work containing illuminating reflections on the topics of corruption and "scandalization."

Dexter was a very unorthodox person who made an unorthodox career, which in every sense was extraordinarily fruitful, not least in the challenges that he posed other people, and in the affection and enthusiasm for which many of them, thus challenged, will remember him.

David Braybrooke
*Dalhousie University &
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Herbert A. Simon
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Phillip Monypenny

Phillip Monypenny, an academic pioneer in the field of public administration at the University of Illinois who vigorously campaigned for justice—and jobs—especially for minority students, died June 4 at Loyola University Medical Center in Maywood at the age of 81.

Colleagues at Illinois credit Monypenny for the success of the Master of Arts degree program in public administration at the university, and for preparing scores of students who now are leaders in the field across the country. Former students remember Monypenny as a man whose "care and concern for students outweighed any numerical listing of his own accomplishments," said Sister Marie Golla, a University of Illinois academic adviser who was a friend of Monypenny for 27 years.

Golla said Monypenny's minority students considered the professor "the one person" to whom they could turn at a time when many of them felt unwelcome in academia.

"Undergraduates most remember him as a caring, kind, compassionate individual who was willing to be their mentor and help them pursue interests through independent study programs and internships in federal, state and local government," Golla said, adding that Monypenny continued his association with his former students throughout his life.

Monypenny's résumé includes a listing of several dozen students whom he counseled from their dissertations and doctoral degrees to their jobs.

Monypenny was a member of the University of Illinois political science department from 1947 to 1984, serving as head from 1967 to 1972, and held a joint appointment in the university's Institute of Government and Public Affairs from 1967 to his retirement.

Monypenny was born on Jan. 23, 1914, in Montreal, and moved to the United States in 1921. Monypenny earned his bachelor's and master's degrees in 1936 and 1937 at Washington University, and his doctorate in political science and