

Motion in 1973, which combines his keen insights into things Middle Eastern with considerable wit to arrive at such profound truths as Issawi's Law of Petroleum, Path of Progress, and Rules on Revolutions. An expanded edition appeared with additional cartoons in 1991. He also published verse translations of German and Arabic poetry.

When Charles Issawi began his career, the history of the modern Middle East barely existed as a separate field. It was treated, above all, as part of the study of history, languages, and cultures of the Islamic world. Little attention was paid to the economy from this perspective. In the post-World War II era, he and his generation of scholars established the study of the history of the modern Middle East as a discipline in its own right. And it was thanks to him that we now have a well-developed understanding of the role of economics and how economic developments relate to political, social and cultural changes in the shaping of the modern Middle East.

ŞEVKET PAMUK
Bogaziçi University, Istanbul

Lorenzo Kent Kimball (1922-1999), Professor Emeritus of Political Science at the University of Utah, passed away on 10 June 1999, in Salt Lake City at the age of seventy-six. He is survived by Jane, his wife of fifty-five years, his sons Patrick and Michael, and his grandchildren.

Kent was born, raised, and spent most of his life in Utah. He enlisted in the army upon graduation from high school at the age of eighteen. His military career spanned from 1941 to his final retirement from the US Air Force in 1962 as Lieutenant Colonel, with a brief interruption in 1945-46, a year that he spent as a student at the University of Utah. He later earned a B.A. (1962) and a Ph.D. (1968) in political science from the same institution.

Upon his retirement from the Air Force, Kent began a second career: that of a student of politics, and especially of Middle Eastern politics, a field for which he developed an avid interest. While completing his undergraduate degree, the University took the step, in 1960, of founding the Middle East Center (or the Center for Intercultural Studies as it was initially known) under the direction of the renowned medievalist, the late Aziz S. Atiya. Kent took this opportunity to study Arabic and developed a genuine interest in Arabic and Islamic civilization. In 1963, he was awarded the Graduate Certificate in Middle East Studies, and in 1968, he completed a doctoral thesis on "The Changing Pattern of Political Power in Iraq, 1958-1966," later updated to cover the period 1958-1971, and published as a monograph in 1972.

In 1965, Kent was appointed Director of Conferences and Institutes at the University's Division of Continuing Education and held an adjunct appointment in the Department of Political Science. From 1967 on, he joined the Department of Political Science as an Assistant Professor (1967-71). He was promoted to the rank of Associate Professor in 1972 and to Professor in 1977. He chaired the same department from 1974 to 1982. In 1987, he retired from full-time teaching. Kent was active in the Western Political Science Association (Secretary-Treasurer, 1973-78) and was a member of its Executive Board (1979-81). He served on several occasions as acting director of the Middle East Center (University of Utah) and, after his retirement, contributed to its outreach programs.

My memory of Kent is that of an excellent teacher and supportive mentor. As a member of my doctoral committee, he was generous with his time and advice, and I could always count on a long talk with him to help me cope with the pressure of the dissertation. I also remember his excitement when he learned that I received an NEH grant during my last year as a graduate student. My best of recollection of Kent is that of an understanding and supportive friend.

ADEL ALLOUCHE
Yale University