

Achievement Award in recognition of outstanding lifetime contributions, and for the Jack Walker Award for his article, "From Confusion to Clarity," recognized for its lasting influence on the field.

**Jewell L. Prestage**, dean, Benjamin Banneker Honors College, Prairie View A&M University, was honored at the 1995 Midwest Political Science Association annual meeting with a "Roundtable in Honor of Jewell Prestage." Prestage was also presented with a certificate "recognizing a lifetime of scholarship and service to political science."

**Charles R. Shipan**, assistant professor of political science, University of Iowa, received the James N. Murray Teaching Award, given annually to one junior faculty member at the University of Iowa.

**William A. Taggart**, professor, department of government, New Mexico State University, received the El Paso Natural Gas Foundation Faculty Achievement Award in 1994–95 for outstanding university teaching. It is the most prestigious teaching award in the university and is awarded to three faculty each year.

**David Webber**, associate professor of political science, University of Missouri–Columbia, received a Congressional Research Fellowship from the U.S. Capitol Historical Society for 1995–96.

**Leonard Weinberg**, professor, department of political science, University of Nevada–Reno, received a Guggenheim Foundation grant to support his ongoing research on violent American and European radical right political groups. The award is shared with Jeffrey Kaplan, University of Alaska.

**Myron Weiner**, Ford International Professor of Political Science, department of political science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was chosen as the winner of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London's Edgar Graham Book Prize for 1994, in honor of his book *The Child and the State in India: Child Labor and Education Policy in Comparative Perspective*. The award is given

every two years for a work of original scholarship on agricultural and/or industrial development in Asia and/or Africa.

## In Memoriam

### J. William Davis

Texas Tech University Professor Emeritus J. William Davis died on May 20, 1995, in Lubbock, Texas, at age 86. Survivors include his wife of 62 years, Edwena, two sons, James and Donald, and a daughter, Carolyn.

Bill Davis joined the Texas Tech faculty as an Instructor in 1938. Before his retirement in 1974, he served as Department of Political Science Chairperson from 1944 to 1964. During 1957–1958, he was President of the Southwestern Social Science Association. Bill Davis was an expert on the Texas Constitution, serving from 1957 to 1961 on the Citizens Advisory Committee on Constitutional Revision and on many other state and local boards and commissions concerned with state constitution or local charter revisions. He published articles on both topics and wrote the definitive work on the Texas Lieutenant Governor (*There Shall be A Lieutenant Governor*, 1967).

J. William Davis received his B.A. degree from Texas A&M University (1928) and his Ph.D. from the University of Texas (1940). Before joining Texas Tech, he taught high school for seven years and served as an instructor at Schreiner Institute, Texas A&M, and the University of Texas. At Texas Tech, he served on the then Faculty Advisory Committee and was chairman of the 1950–1954 Self-Evaluation Committee. He was for a time Chairman of the Board of Trustees of St. John's United Methodist Church. He received the Liberty Bell award from the Lubbock County Bar Association.

As important as his contributions to state government and to Texas Tech, Bill Davis is best remembered for his contributions to intercollegiate athletics, for which he had a special love. At Texas Tech,

he served on the Athletic Council for 23 years (1948–1971). He served as both Vice-President and President of the Southwest Conference, and was Vice-President of the NCAA from 1967 to 1971. He is known as the "Father of the National Letter of Intent," the most important device for limiting and regulating college recruiting. Few professors have the unique opportunity afforded Bill Davis, of transferring their academic skills to other institutions.

On the occasion of his retirement, Bill Davis's long-time colleague, the late S.M. Kennedy, wrote the following: "Dr. Davis has been a willing listener, a quiet and effective counselor to thousands of students. He is especially remembered as one who was a source of inspiration and encouragement to his students, both in their student and later their professional careers. He also has displayed consistently a superb talent for not intruding into the lives and judgments of his students while retaining an active interest in their development, and willingness to contribute wise counsel when sought."

On his retirement in 1974, Bill Davis made the initial contribution to the J. William Davis Scholarship Endowment. He and his many friends, colleagues, and former students continued to add to it, and dozens of political science students benefitted from his generosity during the last 20 years. Donations in his memory may be made to that fund.

Clarke E. Cochran  
*Texas Tech University*

### Phillip Monypenny

As a teacher, scholar, and administrator at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign for 37 years, Phillip Monypenny made enormous contributions to the Department of Political Science at Illinois and to the lives and minds of a great many students and colleagues. This influence continued into his retirement years, and it surely will extend beyond his death,

which occurred at Loyola University Medical Center in Maywood, Illinois, on June 4, 1995.

Phil was a specialist in public administration and intergovernmental relations. He had particular interests in public libraries, ethical standards and codes of conduct for public servants, and highway and road finance. As an affiliate of the university's Institute of Government and Public Affairs he consulted with the Illinois Department of Welfare and did applied research in the areas of federal grants to local government and outdoor recreation resources in Illinois. An avid reader who treasured books and was devoted to the public library system, he conducted a survey of library functions of the states in 1961–62 for the American Library Association. In 1963 he authored the initial draft of their Standard for Library Functions at the State Level.

Aside from his scholarly work and consulting in public administration, Phil became an acknowledged leader in thinking about academic freedom for faculty and rights for students. He wrote on these topics in law journals and in publications of such organizations as the American Council on Education and the American Association of University Professors. For ten years he chaired the AAUP's Committee on Student Academic Freedom, and he was the principal author of the organization's "Joint Statement on Rights and Responsibilities of Students." In 1971–72 he served as Second Vice-President of the AAUP.

The local newspaper's headline on the report of Phil's death was, "UI Prof remembered as fighter for social justice." His social and political views were indeed progressive, and locally he was an active defender of civil rights and civil liberties programs. A similar attitude was manifest in his professional life. Well before affirmative action or even equal opportunity were policy concepts, Phil was engaged in recruiting and nurturing minority students in the graduate program at UIUC. Most of these students experienced both the warmth of the Monypenny household and the rigors of the Monypenny classroom.

Many successfully completed the graduate program, and Illinois thus came to be especially well-represented in the early cohort of African-American political scientists.

International students also benefited from Phil's attention, instruction, and encouragement. Many of these students have shared with us their memories of Phil's kindness as a foremost feature of their American experience and a continuing source of good will toward the department and university. Whether his capacity for empathy and sensitive advice was grounded in his own service overseas during World War II or some other personal experience, it set a worthy standard for us, his colleagues, and for his two daughters, both of whom are dedicated human service professionals for the state of Illinois.

In the classroom he was Professor Monypenny, as imposing an intellectual figure as graduate students could hope to encounter. He had a rare capacity to recall virtually everything he had read—the classics, current behavioral research, and each student's most recent written assignment. His presentation of "Scope and Method" of political science was so engaging, his ability to critique work in such a wide range of subfields so impressive, that dozens of graduate students opted to work under his supervision. In this department's history he is far and away the leader in number of theses and dissertations directed and number of independent studies courses supervised. This was the work he loved most and to which he was most dedicated.

Impatient with slogans and oversimplifications, Phil accepted the world's complexity and dynamism as an intellectual challenge. He would have been embarrassed to repeat "think globally, act locally," yet by personal example he was a forceful advocate of socially responsible policies. Right up to the beginning in March, 1995, of the episodes of heart failure that culminated in his death, and regardless of weather conditions, his preferred method of transport to campus continued to be a high mileage Raleigh 3-speed.

The 1960s and early 1970s were especially troubled times for American society and its institutions of higher education. It was during that time that our department most needed his leadership, and he served as department head from 1967 to 1972. Among the tasks he assumed was shielding a substantial number of department members from a journalistic crusade to purge the university of "academic vi-pers," i.e. war protesters and civil rights advocates. He defended the academic and civic freedoms of his staff and colleagues throughout his long and distinguished career.

Earlier Phil had served as editor of the *Midwest Journal of Political Science* (now the *American Journal of Political Science*), program chair for the 1968 annual meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, and member of the editorial board of the *Public Administration Review*. In these capacities he cultivated an extensive circle of professional friends, particularly in the Midwest. He played a major role in the design and implementation of the master's degree program in public administration on the UIUC campus.

After his retirement Phil continued to frequent his office, occasionally visiting friends to share insights into contemporary issues and, as always, to explore the relevance to these issues of such earlier experiences as his service in anti-aircraft and intelligence units in World War II, his own undergraduate and graduate experiences at Washington University and the University of Minnesota, respectively, and his earliest faculty appointments at the City College of New York and the University of Puerto Rico. His conceptual sophistication continued to delight us. At the same time, he was not entirely resentful of retirement's impositions, for he had more time to spend with his wife of 55 years, Helen Monypenny, and to care for the domestic and wild animals and plants in and around his home. The profession loses a pioneer and stalwart.

Phil is survived by his wife Helen and his two daughters, Laura Monypenny and Alice Monypenny. A

memorial service was held in Urbana on October 7, 1995. Memorial contributions can be made to the Phillip Monypenny Scholarship Fund, c/o Department of Political Science, 702 South Wright Street, Urbana, Illinois, 61801.

Stephen A. Douglas  
Belden Fields  
*University of Illinois at  
Urbana-Champaign*

### Edward N. Muller

Our friend and colleague, Edward N. Muller, died June 3, 1995, taken from us by a tragic accident while engaging in one of his favorite activities, horseback riding in the desert foothills near his house in Tucson, Arizona. All who knew him as a scholar and as a person know his unique qualities and share our loss. He was taken at the peak of an extraordinary career, culminating most recently in his service as Head of the Department of Political Science at the University of Arizona. He will be deeply missed by his loving wife Peggy, his devoted children Nick, Sarah, and Alexandra, and his many friends in the Department and in the profession.

Ned Muller was a great man, a great friend, and a great scholar. He was a leader, not a follower, a doer, not a spectator. He strove for excellence in whatever he set out to do in life, and over the course of his tragically-shortened career he became one of the world's leading scholars in the study of political violence and the stability of democratic regimes. His publications, including one book, fourteen articles in the *American Political Science Review*, and over two dozen other scholarly articles, greatly advanced our knowledge in these areas of fundamental scientific, political, and social importance. And he inspired his many students and collaborators to strive to attain the high standards of excellence he set for himself.

Ned entered his career in political science, to a certain degree, through the back-door. His undergraduate career at Yale (B.A., Scholar of the House, 1965) was

distinguished, but his major field was English literature, not the standard preparatory concentration for the study of political science. He entered our field only after some two years in the prestigious Writers Workshop at the University of Iowa, transferring into the Iowa graduate program in political science in 1967. Those faculty members and peers fortunate enough to deal with him, however, recognized as soon as he began that Ned was not your run-of-the-mill disenfranchised transferee. Ned rapidly absorbed political science theory and quantitative analysis, and his course to the Ph.D. degree became as direct, as swift, and as studded with scholarly accomplishments as that of any Ph.D. candidate in our collective experience.

While in graduate school, he produced three articles on the cross-national determinants of regime support and civic competence that would appear in major journals (two in the *American Political Science Review* and one in the *Midwest Journal of Political Science*). For his dissertation exploring urban racial violence in Waterloo, Iowa, he designed an original survey, trained interviewers, supervised the data collection, analyzed the results and completed the final manuscript—all in less than six month's time. The dissertation, supervised by John Wahlke, would produce a third *APSR* article two years later. Not four years after he entered the graduate program in political science, Ned left Iowa in 1970 to begin his teaching career at SUNY-Stony Brook, having already established himself as a young scholar with virtually unlimited potential.

In the ensuing decade, Ned pioneered the survey-based study of political violence in a series of *APSR* articles and a book, *Aggressive Political Participation*, published by Princeton University Press in 1979. Using data from surveys that he developed and administered in West Germany and the United States, Ned's work relentlessly subjected the leading theories of participation in political violence to rigorous cross-national empirical tests. He found that neither the

then-popular "J-curve Theory" of rising expectations, nor more general theories of relative deprivation, were adequate explanations of individual acts of violent political behavior. Instead, he showed that the fundamental attitudinal factor associated with aggressive participation was an individual's overall alienation from the political regime, and in several important articles Ned outlined new ways of measuring and understanding this "leading indicator" of political violence and regime instability ("Behavioral Correlates of Political Support," *APSR* 1977; "On the Meaning of Political Support," *APSR* 1979, with Thomas O. Jukam; and "Diffuse Political Support and Anti-System Political Behavior: A Comparative Analysis," *AJPS* 1982, with Thomas O. Jukam and Mitchell A. Seligson). In *Aggressive Political Participation*, Ned developed a general model that included system alienation, individual beliefs in the utilitarian and normative justification for violence, and facilitative social and community norms as the key determinants of individual protest participation. The book was a model of careful social scientific analysis, and this body of work had enormous influence on the study of protest participation in the ensuing years.

Ned's growing prominence in the profession brought him to the attention of other universities, and in 1977 he accepted an offer to join the University of Arizona. Although an Easterner by birth and conviction, Ned immediately fell in love with Arizona and the American West. This love of the West would manifest itself in many ways: Ned loved to hike and camp, but most of all, he loved to ride his prized horses, often accompanied by his beloved dog Tinsel, in the Arizona desert. Ned enjoyed the desert most from horseback, and he used to say that this beauty inspired him in his writing and his research. His collaborators frequently joined Ned on long walks or rides through the desert, receiving inspiration from the beautiful scenery, and more so from Ned's friendship and intellectual vision for their joint projects.