

In Memoriam

Iliya F. Harik (1934-2007)

The brilliance that we are so proud of in Middle East Studies suffered a noticeable and irreplaceable “dimming” on February 24 when our dear friend, mentor, colleague, and teacher, Professor Iliya Harik passed away years too soon and pages and pages of scholarship shy of all he wished still to say.

Iliya Harik led a life of engaged scholarship, of respect for his subjects (the people, politics, economies, and societies of the Middle East) and enough detachment to be able to analyze those peoples, cultures and societies honestly and accurately. And Dr. Iliya made them accessible to us all—his students and colleagues in various fields in political science, economics, history, sociology, public policy, area studies, and beyond.

A few months before his passing, Iliya wrote to Amnesty International (of which he was a member for many years) and politely, but strongly, took them to task for their one-sided condemnation of Hizbullah for its attacks on civilians while sparing Israel for its own atrocities. Iliya wrote that its failings to condemn Israel, even as they condemned Hizbullah, suggests that “Amnesty has caved in to pressure and has reported war through the eyes of the powerful and victorious. Should that happen, it would be a very sad day.”

Beyond Beirut, Cairo, London, and his home in Bloomington, Iliya was equally at home (professionally) in MESA, ARCE, Ford Foundation, Fulbright, AIMS, American University in Beirut (where he received his BA in 1956 and MA in 1958), and the Lebanese American University (where he recently worked to establish a “Middle East Center for Democracy Studies”).

Dr. Iliya was a prolific writer on democratization and civil society; economic reform, liberalization, and privatization; rural development, peasants, poverty, and parties in Egypt; Lebanon’s crisis and recurring crises. And in August 2006, Iliya began the “voicesforlebanon.com” website in direct response to Israel’s war on Lebanon. With “voices,” Iliya sought to promote thoughtful public dialogue on political and cultural aspects of Lebanon.

In addition to his 11 solely authored and co-authored/co-edited books, Iliya contributed 50 articles and book chapters, including to some of the best books in our field. Fifteen years after publication, and the same day I learned of Iliya’s passing, I received my share of a royalty check for the book we published together in 1992. *Privatization and Liberalization in the Middle East* sold two copies in 2006. We all hope that our work, our “works,” matter. Iliya’s work and his works have mattered and will continue to matter as new generations turn to his written word for foundational studies in Lebanon, Egypt, Tunisia, and the greater Arab World that he analyzed, and loved.

Iliya’s friends in Lebanon have organized a symposium to commemorate Iliya’s academic contributions to social science. The symposium will take place on 30 June 2007 at the Lebanese American University, in collaboration with colleagues at AUB and beyond. There will be speakers from Lebanon and abroad to speak about Iliya’s work on democracy, political economy, citizenship, the Arab state system, Lebanon, Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia.

Iliya is survived by his beloved Elsa Marston, their children Ramsay, Amahl, and Raif, and granddaughter Savannah. Elsa wrote to me in preparation for this obituary and said of the premature death of her dear Iliya, and our respected and admired colleague:

It goes without saying, this has been a terrible shock. But I can also say that I think these last few years were the best of Iliya's life—certainly our life together—in many ways; he felt and looked fine the night of his death, anticipating tennis the next day. Death came very quickly, in his sleep.

We celebrate Iliya's life and are grateful to him for his numerous contributions, his insights on so much of the Arab world; we remember his humor, his kindness, his love of family and friends.

Allah yarhamu.

Denis J. Sullivan
Northeastern University

Stanford J. Shaw (1930–2006)

Stanford J. Shaw was born in St. Paul, Minnesota on May 5, 1930. He died in Ankara, Turkey on December 15, 2006 at the age of 76. He is survived by his wife, Ezel Kural Shaw, and his daughter, Wendy Miriam Kural Shaw.

Professor Shaw received his BA and MA from Stanford and his PhD from Harvard. After eight years as assistant and associate professor at Harvard, he went to UCLA as Professor of Turkish History in 1968. He retired from UCLA in 1992, but continued to teach there as an emeritus professor until 1997. In 1999 he joined the faculty of Bilkent University in Ankara.

Shaw was one of the first to base his work on in-depth study in Middle East archives. His first works—*The Financial and Administrative Organization and Development of Ottoman Egypt* (Princeton, 1962), *Ottoman Egypt in the Eighteenth Century* (Cambridge, 1962), *Ottoman Egypt in the Age of the French Revolution* (Cambridge, 1964), and *The Budget of Ottoman Egypt* (The Hague, 1968) drew upon the Egyptian and Ottoman Archives. In 1971, with *Between Old and New: The Ottoman Empire under Sultan Selim III* (Cambridge, 1971), Shaw began the study of Ottoman and Turkish history that was to continue until his death. Along with Turkish scholars such as Hâilil İnalçık and Hâilil Sahillioğlu, Shaw pioneered the use of archival documents to bring an Ottoman dimension to a history that had previously been based on reports of consuls, missionaries, and other Westerners. His two-volume textbook, *History of the Ottoman Empire and Modern Turkey* (Cambridge, 1995) (the second volume co-authored by Ezel Kural Shaw) has a place on the shelf of every serious historian of the Ottoman Empire. It was followed by detailed histories of Ottoman Jewry: *The Jews of the Ottoman Empire and the Turkish Republic* (New York, 1992), and *Turkey and the Holocaust* (New York, 1993) and a multi-volume history of the *Turkish War of Independence, From Empire to Republic* (Ankara, 2001). At his death his work was far advanced on a history of the Ottoman Empire in World War I.

Professor Shaw received virtually all the honors that could come to one in his field, including fellowships from the Guggenheim Foundation, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Royal Institute of International Affairs, the Social Science Research Council, and Fulbright-Hays. Boğaziçi University and Harvard both awarded him honorary degrees. The President of Turkey awarded him the Turkish Medal of Honor, and he received honors from the Turkish Historical Association and other Turkish and American organizations. He was the first editor-in-chief of the *International Journal of Middle East Studies*, serving in that position from 1970 to 1980.

At Harvard and UCLA Professor Shaw instructed a generation of students in Ottoman history. His undergraduate class on the Ottomans normally attracted more than 500 students, an unheard of