

In Memoriam

Mark A. Bartholomew

Mark A. Bartholomew, 42, died April 19, at Maine Medical Center in Portland, where he had been a patient for five days following a short illness.

He was born March 14, 1952, in Salem, Ohio, the son of Robert E. and Gerry P. (Paxson) Bartholomew.

He was educated in the schools of Salem, Ohio, graduated from Kent State College in Kent, Ohio with a B.A. degree in Political Science; York University in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, with a master's degree in Political Science; Miami University in Oxford, Ohio with a Ph.D. in political science. While earning his degrees in political science, Mark was a coordinator for Kent State for an International program in Geneva, Switzerland for eight months.

He married Rhonda Law in 1970 in Salem, Ohio.

Mark was a professor of political science at the University of Maine at Farmington, since 1983. Some of Mark's teaching experiences as an assistant professor in International Relations and Comparative Politics were at Wells College 1980-83; 1983-87 at the University of Maine at Farmington; 1987-88 Central Michigan University; then in 1988 returned to the University of Maine, Farmington.

In 1993 Mark became a professor of International Relations and Comparative Politics, at UMF. Mark taught Introduction to International Relations Peace, Conflict, and World Order, Europe in World Affairs; U.S. Foreign Policy and International Law and Organization; Introduction to Comparative Politics; Politics and Policy in Europe (West and East); Canadian Politics and Foreign Policy. Mark also taught French and Norwegian.

Mark had many publications including "Willy Brandt" (a critical analysis of his leadership) in *Political Leaders of Contemporary Europe*, David Wilsford, ed., Greenwood Press, 1994. "Defense v. Security in the NATO Alliance,"

Coexistence, Vol. 28, No. 4, 1991; "Defense v. Security in the NATO Alliance." International Studies Association, April 1990, Washington, D.C., "Needed: A European Nuclear Arms Control Initiative," *International Journal on World Peace*, Vol. 2. No. 4, 1985; "The Interdependence Factor in Foreign Policy Making," Northeast Political Science Association, Nov. 1982, Newark; "US Nuclear Export Policy and the Effects of International Interdependence," Mid West Political Science Association, April 1981, Cincinnati.

From 1990 to 1991 Mark was acting chair, for the Department of Social Sciences and Business, then from 1991 to 1993 was chair for the Department; 1993-1994 Mark was Interim Dean of Arts and Sciences, at the University of Maine at Farmington.

Mark was also visiting professor of International Relations, Université du Maine, LeMans, France, April 1993. Researched Archives of the Socialist International at the International Institute for Social History, Amsterdam, Netherlands, May-June 1992; Awarded NATO Discussion Series grant by Atlantic Council of US and NATO to attend NATO meetings and briefings in Belgium, Netherlands and Germany, June, 1989. Program Coordinator for Kent State University's "Geneva Semester on the UN System," Geneva, Switzerland, January-June, 1975. Member, Academic Advisory Board for Dushkin Publishers, Annual Editions, Comparative Politics, and Academic Associate, Atlantic Council of the United States.

Mark's current research was in Foreign Policy of the (Democratic) Socialist International; US-Russian relations and their influence upon European security (focus upon NATO, "defensive defense," international regimes and international order); Peace Research and Conflict Resolution (focus upon hegemony, world systems theory, cybernetics).

Some of Mark's Academic Honors were: Honors Faculty, University of Maine at Farmington; Grant recipient from the National Endowment for the Humanities for Nu-

clear Arms Education, 1985; Danforth Associate of New England.

He is survived by his wife, Rhonda Bartholomew of Farmington; two sons, Christian and Sven Bartholomew, both of Farmington; his mother, Gerry Bartholomew of Salem, Ohio; a brother, Thomas P. Bartholomew of Austin Town, Ohio; a sister, Amy L. Bartholomew of Ottawa, Canada.

[Reprinted from Waterville (ME) *Morning Sentinel*]

Norman Beckman

Norman Beckman, 66, a former government official who had been a professor of political science and public administration at Howard University since 1990, died of lung cancer Feb. 18 at his home in McLean, Virginia.

Beckman came to Washington in the mid-1950s and joined the staff of the Budget Bureau in 1956. He later held posts with the Department of Housing and Urban Development and was a deputy director of the Congressional Research Service at the Library of Congress before joining what is now the Office of Personnel Management in 1976. When he left there in 1981, he was director of its office of intergovernmental and personnel programs.

In 1981 and 1982, he was associate director of the office of research and continuing education in George Washington University's school of government and business administration. He then directed the Washington office of the Council of State Governments until joining the Howard University faculty.

Beckman was a native of Brooklyn, N.Y., and a Navy veteran. A graduate of Brooklyn College, he received a master's degree in public administration from Syracuse University and a doctorate in public law and government from Columbia University.

He was a member of the National Association of Public Administration.

Survivors include his wife, Harriet, of McLean; a son, Steven, of Harvard, Mass.; three daughters, Diane Beckman of Cary, N.C., Robin Matthews of Ponte Vedra

Beach, Fla., and Amy Beckman of Sterling; his father, William, of McLean; a brother, Richard, of Philadelphia; and seven grandchildren.

[Reprinted from *Washington Post*, February 21, 1994]

Mario Einaudi

Mario Einaudi, Goldwin Smith Emeritus Professor at Cornell, died in Piedmont, Italy, in the house in which he was born almost 90 years ago.

The eldest son of Luigi Einaudi, economist and Italy's first president (1948–55), Einaudi's wisdom, dignity and love of freedom inspired generations of students at Cornell, and at the Foundation he later founded in his father's memory in Turin, Italy.

Einaudi received his degree at the University of Turin, where he studied alongside his lifelong friend Norberto Bobbio, Italy's premier political philosopher. He first came to the U.S. in 1927 as a Rockefeller Foundation fellow, returning in 1933 as a political exile after refusing to swear allegiance to Mussolini and fascism. Raising three sons in America with his wife, Manon Michels Einaudi (1904–90), he taught political science at Harvard, Fordham, and Cornell, serving twice as Department chair at the latter institution. In 1965, he was founding director of Cornell's Center for International Studies, which has borne his name since his departure from Ithaca in 1991.

At Cornell, Einaudi he stood out against the growing specialization in American academia, by teaching and writing in both political theory and comparative politics and creating the University's reputation in International affairs. As Milton Esman, his successor at the Center for International Studies, observes, "He introduced programs that he hoped would reach across areas and disciplines and would focus the attention of Cornell's students and faculty on the emerging problems of an interdependent world."

The 1960s were a particular challenge for Einaudi and for Cornell. But Einaudi—though no radical—

resisted the knee-jerk conservatism that led some of his colleagues to an outraged reaction to the 1969 occupation of the Cornell student union. His lifelong preoccupation was with freedom: from his dissertation on the eighteenth century French philosophers to his condemnation of postwar European communism, to his magisterial book on F.D.R., Einaudi stood for civility in public culture, a culture he sought to advance in his teaching, his writing and his statesmanship.

The depth of Einaudi's philosophical learning was revealed in his *The Physiocratic Doctrine of Judicial Control* (1937) and *The Early Rousseau* (1967), while he was making notable contributions to comparative politics in his works on Communism, Christian Democracy and Nationalization in Western Europe. In 1990, his contributions to political science were honored by his Cornell colleagues in *Comparative Theory and Political Experience: Mario Einaudi and the Liberal Experience* (Cornell University Press, edited by Peter J. Katzenstein, Theodore J. Lowi, and Sidney Tarrow).

Einaudi never stopped working to explain Europe to America and America to Europe. His most well-known achievement in this regard was his *The Roosevelt Revolution* (1959), written to make the New Deal part of the remembered experience of the western world. "This was a bold and important message for the 1950s," wrote Einaudi's former colleague, Theodore Lowi, in his 1990 appreciation of Einaudi's work. Einaudi wrote the book out of fear that, as Europeans fell out of love with the Soviet model, they would drift toward fascism, and not toward the liberalism of the New Deal. Italy's move toward the extreme right in the elections of the last weeks of his life left him distressed and fearing for the country's future.

As he approached emeritus status, Einaudi began what amounted to a second career, founding and presiding over the Italian foundation that bears his father's name and was based on the elder Einaudi's remarkable library. For most of his last 30 years, he divided his

time between Ithaca and the Foundation. His goal was to allow young scholars to carry on their research protected from the turbulence of the Italian university system. The Fondazione Luigi Einaudi today houses one of the world's most important economic history collections and provides postgraduate fellowships for students from around the world.

But at the same time, his commitment to Cornell and to its students and faculty never flagged. He was instrumental in the founding and expansion of the University's Western Societies Program and helped to establish a rotating chair for distinguished European intellectuals, the Luigi Einaudi Chair in European and International Studies.

Survivors include his sons Luigi of Bethesda, Maryland; Robert of Rome, Italy; Marc of Stanford, California; his 3 daughters-in-law, 9 grandchildren, and 2 brothers, Roberto and Giulio. At Cornell he leaves a Department bereft of a distinguished teacher, inspiring colleague, and dear friend. In lieu of flowers, the family believes that Professor Einaudi would wish contributions to be made to the Manon Michels Einaudi Travel Grants at the Institute for European Studies at Cornell.

Sidney Tarrow
Cornell University

William E. Lyons

William E. (Bill) Lyons died of lung cancer on May 20, 1994. He was born in 1935 in Martinsville, Virginia. He received a B.A. from Millersville State College in Pennsylvania in 1957, an M.A. from Temple in 1962 and a Ph.D. in political science from Penn State in 1965. He taught high school social studies in the late 1950s and was on the faculty at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, for three years before coming to the University of Kentucky in 1967. He is survived by his wife Lynne, by two daughters, Kimberly Young and Dana Distler, and by two grandchildren.

Bill was the James Madison of