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Inauguration of Cornell Professorship Honors First Italian President, Luigi Einaudi

Luigi Einaudi was the first president of the Republic of Italy, as well as a distinguished economist, courageous opponent of fascism and an early proponent of European unity. A rotating chair professorship created in his name in European and International Studies was inaugurated at Cornell on April 6th with a lecture by French historian Roger Chartier, the first Einaudi chairholder. The Einaudi chair is the first at a major American university to be named for a modern European statesman.

Einaudi, who died in 1961, was president of Italy from 1948 to 1955 and was one of the architects of the country's postwar economic recovery. After joining the faculty of the University of Turin in 1902, he



l. to r., Luigi Einaudi (grandson of the late Italian President), Theodore Lowi and Mario Einaudi at the inauguration of the Luigi Einaudi Chair at Cornell University.

The Profession

spent much of his academic career specializing in economic theory and economic history. He wrote for the *London Economist* and for the distinguished Italian newspapers, *La Stampa* and *Corriere della Sera*, until they fell under Fascist control. After being briefly named Rector of the University of Turin after Mussolini's arrest, he and his wife fled to Switzerland in 1943 when the Nazis took control of the country.

After World War II, Einaudi returned to Italy to serve as governor of the Bank of Italy, as a Liberal member of the Constituent Assembly, and as vice premier and minister of economic affairs, before becoming president in 1948. He continued to write and to study until his death. His magnificent personal library forms the core of the collections of the Luigi Einaudi Foundation of Turin.

The endowment of the Luigi Einaudi chair in European and International Studies will bring a distinguished European political scientist, historian, or economist to Cornell each year to teach and do research. It was established with the key support of the Italian government and many of Italy's financial and business leaders and the support of Cornell's President, Frank Rhodes. The funding drive was led by Einaudi's son Mario, Cornell Professor Emeritus, and for many years the Chair of its Government Department and founding Director of its Center for International Studies.

The Chair is administered by Cornell's Western Societies Program and by a committee of faculty which includes political scientists Peter Katzenstein, Theodore Lowi, Jonas Pontusson, and Sidney Tarrow.

Besides bringing a major European scholar to Cornell each year, the Einaudi Chair supports a conference and visitor's program related to the chair's activities. This summer, the program sent three Cornell students to France and one to Hungary for research under the program. Beginning in 1989-90, students in European studies will be able to compete for Cornell graduate fellowships under the program.

This year, the Einaudi chairholder is political scientist Vincent Wright of Nuffield College, Oxford. Wright, who is co-editor of *West European Studies* and the

author of many well-known books on French politics, is currently working on the political impact of full integration of the European economy. He has organized a series of lectures at Cornell on the subject: "Europe Towards 1992: Economic and Political Implications of Common Market Integration."

For further information about the Einaudi Chair, write to Susan Tarrow, Associate Director, Western Societies Program, 130 Uris Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853.

Leon Epstein's Retirement Celebrated

Peter Eisinger

University of Wisconsin-Madison

Nearly 400 friends and colleagues gathered in April in Madison to mark Leon Epstein's retirement from the Political Science Department at the University of Wisconsin. The reception and dinner, timed to coincide with the end of the Midwest Political Science Association meetings, drew former students and associates from across the country. A member of the faculty at Wisconsin since 1948 and an undergraduate there in the late 1930s, Epstein had come in the eyes of the profession at large to personify political science at that institution. Epstein's active scholarship, ranging from the study of British politics to the governance of universities to American political parties, helped specifically to establish Wisconsin's reputation for the study of political institutions. But his accomplishments and presence have been important not simply to colleagues in the profession and graduate students. He was also a popular undergraduate teacher, lecturing not only in his special fields but also on basic American politics to freshmen, even into his last year. It is not surprising, then, that his retirement attracted the attention of the local undergraduate population (no mean feat in a university of megaproportions), which the students