

the subsequent two decades and more. This second program of research is perhaps best illustrated by the theoretical and empirical analyses that comprise Norman's 2006 book with Itai Sened, *Multi-party Democracy: Elections and Legislative Politics*. The two research programs together provided the outline for Norman's long-running graduate seminars in political economy and in comparative electoral politics, in which numerous Washington University graduate students started their publication careers by coauthoring articles with Norman.

Norman's third major new theoretical insight into stability during those years led him to undertake a series of narrative, historically oriented analyses on institutional stability and change. Extending his suggestion about how common expectations about coalition bargaining outcomes could stabilize party competition, he argued that a coalescence around some "core beliefs" might create a stable outcome, analogous to the game-theoretic core but contingent on the content of players' mutual expectations about one another's actions. Attainment of such shared expectations can stabilize broader processes by which political systems make collective choices. In real politics, such core beliefs can often be described partly in terms of the theories of economics, ideological doctrines, or coalition-binding principles to which political actors subscribe. Norman used this intuition to give parallel accounts of several critical episodes of American history, ranging from independence to the postwar establishment of the Bretton Woods agreement. In each case, he described previously stable institutions upset by events, exacerbated by "prophets of chaos" who called into question, and thus destabilized, prior understandings. In each case, this presented leading political actors with a "quandary" that scrambled preexisting expectations and destabilized political interaction. In each historical episode, stability was eventually restored by "architects of order" whose proposals of a new understanding gained sway and underpinned a new institutional stability. The work eventually produced Norman's 2006 book *Architects of Political Change: Constitutional Quandaries and Social Choice Theory*, a fascinating outlier from his more typical quantitative and formally deductive efforts, in terms of both subject of analysis and mode of expression.

Norman wrote over 80 articles published in refereed journals, contributed another 80 to edited volumes, and wrote or co-wrote seven scholarly books and three textbooks. He edited or coedited 14 volumes of collected papers. He was honored with a variety of prizes and fellowships, including a Fulbright Distinguished Chair at Humboldt University in 2002–03; honorary doctorates from University of Liverpool in 1986 and the University of Caen in 1991; and designation as Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 2005.

In addition to his research accomplishments, Norman enthusiastically fostered international collaboration by organizing conferences in diverse locales including Baku, Barcelona, Cancun, Caen, Fiesole, Oaxaca, and Turin. Through these conferences as well as his frequent travel to present invited lectures, Norman maintained a worldwide circle of professional friends and colleagues. The conferences often enabled him to afford graduate students the opportunity to present their early research projects to the widest possible audiences.

Here at home, Norman was a major administrative influence on the development of political economy at Washington University. In 1990, he succeeded Douglass North as director of the Center in Political Economy. Through the Center, Norman brought several notable postdoctoral fellows to St. Louis, including Alastair Smith,

who became assistant professor here and later chair of politics at New York University; and Itai Sened, who eventually became chair at Washington University. He presided over a long-running series of annual political economy conferences that brought former Washington University colleagues, new young talent in the field, and many of Norman's far-flung academic friends together in St. Louis. During the 1990s, Norman instituted an MA program in political economy, and the students he mentored there included several who have gone on to academic political science careers. In 1991, Norman was installed as William Taussig Professor of Political Economy; in 1996 he was appointed jointly as professor of political science, where he eventually moved his primary appointment.

When Norman stepped down as director of the Center in 2012, his close colleagues Maggie Penn and John Patty seized the moment to honor Norman in the manner most fitting: a conference in his honor. Friends and colleagues from far and wide joined us in April 2013 to present a variety of recent work, both drawing on approaches Norman had pioneered and advancing research programs derived in part from his. In keeping with tradition, Norman and Liz hosted attendees at Benton Place the evening before the conference.

—Randall Calvert, Washington University in St. Louis

## Dean Yarwood

Dean Lesley Yarwood, professor emeritus of political science at the University of Missouri, passed away in Kansas City, Missouri, on June 15, 2020. Dean served on the faculty at the University of Missouri, Columbia, for 33 years. His teaching and scholarship centered on public administration and public policy. Dean's professional life was exemplified by his love of knowledge. During his career, he valued training undergraduate and graduate students and mentoring junior faculty.

Dean was born in Decorah, Iowa, on March 17, 1935. While attending Decorah High School, Dean met his soulmate, Elaine Bender. They married September 2, 1956. Dean's vocation was always education. He attended the University of Iowa, receiving a BA in history in 1957. Following graduation, Dean taught social studies for two years at the Mid-Prairie Community School District in Wellman, Iowa. With a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship, he began graduate study at Cornell University, earning an MA in 1961. He continued his graduate studies at the University of Illinois, receiving a James Garner Fellowship and a Woodrow Wilson Dissertation Fellowship, and earning a PhD in 1966. Dean served as an assistant professor at Coe College from 1963 to 1966 and at the University of Kentucky from 1966 to 1967.

Dean joined the Department of Political Science at the University of Missouri in 1967. Throughout his career, he valued the missions of both undergraduate teaching and academic research. He chaired the Department of Political Science twice, from 1988–1991 and 1998–1999. Dean was named the Frederick A. Middlebush Professor in Political Science from 1992 to 1995. His willingness to serve is exemplified when he later filled in the role of Director of Graduate Studies for a year to help a newly-elected chair when other suitable candidates were unavailable.

Dean Yarwood published numerous articles and chapters in the fields of public administration, public policy, and American politics. His edited books include *The National Administrative System:*

*Selected Readings and Public Administration, Politics, and the People: Selected Readings for Managers, Employees, and Citizens.* For his final book, *When Congress Makes a Joke: Congressional Humor Then and Now*, Dean interviewed Representatives and Senators from former Minority Leader Bob Dole to a then-incarcerated Jim Traficant on the role of humor in the legislative process. Humor serves as political communication and may fulfill important functions for political organizations. Former MU department chair John Petrocik notes that “Dean’s commitment to scholarship does merit respect and the department benefitted from his commitment to its welfare. He merits celebration for both of those matters.”

Dean was truly devoted to his students’ education, but with an old-school manner. He believed that, in class, undergraduates should be called on by their last names only. His students often first found him stodgy, but they soon learned that Dean was fair, kind, and witty. Professional decorum, for Dean, was a means to preserve equality and opportunity for all students. Maintaining a sense of being nice, respectful, and modest would allow students and those around him to enhance their experiences and improve their talents.

Dean also mentored junior faculty in a kind and quiet way. He was always careful not to hurt feelings even when he wanted to say “what were you thinking!” For instance, as an assistant professor going up for tenure, Birol Yeşilada had the great idea of cheering up his stale department office by putting empty wine bottles on the office window sill facing the parking lot behind the professional building. Dean came into the office from across the hall and in a low voice said “Birol, those look nice but you are going up for tenure, and a parent of a student looking up from outside might not think so.” Birol took the bottles down and put them into a box, only for his wife Sue to come over and say “now you look like a wino.” In a masterful appeasement, Birol decided to display the empty bottles on a bookshelf with a label “Fine Wines of the World.” Dean came over to talk about something, sat down, and was pleased to see there

were no bottles on the window sill. But when he got up to leave, Dean turned around and saw the bottles on the shelf. At first, he turned red and said nothing. After Dean read the label he chuckled and said “you son of a gun.”

There were so many times Dean helped each of us. He was that kind of a guy. New chairs, for instance, would be given a short piece by Aaron Wildavsky published in *PS* with suggestions on how to be an effective chair, and he would offer his own advice. James Enderby remembers the Yarwood triple: if Dean had something important to communicate, he would drop by for a personal conversation to share his thoughts. The next day, Dean would visit or call again to discuss the topic further. Within the week, he would make one more contact just to make sure you understood his perspective and, in the rare case of disagreement, he understood your point of view. If Dean raised a new topic, you naturally expected two more conversations about it over the next several days. In all of these cherished memories, we are grateful for Dean’s unwavering support.

Following retirement, Dean volunteered for the Mizzou Alumni Association, greeting prospective students, their families, and visitors to the University. As his and Elaine’s health began to decline, they moved to Kansas City to be closer to family. Dean was devoted to his family. His wife Elaine preceded him in death on April 1, 2020. He is survived by his daughter Lucinda (Snider), sons Kent, Keith, Douglas, and Dennis, five grandchildren, two great-grandchildren, and a host of other close family members. The Dean L. Yarwood Political Science Scholarship was established at the University of Missouri in his honor. Dean Yarwood holds a special place in our hearts, and he will be truly missed.

—James Enderby, *University of Missouri*  
 —Lael Keiser, *University of Missouri*  
 —Birol Yesilada, *Portland State University*

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