

IN MEMORIAM

ALEXANDRE BENNIGSEN

ALEXANDRE BENNIGSEN, Professor of Russo-Turkish History at the University of Chicago from 1971 to 1983, died on June 3, 1988. Born in St. Petersburg in 1913, Bennigsen left Russia with his family after the Revolution, eventually settling in France.

After World War II, during which he was active in the Resistance, he received degrees from the School of Oriental Languages and from the faculty of History at the University of Paris, specializing in the history of Islam and the Turks in the Ottoman Empire and Central Asia.

He authored or co-authored numerous articles and books, among which *Islam in the Soviet Union*, *Muslim National Communism in the Soviet Union*, *Les Musulmans oubliés*, and *Le khanat de Crimée dans les Archives du Musée de Topkapi* may be mentioned. In some of these works and his classes and lectures, he constantly emphasized the unique scientific importance of the Ottoman Archives. He was a gracious colleague, an inspiring teacher, and an indefatigable advocate of integration of Eastern European, Russian, and Middle Eastern history.

He is survived by his wife Hélène, three daughters—Marie, Fanny, and Elisabeth—and a son Pierre.

This notice has been taken from the fall newsletter of the Center for Middle Eastern Studies, The University of Chicago, pp. 1–2.

AZIZ S. ATIYA

AZIZ SURYAL ATIYA, founder of the University of Utah's Middle East Center, and Distinguished Professor of History, died September 24, 1988, after a short illness.

Professor Atiya was an internationally known scholar who was born in a small village in Egypt in 1898. He earned a Bachelor's degree from London University, as well as advanced degrees from the University of Liverpool, the University of Utah, and a law degree from Brigham Young University.

In the summer of 1958, Dr. Atiya came to the University of Utah as a visiting professor. One year later, at the invitation of then-President A. Ray Olpin, Dr. Atiya returned to the University of Utah as a Professor of Languages and History. In 1962, with the support of the University's administration, Professor Atiya established the Middle East Center and directed it for the next five years.

Dr. Atiya's approach to institutional development was unique and has often been cited as a model for area studies programs. He argued forcefully that centers of excellence can only be developed around research resources