

death was shared with the political science department's email list, there was an outpouring of fond memories of Professor Jones. My colleague Kathy Cramer, wrote, "He welcomed all of us new professors warmly as colleagues, and with enthusiasm. He seemed to delight in interacting with everybody—grad students, staff, and faculty alike, and treated everyone with respect. This department was so fortunate to have him." Another colleague remembered him as "smart, generous, a great citizen, and a wonderful observer of politics and people." Indeed, he and his wife of 64 years, Vera, were wonderful hosts who helped make the department a welcoming and collegial place. Others recalled his great sense of humor and wit that often lightened long department meetings. Another colleague recommended Jones's last book, *A Retirement Guide for Men: Ask Chuck* (2022), for

anyone who had recently retired or was thinking about retiring, saying reading it "was like having an afternoon with Chuck." Finally, I should note that he played a central role in recruiting me to the University of Wisconsin. I was happy in my first position at Duke University but he asked me if I would be interested in applying. After having a good interview and receiving the offer, Prof. Jones sealed the deal by mailing me a block of cheddar cheese in the shape of Wisconsin! I knew then that these were colleagues I wanted to be with.

Professor Jones will be greatly missed by everyone who was fortunate enough to have been touched by his remarkable career. ■

— David T. Canon, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Roger E. Kanet

Roger Edward Kanet, professor of political science and international studies at the University of Miami, passed away in Fort Myers, Florida on January 31, 2024.

Kanet was born in Cincinnati, Ohio on September 1, 1936. Coming of age during the beginning of the Cold War, he became one of the foremost scholars on the Soviet Union and the communist bloc. Kanet was raised in Russellville, Ohio and attended St. Xavier High School. He earned a bachelor's degree in philosophy from the Berchmanskolleg in Pullach-bei-München, Germany in 1960, where he credited his interest in Soviet and Russian studies to Fathers Falk and Hegy. In 1961, he earned a bachelor's degree in arts from Xavier University and went on to earn a master's degree from Lehigh University in 1963, and a master's and PhD from Princeton University in 1965 and 1966 respectively.

That same year, Kanet began his distinguished academic career as assistant professor at the University of Kansas, where he served until 1969. Promoted to associate professor, he moved to the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (UIUC), serving in that position from 1973 until 1978 before being promoted to professor. During his time there, Kanet served as Director of Graduate Studies (1975-1978), Department Head (1984-1987), Associate Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs and Director of International Programs and Studies (1989-1997).

A beloved and respected educator, Kanet was regularly included in the UIUC's "List of Excellent Teachers" from 1974 until 1995. He earned the Burlington Northern Faculty Achievement Award for outstanding teaching and research (1989), the Department of Political Science's Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching (1984), the Campus Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching (1981), and the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching (1981). In addition, Kanet served as a Joint Senior Fellow at the Research Institute on Communist Affairs and Russian Institutions at Columbia University (1972-1973), as a Fellow at the American Council of Learned Societies (1972-1973, 1978), as an IREX Fellow in Hungary and Poland (1976), as a NATO Faculty Fellow (1977), and as an Associate of the UIUC's Center for Advanced Study (1981-1982).

With the collapse of communism, Kanet joined many of his fellow "Sovietologists" and quickly adapted his expertise to the rapidly changing international landscape. The once-impenetrable Soviet Union was now a cluster of 15 independent

republics that set out on varying paths towards democratization. Germany was once again reunified, and the central European nations that had fallen behind the Iron Curtain soon dismantled their communist dictatorships, replacing them with multi-party democracies and capitalist economies. Soon, Kanet became an eminent scholar on the new national and international dynamics emerging in Russia and the former communist countries in Europe. An academic transition like this one would have been difficult for many, but Kanet's expansive knowledge and experience allowed him to adjust seamlessly to the new realities in the world.

A prolific author, Kanet was the author of several books, including *Russia, Re-Emerging Great Power* (2007), *The New Security Environment: The Impact on Russia, Central and Eastern Europe* (2005), *Resolving Regional Conflicts* (1998), *Post-Communist States in the World Community* (1998), *The Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation* (1997), *The Soviet Union and the Developing Nations* (1974), and *The Behavioral Revolution and Communist Studies* (1971). In addition, he was the editor and co-editor of 19 books, including *From Superpower to Besieged Global Power: Restoring World Order after the Failure of the Bush Doctrine* (2008), *Coping with Conflict after the Cold War* (1996), *Soviet Foreign Policy in Transition* (1992), *The Cold War as Cooperation* (1991), and *Limits of Soviet Power in the Developing World* (1989). In addition, he was the author of over 175 articles published in scholarly journals or books.

Although years later he would fondly recall his years at Urbana-Champaign, in 1997, Kanet made his way from icy Illinois to sunny South Florida, serving as professor of international studies at the University of Miami (UM) in Coral Gables, Florida. From 1997 until 2000, he served as dean of UM's School of International Studies.

Kanet was a member of the American Association of the Advancement of Slavic Studies, the International Studies Association, where he served as chair of the American-Soviet Relations section (1990-1992), and the International Council for Central and Eastern European Studies, where he was the program chair for the First World Congress and member of the program committee of the Second, and Seventh World Congresses.

During a career spanning six decades, Kanet oversaw 41 successful PhD dissertations through 2019 and served on another 23 committees. He was beloved by his colleagues and students and was known for his humility, humor, sharp wit, and jovial demeanor.

Kanet is survived by Joan Alice Edwards, his wife of 60

years, his daughters, Suzanne Elise and Laurie Alice, grandsons Christopher and Zachary, granddaughters Elizabeth and Emily,

and sisters Kay and Gail. ■

—Daniel I. Pedreira, Florida International University

Donald S. Lutz

Donald S. Lutz passed away in Dallas, Texas, on January 14, 2024, at the age of 80 after coping courageously and gracefully for many years with the serious consequences of a major stroke. He is survived by his wonderfully caring wife, Linda Westervelt, and son, Austin Westervelt-Lutz.

Donald was Professor Emeritus of Political Science, University of Houston, where he taught from 1968 to 2014. He received his BA from Georgetown University in 1965 and his Ph.D. from Indiana University in 1969. He was a wonderful friend and colleague who will long be remembered for his work on American political theory and constitutionalism, especially during the founding era.

Donald was an outstanding teacher who received two excellence-in-teaching awards and 11 Mortarboard "Top Prof" awards. He served as director of the University of Houston's Honors Program (1976-1977), president of the university's faculty senate (1978-1979), and director of Graduate Studies for the Department of Political Science (1988-1991, 1993-1996). He also was elected chair of the Section on Federalism and Intergovernmental Relations of the American Political Science Association (1990-1992). In 1994, he was awarded a Medal of Honor by Palacký University and honorary membership in the law faculty. In 2007, he received the Martha Derthick award from APSA's Section on Federalism and Intergovernmental Relations for *The Origins of American Constitutionalism* (1988) as having made a significant contribution to the discipline. In 2008, he was honored with a festschrift, *The Constitutionalism of the American States*, co-edited by former students George E. Connor and Christopher W. Hammons.

Donald was a long-time fellow of the Center for the Study of Federalism. In that capacity, he especially enjoyed serving as a faculty member in many summer institutes hosted by the center in Colorado and Montana for high-school teachers, which were funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, and for international academics from many countries that were funded by the USIA and Fulbright. In addition to superb teaching, he fostered a spirit of camaraderie at every institute. He also enjoyed participating in the center's Liberty Fund seminars, particularly those focused on novels about the American West.

During his career, Donald published 11 books and monographs, 25 refereed articles, and 34 book chapters and encyclopedia articles. He wrote extensively on constitutionalism and consent, his last book being *Principles of Constitutional Design* (2006), which was preceded by *Colonial Origins of the American Constitution: A Documentary History* (1998), *The Origins of American Constitutionalism* (1988), and *Popular Consent and Popular Control: Whig Political Theory in the Early State Constitutions* (1980). Donald contended that popular sovereignty rests at the base of democratic constitutionalism and that any constitution that aims to enhance the self-preservation of all citizens, improve the common good, and protect innovative citizen activity "must include all as citizens" (*Publius: The Journal of Federalism* 30:4, 2001, 134). Moreover, if the people are

sovereign, they can delegate powers to multiple agents, as in the separation of powers and federalism.

In *A Preface to American Political Theory* (1992), he sought to establish American political theory as an important field in its own right and advocated a focus on the "tradition of constitutionalism." In 1998, he published a fascinating analysis of the Iroquois Confederation Constitution. Although he did not believe the Haudenosaunee Confederation influenced the framers of the US Constitution, he contended that the Iroquois Constitution was historically important in its own right and was "a successful, independent constitutional system that had significant consequences for North American history" (*Publius* 28:2, 100).

In his widely cited *American Political Science Review* article, "Toward a Theory of Constitutional Amendment" (88:2, 1994, 355-370), Donald examined amendments to all US state constitutions since 1776 and to 32 national constitutions, finding similar patterns in both sets. He found that variance in amendment rate is due largely to the interaction of a constitution's length and the difficulty of its amendment process. These interactions generate fairly predictable amendment rates, with longer constitutions eliciting more amendments. He also found that a moderate amendment rate is associated with constitutional longevity and that increasing the difficulty of the amendment process is an "inefficient" way to reduce amendments.

Donald innovatively combined political theory and quantitative analysis. In a 1984 *American Political Science Review* article (78:1, 189-197), he demonstrated the substantial predominance of citations of Montesquieu followed by Blackstone and then Locke far behind in American political writings from 1760 to 1805. He also found that the most frequently cited book was the Judeo-Christian Bible's Book of Deuteronomy, though this was due mostly to the large number of political sermons in the database. In another article, in *Publius* (22:2, 1992, 19-45), he demonstrated that only seven of the 27 rights listed in the US Bill of Rights can be traced back to Magna Carta and later English common-law documents. The other 20 rights came from state constitutional declarations of rights.

In this regard, Donald further argued that the US Constitution is "an incomplete text." The complete text of the Constitution of the United States requires inclusion of the state constitutions because the federal Constitution, which mentions the states explicitly or implicitly 50 times in 42 separate sections, cannot be understood fully without reference to the state constitutions. The US Constitution also relies on the states for many purposes that would, absent the states, require inclusion in a complete national constitution. For example, the framers included no definition of citizenship in the US Constitution. The states defined citizenship, and in different ways.

Donald will be remembered fondly by friends, colleagues, and former students as a dedicated and innovative scholar, stimulating and compassionate teacher, and cheerful and witty raconteur. ■

—John Kincaid, Lafayette College