

He enlisted in the navy during World War II and served on the USS Manila Bay. In 1944, he married Shirley Jackson of Blair-stown, Iowa, who died in 1974. In 1982, he married Jo Ellen Rude of Hornick, Iowa.

Returning to the University after the war, he received his Ph.D. degree from Iowa in 1948. He was appointed as an assistant professor in the department at a time when the faculty was recruited primarily from its own graduates.

Russ was a uniquely important member of the Iowa department. He was its tie to the state through the courses he taught, the subjects of his books and publications, and the number of his students who pursued careers in Iowa government. For much of his career, he was the department's public face, frequently providing campaign and election analysis for several area television stations and the *Des Moines Register*. His devotion to the state in which he was born and bred, and to its university, was manifest in everything he did.

Russ served twice as the department's chair, volunteering for that unpopular duty both times when the department urgently needed him. To this day, he holds the record for years of service in that position, after the department abandoned permanent headships in 1959. He was also the department's historian and it is thanks to him that the department has a chronicle of its development during its first century and a quarter. His acquaintance with the department's graduates was a mine of information that he had on tap, ready to provide to department administrators whenever they needed it.

Over the 62 years during which Russ taught in the department, it changed fundamentally. He took these changes in stride. When he was first appointed, all but two of his colleagues held Iowa degrees, as he did. By the time he retired, 19 years ago, he was the only Iowa Ph.D. in the department. All of his colleagues were from elsewhere. He welcomed them all. Among his Ph.D. students of whom he was most proud was Jewel Prestage, who came to do graduate work at the University of Iowa in 1951 when no southern university would accept an African American student. She went on to positions of leadership in the discipline of political science. She said often that she owed her career to Russell Ross.

Russ exemplified many of the best characteristics of Iowans: he was outward looking, open minded, while also deeply loyal to the state. He was a modest person, ready

always to facilitate the work of others before his own. He took people at face value, without preconceptions. That was one of his many virtues. He held his views with integrity and was a model of respect for those with whom he disagreed, a rare and valuable trait in academic departments.

Russ served the Iowa community in many capacities. He held the position of executive assistant to the governor from 1960 to 1962, gaining valuable firsthand experience in state government. He was also mayor of a village within Iowa City for a decade and a leading member of many state and community boards and organizations. Wherever he was needed, he jumped in. He served as president of the Iowa Historical Society and contributed frequently to the society's publications.

The Society published his monograph on the history of the department, *Political Science at Iowa, 1859–1986*. In 1957, he published a widely used textbook, *The Government and Administration of Iowa*, and his subsequent publications included articles on the Iowa court system, county government in Iowa, and the line item veto.

Russ was an innovative teacher throughout his career. In the 1970s, he was the first to teach in a new graduate program leading to a Master of Arts in public affairs. The program answered the department's long-felt need to have a program designed specifically to serve the state. Feeling the need was one thing. Doing something about it was Russ's way. Graduates of the program have subsequently had distinguished careers in state and municipal government, serving communities across the country. Many of them attribute their choice of career and their success in municipal administration to his inspirational teaching.

Professor Ross had a generous attitude toward others and a rare institutional loyalty. His role in the department is irreplaceable. He is survived by his wife, Jo Ellen Rude Ross of Iowa City; his daughters Sherry (Thomas) Rembe of Seymour, Iowa, and Julie Ross Blum of Waukee, Iowa; four grandchildren and their spouses; and three great grandsons.

Gerhard Loewenberg
University of Iowa

GIACOMO SANI

Our dear friend and respected colleague Giacomo Sani died on Sunday, June 20,

2010, in Milan, Italy, at the age of 78. He is survived by his wife, Marina Dotti, his children, Giulia and Laura, and two grandchildren.

Giacomo was educated in both Italy (Universities of Padua and Bologna) and the United States (University of California at Berkeley). He began his academic career at the University of Florence (1963–69) and in the department of political science at the Ohio State University in autumn of 1967 as a visiting associate professor. He returned to Ohio State a year later as a full professor and was a valued member of the department until his departure for the University of Pavia in the autumn of 1991.

Giacomo's specialization lay in comparative mass political behavior, with an emphasis on the social factors conditioning people's voting choices. He brought a uniquely cosmopolitan combination of European political sociology and American political behavior research to his studies. When he joined the department, it was already building itself toward national and world prominence in the field of voting behavior, and Giacomo's contributions in this area helped immeasurably in moving the department forward. His chapter, "Polarization, Fragmentation, and Competition in Western Democracies," co-authored with Giovanni Sartori, continues to be a touchstone for research on the dynamics of party systems. He published widely on European political phenomena in a variety of leading American and European political science journals. He was co-principal investigator, along with his junior colleagues at the time, Dick Gunther and Goldie Shabad, of one of the first systematic studies of the creation of Spain's party system in the post-Franco era. The NSF-funded project culminated in *Spain after Franco: The Making of a Competitive Party System* (University of California Press, 1986), as well as numerous journal articles.

Although in his own research, Giacomo's approach to the study of comparative politics reflected the triumph in the 1970s of behavioralism and quantitative analysis in American political science, he was far from an ideologue intellectually or methodologically. Rather, in his own work, one sees both sensitivity to normative issues and a deep appreciation of the cultural and historical context of the phenomena he studied. Indeed, Giacomo was an effective and always collegial voice in the

department for the virtues of multiple and pluralistic approaches to the study of politics. In this respect, many of us recall what a generous mentor he was to his junior colleagues, regardless of the type of political science in which they engaged. He encouraged each of us to think independently, to formulate problems and methods we thought important, and to develop our own approaches with confidence. And he followed through in annual faculty review, promotion, and tenure meetings, in which he explained and defended our achievements to senior colleagues.

Giacomo's teaching contributions were also very significant for departmental development at both the graduate and undergraduate levels. He was a core figure in the graduate program, chairing the Graduate Studies Committee, and teaching the basic comparative methods and theory course and newly developed courses on comparative political parties and comparative voting behavior. To undergraduates, Giacomo brought a voice of experience and realism into courses on European politics.

Apart from his contributions while at Ohio State to both scholarship and teaching, Giacomo added another important ingredient to the life of the department. He was for a long time the only non-American faculty member among many who were raised and educated in the Midwest. His cosmopolitan manner and European perspective broadened our intellectual horizons and, indeed, our palates. Two of our now senior colleagues, Herb Weisberg and Herb Asher, fondly recall enjoying calamari for the first time in Giacomo's home on Erie Road in the quiet old-fashioned suburb of Clintonville just north of the Ohio State campus. Bill Liddle remembers hours of conversation accompanied by countless after-dinner cups of strong coffee made in Giacomo's classic stovetop espresso pot. For awhile, Bradley Richardson and Giacomo engaged in real estate speculation (not necessarily successfully) through the vehicle of San-Rich enterprises. Herb Asher fondly remembers heading out with Giacomo and Bradley on Saturday mornings to the Huddle for the breakfast special—two eggs over easy, hash browns, sausage, toast, coffee, and great conversation. All of these fond memories speak to how another former colleague, John Champlin, described Giacomo: "He had the gift of friendship and gave it with both hands."

In 1988, Giacomo began splitting his time between Ohio State and the Univer-

sity of Pavia. He continued to teach at Ohio State for part of each academic year, but then resigned his position in the autumn of 1991 after making important contributions to our collective enterprise in research, teaching, and service for more than two decades. He became an emeritus professor at Ohio State in 1992. When Giacomo departed Columbus, he left behind many good friends, and he was sorely missed.

Richard Gunther
Ohio State University
R. William Liddle
Ohio State University
Goldie Shabad
Ohio State University

JULIUS SMULKSTYS

Julius Smulkstys was born in Kaunas, Lithuania, in 1930 and came to the United States with his parents as a refugee in 1949. He grew up in Chicago. He received his BA and MA degrees in political science from the University of Illinois, Champaign/Urbana, and completed his Ph.D. at Indiana University–Bloomington in 1963.

Julius started teaching at what was then known as the Indiana University Center in 1959. He was the founder of the department of political science, first on the IU Fort Wayne campus and then at the Indiana University–Purdue University Fort Wayne campus. He served as chair until 1978.

Julius also served as Dean of the School of Arts and Letters from 1981 to 1988 and then as Acting Dean of the School of Arts and Sciences from 1988 to 1989. He retired in 1995 at the rank of associate professor of political science/emeritus.

Julius was committed to faculty governance and spent much time setting up not only the department of political science, but also the emerging university in Fort Wayne that eventually combined the services offered by Indiana University and Purdue University in northeast Indiana.

Julius' main academic contribution was his book on Karl Marx, published in New York by Twayne Publishers (World Authors Series) in 1974. He also wrote on Lithuanian politics. His teaching focus was Marxist theory, totalitarian systems, and East European politics.

His love for his homeland never abated. Following the end of the Cold War, he became active in the democratization and liberalization of Lithuania. Following his

retirement, Julius spent a lot of time in Lithuania. In 1998, he became advisor to Lithuanian President Valdas Adamkus. He was presidential liaison on Lithuanian-Jewish relations. He also served on the International Commission for the Evaluation of Crimes of the Nazi and the Russian Occupation Regimes in Lithuania. For his services, in February of 2010, he was awarded the highest civilian recognition offered by the Lithuanian government, that of the Cross of the Commander of the Order of the Lithuanian Grand Duke Gediminas.

Survivors include his wife, Isabel; daughter, Inga Smulkstys and her husband, Christopher Klose, of Washington, DC; a son, Linas Smulkstys, and his wife, Katie Smulkstys, of Chicago; grandchildren Noah and Lina Klose; and his brother, Liudas Smulkstys of Lemont, Illinois.

Van Coufoudakis
Indiana University
Purdue University Fort Wayne

ROBERT C. TUCKER

Robert C. Tucker died on July 29, 2010, at the age of 92. He was an outstanding teacher and mentor at Indiana University from 1958 to 1961, and from 1962 to 1984 at Princeton University. He had a special gift for encouraging and assisting former graduate students, whom he viewed as colleagues and friends. His generosity and graciousness were much appreciated by the present writer and many others.

Bob Tucker was an exceptionally insightful and multifaceted Sovietologist. His viewpoints were shaped by nine years (1944–53) of diplomatic and translation work in wartime and postwar Russia (including persistent efforts to bring his Russian wife to the United States), by wide-ranging interdisciplinary interests in the social sciences and humanities (notably psychology, sociology, history, and philosophy), and by pioneering efforts to benefit from and contribute to comparative political studies (especially theories of leadership and culture).

Tucker's Harvard University doctoral dissertation was in philosophy and challenged the dominant interpretations of Soviet and Western theorists. He linked the ideas of the young and mature Marx and emphasized their "moralist," "ethical," and "religious" rather than political, economic, and social "essence." His revised dissertation was published as *Philosophy and Myth*