

and more immediate than the benefits from a peaceful resolution.¹ Ed initially applied his conceptual framework to a wide range of conflicts: from Cyprus, Berlin, and North Ireland to China-Taiwan, Somalia-Ethiopia, and North-South Korea. By the late 1970s, he focused on the Arab-Israeli conflict, which provided a prime example of a deeply entrenched antagonism. Ed expressed skepticism about the prospects for Sadat's peace initiative to lead to an interstate accord.² After the Egypt-Israel peace treaty was signed, he began to explore the attitudinal dimensions of social conflict in an effort to understand the perceptual shifts that were taking place in Egypt and Israel.³ During the 1980s, Ed became preoccupied with his war-torn homeland. Lebanon proved an all-too-apt example of his model of protracted social conflict.⁴ Nonetheless, as his health failed, he continued to address global issues. Through the Center at Maryland he examined the Argentine-British conflict over the Malvinas and the prospects for change in the Korean peninsula. Ed's concern to contribute in both scholarly and practical ways to international conflict resolution will remain an enduring legacy.

ANN M. LESCH
Villanova University

TIBOR HALASI-KUN

DR. TIBOR HALASI-KUN, a leading scholar on Turkic culture and a co-founder of Columbia University's Department of Near and Middle East Studies died on Saturday, 26 October 1991 of a heart attack.

He was born in Zagreb, Croatia, to Hungarian parents. He became multi-lingual as he grew up in Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary, and also studied Greek and Latin. Specializing in Turkic studies, he obtained his doctorate at the University of Budapest. He became a professor of Hungarian, and served as director of the Hungarian Institute at the University of Ankara from 1942 to 1952.

He came to Columbia University in 1953 to teach the language, literature, and history of the Turkic peoples. He helped found Columbia's

¹ Key writings include "Analysis of International Events," *Peace Science Reviews* 4:1 (1970); E. Azar and Joseph Ben Dak, eds., *Theory and Practice of Events Research: Studies in International Actions and Interactions* (1975); and "The Conflict and Peace Research Data Bank (COPDAB) Project," *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 23:1 (1980).

² "Protracted Social Conflict: Theory and Practice in the Middle East," with Paul Jureidini and Ronald McLaurin, *Journal of Palestine Studies* 8:1 (1978).

³ "Contradictions and Skepticism: How Egyptian Studies View the Peace Process," with 'Abd al-Monein al-Mashat, *International Interactions* 7:4 (1981).

⁴ Azar et al., *Lebanon and the World in the 1980s* (1983); Azar and John Burton, eds., *Emergence of a New Lebanon* (1984); Azar and John Burton, eds., *Conflict Resolution: Theory and Practice* (1986); Azar, Harold Saunders, and I. William Zartman, *Mediation in the Middle East* (1987); and Azar and C. Moon, eds., *National Security in the Third World* (1988).

Near and Middle East Institute and Department of Near and Middle East Studies, serving as director of the institute and department chairman. He retired in 1982.

He wrote or edited numerous books, articles, and journals, and founded two journals, the *Archive of Ottoman Studies* and the *Archive of Medieval Eurasian Studies*. He was a founder and first president of the American Research Institute in Turkey.

Taken from a notice in *The New York Times*.