

MELA Notes

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MIDDLE EAST LIBRARIANS ASSOCIATION

Fawzi W. Khoury	(Washington)	President of M. E. L. A.
Edward A. Jajko	(Yale)	Vice President-Program Chairperson
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MELA NOTES is being published now three times a year, in February, May and October. It is distributed to members of the Association and to non-member subscribers. Membership dues of \$ 5 bring the NOTES and other mailings. Subscriptions are still \$ 3 per calendar year, or \$ 1.50 per issue for most back numbers. Address dues, requests for membership information or subscriptions to Janet P. Heineck, Secretary-Treasurer MELA, Regenstein Library, Room 560, University of Chicago, 1100 East 57th Street, Chicago, IL 60637.

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Press Release from the Library of Congress: by George N. Atiyeh

The Near East National Union List Project

The Near East Section, Orientalia Division, Library of Congress, has initiated work on the editing of the Near East National Union List with funding provided to the Middle East Studies Association of North America by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the al Dir'iyah Institute of Geneva, Switzerland.

George N. Atiyeh, Head of the Near East Section, acting for the Middle East Studies Association of North America, had applied to the National Endowment for the Humanities for a grant of \$ 259,191 to edit the Union List. NEH approved a grant for \$ 159,191 and offered to match up to \$ 50,000 any amount raised from other sources to cover the remaining costs of the project. The al Dir'iyah Institute generously matched

the NEH offer by granting \$ 50,000. The al Dir'iyah Institute is a philanthropic association with headquarters located in Geneva, Switzerland and with operating offices in Arlington, Virginia. Among the activities of the Institute in this country has been the support of the solar energy installation at the Terraset School in Reston, Virginia.

The Near East National Union List Project aims at producing a computerized catalog in Roman characters locating Arabic, Persian and Turkish language monographs and serials found in American libraries. It also aims at perfecting a computer program for file creation, maintenance, retrieval, file inversion and report generation. It proposes the editing of 150,000 card-reports already in the files of the Near East Section of the Library of Congress and their ultimate publication in a multi-volume work. There is a great need and demand for this project by all universities in this country with Middle Eastern programs.

Through the publication it is hoped that Near Eastern research facilities in the Library of Congress will be raised to and maintained at a level on par with Western languages facilities. The achievement of this project means that new vistas for research will be opened on a nation-wide basis for scholars active in the humanities, the social sciences, and in other fields of Near Eastern studies.

Dr. George Atiyeh and Dr. George D. Selim, the Arab Area Specialist will supervise the overall operations. Dr. Dorothy Stehle has been appointed editor of the project.

It is estimated that the project will take three years to be completed. During the first year of the project the interfiling and sorting of LC cards will take place together with the perfecting of the automated system. The editing and inputting of the card reports will take a year and a half to accomplish and the last six months will be dedicated to the preparation of indexes.

COLLATION FOR THE NOTES: Publications Announced.

New member of MELA Reeva S. Simon has just published her The Modern Middle East : a guide to research tools in the social sciences. Boulder, CO : Westview Press, 1978. ca. 17.50/7.75 ISBN: 0-89158-059-X and 158-8. Series: Westview Special Studies on the Middle East. Frederick A. Praeger, Publisher.

Thomas J. Martin's study of manuscripts came out in 1977: North American collections of Islamic manuscripts. Boston : G.K. Hall, 1977. \$8.00 ISBN: 0-8161-8080-6.

(Collation cont. on p. 4.)

ASSOCIATION CHRONICLE,

by Janet Heineck

At present (April 9) we have 55 professional and 110 associate members. As of typing date for the NOTES we have now 111 associates. There are 48 separate subscriptions to MELA NOTES.

After paying the recent bill of \$ 72.00 for printing MELA NOTES 13, our current savings account balance is \$ 1,002.65.

On February 13, 1978, a check for \$ 953.75 was sent to University Microfilms in payment for 20 microfiche copies of the Arabic Script Union List. The price for sale of each copy was set at \$ 50.00. Sixteen copies of the list have now again as of April 9, been sold, and payment has been received for 11 of them. That is, at present, \$ 800.00 has been regained from an initial expense of \$ 953.75.

Recently, the Secretary-Treasurer mailed bylaws amendment ballots to each of the professional members. The vote on the bylaws needed to be taken by mail because of the insufficient number of professional members present at MELA's meeting in New York last November. If you are among those who received a ballot, please do not neglect to mark it and return it to the Secretary-Treasurer. Deadline for return of the ballots is June 1, 1978, with earlier returns most welcome. On May 3, Janet reported by phone that less than half the ballots had come in, but a clear trend to approve in toto was apparent. Ed. note.

New Members. Claire Fund, Associate beginning 1977 (information incomplete earlier). Research Associate with Denoyer-Geppert. Address: 5235 North Ravenswood Ave., Chicago, IL 60640. Tel.: 312/561-9200.

Denis Heritage, Associate, 1978+ . Address: P.O. Box 3, Kent, OH 44240.

Committee Rosters.

Program Committee for 1978, Edward Jajko, Chairperson.

Members: Fawzi Khoury (ex officio), John Eilts, Chris Filstrup, Dennis Hyde, Francine McNulty and Eric Ormsby.

Resources and Cooperation Committee, David Partington, Chairperson.

Members: Richard Cooper, Virginia Gibbons, Richard Michna, John Pitcher.

Serials Committee, Dunning Wilson, Chairperson.

Members: Margaret Anderson, Martha Dukas, Virginia Gibbons, Abazar Sepehri.

Microforms Committee, George Atiyeh, Chairperson.

Members: Dennis Hyde, Edward Jajko, Michel Nabti, Frank Unlandherm, Michael Albin.

Processing Committee, John Eilts, Chairperson.

Members: Janet Heineck, Dennis Hyde, Abazar Sepehri, Fawzi Tadros.

Handbook on Middle East Bibliography, Richard Cooper, Chairperson.

Functions merged with the Joint MELA/MESA Committee for this purpose, Jere Bacharach, Chairperson.

Machine Readable Data Committee, Richard Cooper, Chairperson.

Roster being formed at present.

Publications Committee, James Pollock, Chairperson.

Members: Fawzi Khoury, Edward Jajko, Janet Heineck (preceding names are Executive Board ex officio members), Fawzi Abdulrazak, Gia Aivazian, Michael Albin, Rosalie Amer, Wolfgang Behn, Richard Cooper, Vail Deale, Martha Dukas, John Eilts, Derek Hopwood, Ragai Makar, Deirdre Malarkey, Caroline Morris, Corinne Nyquist, Abazar Sepehri, Ahmad Sharkas, Robert Singerman, Fawzi Tadros, Jan Weryho, Charles Willard, Rashid Wu, and Atef Ziko.

These rosters are of one or more year's standing. MELA Committee activity has decreased, with a probable reason being the onerous increase of local institutional concerns attendant on a national higher education funding decline. The corps of reporting members added to the Publications Committee may surprise some whose names are included. However, the Editor had reckoned no refusals to mean general acquiescence. One observation here will be in order we trust, namely, that 1979's new opportunities will include a review of committees with a chance to re-enlist for the group of one's choice.

A report from Ed Jajko is that July 6 and 7 will be the time of the Program Committee's visit to the Library of Congress for an intensive round of meetings devoted to the Library's handling of Middle Eastern materials. Ed is anxious to receive MELA questions and observations to discuss.

The 1978 MELA Program at Ann Arbor, November 8 and following, tentatively includes a scholarly panel as part of the MESA schedule, plus reports from Cairo LC Field Director Mike Albin, and from members of the Program Committee on their talks with Library of Congress colleagues.

COLLATION FOR THE NOTES: (cont. from p. 2) Position Vacancy.

Columbia University Libraries sends the following notice:
Cataloger, Original Monographs Cataloging (PC I).

This position has responsibility for original cataloging of monographs and serial analytics in Arabic, Hebrew, and Yiddish, for original and LC copy cataloging of serials in these languages, and for original cataloging in other assigned subject or language areas.

MLS from an accredited library school required; however, applicants close to the completion of an MLS program will be considered, with the understanding that they will be required to complete the program in the near future. Other requirements are: strong academic background in Middle Eastern literature, history, and/or culture, and an aptitude for analytical and detail work as demonstrated through previous relevant experience and/or superior performance in a formal course in cataloging. Preferential consideration will be given to candidates with additional subject or language background applicable to cataloging books and serials other than those in Hebrew, Arabic, and Yiddish.

Submit resume, stating salary requirements, to: Box 35 Butler Library, Columbia University, 535 W. 114th St., NYC 10027, no later than May 31, 1978. An Equal Opportunity Employer.

(Collation cont. on p. 7.)

ADDRESSES, ESSAYS, LECTURES:

Persian Literature Published in Europe in the Sixties and Seventies,
by Wolfgang Behn

Whenever freedom of expression is threatened, writers try to find an outlet for their literary or scientific products in foreign countries. This is so universal that it needs no elaboration; it applies to western and eastern writers alike.

Persian publishing in Europe has a long history. For example, in the 1920's a German-Persian society was active in Berlin and Leipzig. There were four Persian publishers in Berlin: Iranschaehr, Kaviani, Khan-e Malek, and Mashriqi. The best known of the literary products of that era are the periodical Kaveh (published between 1916 and 1919 and again in 1920/21) as well as the monograph series Intishārāt-i Īrānshahr. However, a comparison of the publishing activities before and after the second world war is unfair because of the incompatibility of the aims. Whereas Persian publishing in Europe during the first part of the twentieth century was not exclusively political in nature, this certainly changed during the second part. Apart from a few patriotic poems and short stories, the majority of current Persian publishing in Europe has as its sole theme the overthrow of the so-called imperialist regime of the Shah, and the establishment of a Marxist-Leninist (or Islamic-Marxist, whatever that means) society in Iran. Here we do not want to dwell on the obvious, namely that this is not a discussion of Persian printing in Europe financed by the Iranian government, such as Acta iranica and other Iranian-European joint publications.

The bibliographic control of the current literary production of Iran poses no serious problems as the Iranian National Library publishes quarterly its national bibliography. But by definition, national bibliographies list only material published in the respective country; Persian literature produced outside Iran is seldom listed in the relevant national bibliographies. There are two reasons for this: One, the fact that the legal deposit is not observed by the Iranian underground publishers. The Tudeh publications, for example, appear neither in the East German national bibliography (because there they are considered job printing) nor in Sweden, the country where the publisher resides. The second reason is obviously the foreign script: Only such Persian publications are listed in western national bibliographies that are published commercially and have an added title page in a western language. Examples of the latter type are M.A. Bih Āzīn's Mihmān-i īn āqāyan, and Kāvah which have the imprint as well as the cover title in German. However, this is the exception.

By definition underground publications are evasive literature. A glance at the title page of some of the works shows that many are written anonymously or by corporate authorship. In most cases the real publishers prefer to remain unknown and rely on the bookshops and the cooperation of fellow-travelers for the sale or distribution of the products. Nevertheless, some of the groups behind these publications can be identified as follows: Azerbaijan Democratic Party, Confederation of Iranian Students (and its national chapters), Rūznāmeh-i Āzarbayjān, Tudeh Party of Iran.

Apart from translations of Russian scientific and literary classics (1) the production of the Iranian exile presses can be divided into four categories: one, studies concerned with the political and economic situation in Iran (2); two, literary works concerned with the social situation in Iran (3); three, translations of standard communist writings like Marx's Capital, selections from Lenin's works, the sayings of chairman Mao, all according to the colouring of the particular group. Lastly, there are the party polemics and dialectics, a lot of which attest to the petty rivalries of the various communist factions. Most of the publications belong to the second category.

Following is a list of the major bookshops in Europe carrying Iranian literature in the fall of 1977. In order to indicate the relative importance of the various centres, the number of Persian titles in stock at the time of the visit is given in square brackets. (Periodicals are counted as one bibliographic unit.) Strange as it may seem, there are no Persian publications available in East Berlin, even though many are printed in that country.

FRANCE

Montpellier: Librairie La Breche, 34 rue de l'Université [20 titles]
 Librairie Le chant général, 53 rue de l'Aiguillerie [15]
 Paris: Librairie Norman Bèthune, 76 blvd. St. Michel [30 titles]
 Librairie Racine, 24 rue Racine [30 titles]
 Toulouse: Librairie de la renaissance, 34 rue Pargaminière [35]

GERMANY

Aachen: A. Kuckhoff Buchhandlung, Löhergraben 4 [50 titles]
 Berlin: Razi-Buch, Spandauer Damm 52 [90 titles]
 Köln: Buchhandlung Wissen und Fortschritt, Fleischmengergasse 31 [35]
 Hamburg: Internationale Buchhandlung, Johnsaltee 67 [35 titles]

GREAT BRITAIN

London: Collet's Bookshop, 66 Charing Cross Road [95 titles]

ITALY

Padova: Feltrinelli-Libra, via S. Francesco 14 [50 titles]

There are supposed to be outlets in the following cities, however, the writer cannot vouch for accuracy as they have not been visited: Bologna, Florence, Glasgow, Rome, Stockholm, Strasbourg, Venice, Vienna.

It is typical of all the bookshops visited that they carry only a limited stock of current publications, rarely exceeding forty titles (and often considerably less) which reflect their ideological orientation. All of these bookshops carry Persian publications as a side-line. More often than not, no one knows Persian so that the stock and supply are erratic. For this reason it is difficult, if not impossible, to order these publications by mail, if only because there is no one to fill orders properly. In addition, personal experience seems to suggest that some publishers are reluctant to have their material distributed too widely. The prime function of the outlets is the distribution of the periodical literature in Persian as well as in the language of the country. There are two exceptions to this situation: Collet's Bookshop in London has usually some hundred titles on the shelves, but again, no one reads Persian; Razi-Buch in Berlin is probably the best bookshop in this respect. Its stock exceeds ninety titles, though many are Persian translations of Russian classics of all fields; the owner reads Persian and Azeri, and a list is occasionally distributed.

In addition to the commercial dealers there are supposedly individuals selling Tudeh publications in cities where there is no suitable bookshop. However, these persons are probably students, and their reliability leaves something to be desired. In any case, the writer tried unsuccessfully to locate two of the addresses supplied by the Tudeh publisher (one at Frankfurt and the other at Montpellier).

At the moment it is difficult to make a meaningful evaluation of the Persian publications outside Iran. But a few words must be said about the magnitude of Persian printing, even though it is realized that quantity alone is no sound criterion for evaluating literature. In the course of compiling a bibliography of Persian exile literature the writer recently identified 217 volumes published between 1972 and 1977, totalling over 21,900 pages; that is to say, disregarding periodical publications and the translations of Marx's and Lenin's works, the average volume consists of more than one hundred pages, the actual size varying from 7 to 600 pages. Whether a qualitative analysis of this type of literature will attest to its importance remains to be seen, but the situation in Iran being what it is, no objective study can be done solely on the basis of what emanates from the Iranian printing presses.

One final remark: the writer avoided the unwisdom of getting one's information from bibliographies. All the facts, names, and titles are from material actually seen.

Notes to this article: (1) M. Gorki, Mother; etc. (2) E.g., 'A. Kāmbakhsh, Nazarī bih junbish-i kārgarī dar Īran (1972-74); or, M. Kayhān, Dah sāl kumak-i iqtisādī va fanni-i Ittihād-i Shūravī bih Īran, 1344-1354. (1976). (3) B. Azarmīhr, Bipā khfz Īrān-i man. (1976); or Zardusht I 'timādzādeh, Az khvāb tā bīdārī (1976).

Wolfgang Behn is Referent für Iranistik at the Staatsbibliothek, Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin.

COLLATION FOR THE NOTES: (Cont. from p. 4.) Events. A news clipping from a Seattle paper forwarded by our Secretary-Treasurer tells of an unusually fine exhibition of Oriental carpets and weavings at the University of Washington's Henry Gallery, March 11 through April 16. This was prepared by member Jere Bacharach. Entitled The Warp and Weft of Islam it included "85 luxuriant pile rugs and other weavings, saddle and tent bags, gun covers, and a simulated Turkoman yurt even." There were also lectures on the textiles of the museum locally and of the period, weaving demonstrations, postcards, pamphlets; and a book of essays and color photographs, as an exhibition special souvenir, sold at \$14.50 through July 1 bearing the same title as the show itself. The news report begins: "Sometimes it takes a novice to show the pros how."

Publications Announced. From the Foreign Acquisitions Newsletter 46 (Fall '77) p. 80-81, in the section "LC Orientalia Division Bibliographies" we noted that there is in press a Handbook of Biblical and Judaic acronyms and abbreviations and a Bibliography on modern Turkey. (Titles may be tentative only.)

(Collation cont. on p. 15)

Facsimile of Item 7, fol. 2r. (See p. 12 f.)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ صَلِّ اللَّهُ عَلَيَّ

تَسْبِيحًا كَمَا مَدَّوهُ إِلَهُ وَكَيْفَهُ وَسَلِّمْ تَسْلِيمًا

كَمَا هِيَ مِنْ ذِكْرٍ مَنَّ رَبِّيكَ عَبْدُكَ رَسْمٌ

زَكْرِيَّاهُ إِذْ نَادَى رَبَّهُ نَادَاهُ خَيْبًا قَالَ رَبِّ

إِنِّي وَهَرِ الْعَالَمِينَ مِنْ وَاسْتَشْفَى الرَّاسِ نَسِيبًا

يَا تَكُنْ كُنْ اسْمُ السَّارِ وَتَكُنْ كُنْ

اسْمُ الْمَاءِ

وَلَمْ أَكُنْ بِعَايِدِكَ رَبِّ شَفِيئًا وَكَانَتْ ذِيَّتُ الْقَوْلِي

مِنْ زَوَّاهُ وَكَانَتْ إِمْرَأَتِي عَافِيًا جَسَدِي مِنْ

Middle Eastern Manuscripts in the Brandeis University Library,

by Miroslav Krek

Foreword. The Goldfarb Library at Brandeis University has over the years acquired a small number of non-western manuscripts. Excluding the Hebrew mss. which will be dealt with elsewhere, the collection consists of six Persian, four Arabic, and one Ethiopian ms.

The mss. have been obtained principally if not entirely, through donations, notably of Philip D. Sang.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Prof. S. Strelcyn of the University of Manchester for opinion concerning the dating of the Ethiopian ms.

Bibliography.

- AHLWARDT Ahlwardt, Wilhelm. Verzeichniss der arabischen Handschriften der königlichen Bibliothek zu Berlin. Berlin : A.W. Schade's Buchdr., 1887-1899. 10 v. (Die Handschriftenverzeichnisse der königlichen Bibliothek zu Berlin, 7-9, 19-22.)
- GAL Brockelmann, Carl. Geschichte der arabischen Literatur. 2. den Supplementbänden angepasste Auflage. Leiden : Brill, 1943-49. 2 v.
- GAL S _____, Supplement. Leiden : Brill, 1937-42. 3 v.
- EILERS Eilers, Wilhelm. Persische Handschriften. Teil 1. Hrsg. von Wilhelm Eilers, beschrieben von Wilhelm Heinz. Wiesbaden : Franz Steiner, 1968. (Verzeichnis der orientalischen Handschriften in Deutschland, Bd. XIV, 1)
- BERTELS Firdawsī. Firdousi Shākh-name. Kriticheskii tekst. Moskva : Izd-vo "Nauka", 1960-. Edited by E.E. Bertels. (Pamiatniki literatury narodov vostoka. Teksty. Bol'shaia seria)
- Grébaut, Sylvain. Catalogue des manuscrits éthiopiens de la collection Griaule. Première partie, Section I-VI. Paris : Institut d'ethnologie, 1938.
- Hammerschmidt, Ernst. Äthiopische Handschriften vom Tānāsee 1. Wiesbaden : Franz Steiner, 1973. (Verzeichnis der orientalischen Handschriften in Deutschland, Bd. XX, 1)
- Katalog rękopisów egypskich, koptyjskich i etiopskich. Warszawa : Państwowe wydawnictwo naukowe, 1960. (Katalog rękopisów orientalnych ze zbiorów Polskich IV)
- RIEU Rieu, Charles. Catalogue of the Persian Manuscripts in the British Museum. London : Trustees of the British Museum, 1879. Reprint, 1966. 3 v.
- RYPKA Rypka, Jan. History of Iranian Literature written in collaboration with Otakar Klima et al. Edited by Karl Janh. Dordrecht : D. Reidel, 1968.
- SIMSAR Sinsar, Muhammed Ahmed. Oriental Manuscripts of the John Frederick Lewis Collection in the Free Library of Philadelphia. Philadelphia : 1937.

1. Accession number 686855. Language: Persian.
 Nizāmī Ganjavī, 1140 or 41-1202 or 3. Kitāb Laylā va Majnūn.
 Incipit as BM Add. 7729 III (Rieu, II, p.566f). Explicit as Staats-
 bibliothek Ms. orient. Oct. 1259 (Eilers, no. 86, p. 76).
 Colophon: این نامه که نام داروی باد بر دولت او خجته بی باد
 تمت الكتاب بعون الملك الوهاب م م
- Kitāb haft paikar.
 Incipit as BM Add. 7726 IV (Rieu, II, p. 567f).
 Explicit: ر و لت راکه بر زیادت باد خاتم کار بر سعادت باد
 Colophon: تمت الكتاب بعون الملك الوهاب علی يد . . . ابن ابوالقاسم محمد
 صالح جریزاقانی
- Copyist: Ibn Abū (sic!) al-Qāsim Muḥammad Ṣāliḥ Jarbādhaqānī. Medium size, unvocalized 18th century nasta'liq. Two volumes in one. Number of folios (1) 76, (2) 84, numbered in western characters and from left to right. Folio size w 16.8 x h 29.7 cm., written surface w 10.3 x 20.7 cm. Three columns to page of which the inner two have 22 lines, the outer 16 lines of writing. Margins are ruled with double lines in blue and gold, and there are double lines between columns, the colors of which vary. Multicolored illuminations include 'unwāns (1) fol. 1v, (2) fol. 84r, each containing the title of the respective work. Miniatures of the size of approximately one third of the written surface are found on fols. 132r, 130r, 116v, 95r, 84r, 72r, 70r, 63v, 60v, 51v, 40r, 35v, 30v, 23r, 7r. Headings are red, some of the catchwords were lost due to cropping. Paper is thin and brown, and lightly glazed. Small defects are repaired in a few places and text is supplied in modern hand. The oriental leather binding is gold stamped, but has no flap. Doublure consists of red leather and multicolored stamp.
- The manuscript was given to the library by Philip D. Sang. Previous ownership is given on last folio upside down in naskh as Kathīr ibn Muḥammad Husayn ibn Muḥammad / - - / 'Alī (or, 'Alā) Sīstānī, 1249 H/1833-4. Later notes on fol. 1r.
- Bibliographic reference: Rypka, pp. 210ff, et passim, Simsar, pp. 71-91, and as stated with each item above. Both works have frequently been published and translated.
2. Accession number: 403283. Language: Persian.
 Nizāmī Ganjavī, 1140 or 41-1202 or 3. Makhsan al-asrar.
 Incipit: بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم يست کلبد در حکم
 Explicit: شکر که این نامه بعنوان رسید بیشتر از عمر بیایان رسید
 Colophon: تمام شد و اختتام یافت مخزن اسرار حضرت شیخ نظامی نور قهره
 بتاريخ شهر جمادى الاخر سنة ۱۲۹۱ نقل من خط الاستاد
 میر علی کتبه علی تقی بن محمد تقی طالقانی
 Copied Jumādā II 1291 H/July-August 1874 by 'Alī Taqī ibn Muḥammad Taqī Ṭāliqānī in small and unvocalized script. 90 folios measure w 14 x h 20.3 cm;

the written surface w 7.8 x h 13.5 cm. Text is arranged in two columns, 11 lines to page. The off-white paper is fine and has European watermark. Lion and sun embossments are found on margins of three alternate folios. Plain brown binding has no flap. Some quires are detached from spine.

Provenance is unknown, as is date of acquisition.

Bibliographic reference: Rypka, p. 210. Published: London, 1844; Teheran, 1313, etc.

3. Accession number: 399771. Language: Persian.
Nizāmī Ganjavī, 1140 or 41-1202 or 3. Khusraw va Shīrīn.
Incipit as BM Add. 7729 II (Rieu, II, p. 566).

The work ends abruptly with catchwords: جو از بیطاقتی شوریده دل شد

Late 19th or early 20th century copy in small, unvocalized nasta'liq. The 192 unnumbered folios measure w 13 x h 19.8 cm; written surface w 7.2 x h 13 cm is arranged in two columns. Headings are in red, and there are half verse catchwords. There are no illuminations and no 'unwān. Blank spaces for miniatures are found on fols. 30r, 31r, 135r, 136r, and 156v. 13 lines to page. Paper is modern, of various colors and watermarks. The leather binding has some blind tooling but no flap.

Provenance unknown, as is date of acquisition.

Bibliographic reference: Rypka, pp. 211 et passim and as stated above. Printed: Teheran, 1313, etc.

4. Accession number: 686856. Language: Persian.
Anvarī, Aḥad al-Dīn Muḥammad, 1126-1189 or 90. Kitāb dīvān Anvarī.
Incipit: as BM Add. 25,019 (Rieu, II, pp. 554f).
Explicit:

بس درد نهران اشکار اویدم یارب چه شکسته کاری دارم ، تم

Late 18th or early 19th century. Small, unvocalized nasta'liq. 364 unnumbered fols.; size w 14.5 cm x h 22.9 cm; written surface w 7.7 cm x h 15.8 cm. Margins ruled in blue, gold, and orange. Text arranged in two columns, 15 lines to page; there are headings and catchwords. No illuminations except ornamental 'unwān in blue, gold, and orange. Paper is light brown and of medium texture; some glazing. Small lacunae in text with negligible text loss; slight worming. Cardboard binding; remnants of lacquer visible on the inside and outside. No flap.

Provenance and date of acquisition unknown.

Bibliographic reference; Rypka, pp. 197ff.

5. Accession number: 686857. Language: Persian.
Firdawsī, 935-1025. Shāhnāma.

4 fols., one each of sections: (1)

باد شاهن لهراسن باد شاهن شاپور ندوالاکتاف (4) باد شاهن اشکانیان (3) باد شاهن اسکندر (2)

Fol. 1 corresponding Bertels VI, pp. 28-31, verses 329-385; recto starting similar to Cairo version:

چنین گفت هیسوی کین شاه مرد دل شیر دارد بدشت نبرد

Verso has miniature w 13.7 cm x h 14 cm.

Fol. 2 corresponding Bertels VII, pp. 71-73, verses 1175-1229.

Last couplet on verso reads:

ش در زمان ست ولزان شدی بمردی و برجای ریزان شدی

Verso has miniature w 13.17 cm x h 15.5 cm.

Fol. 3 corresponding Bertels VII, pp. 123-126, verses 189-248.

Recto has miniature w 13.7 cm x h 13.9 cm.

Fol. 4 corresponding Bertels VII, pp. 222-225, verses 51-107. First couplet on recto reads:

یکی جوشن خسروی در برش درفشان درفش کی بر سرش

Verso has miniature w 13.7 cm x h 14.7 cm.

19th century copy. Size w 18.8 cm x h 28.6 cm. Written surface w 13.7 cm x h 22.6 cm. 20-25 lines to page; margins are ruled in blue. Medium size nasta'liq is unvocalized. Headings are in red. Catchwords, all except one are lost due to cropping.

Provenance and date of acquisition unknown.

Bibliographic reference: Rypka, p. 155f et passim.

6. Accession number: 686858. Language: Persian.
Farīd al-Dīn 'Attār, 13th cent. Ilāh-i nāma.
Incipit: as BM Add. 16,787 II.

Explicit: تمت تمام شد کتاب الهی نامه شیخ فرید الدین عطار بتاریخ بانزوه

18th century copy. Rather small unvocalized nasta'liq. 231 unnumbered fols. Size w 14.2 cm x h 22.8 cm; written surface w 5.5 cm x h 12.5 cm. Text arranged in double columns; margins are ruled in several colors. 'Unwān ornamentation w 7.3 cm x h 8 cm does not contain title. 15 lines to page. Paper is light brown, of firm texture, and is lightly glazed. Red leather binding is detached and has no flap. Gold stamping.

Provenance and date of acquisition is unknown.

Bibliographic reference: Rypka, p. 239.

7. Accession number: 686862. Language: Arabic.
Koran. Sūrah XIX (Maryam) verse 1 to end of the Koran.
Incipit (after prayers on fol. lrv) fol. 2r: "See facsimile, p. 8."

Explicit: بسملة، صلى الله على سيدنا محمد وآله وصحبه وسلم تسليماً
تمت الكتاب بحمد لله وحسن عونه تمت يوم الجمعة في كد ١٠ تبسرك (٩)

After verse 4 of Sūrah XIX there is a curious interpolation of the formula:

يا نككج اسم النار يا نككج اسم الماء

Late 19th century copy in rather large maghribī, vocalized in brown ink.
Titles of sūrahs in much smaller script. The 199 loose folios are numbered

in western numerals but from right to left. Size of fols. w 17.3 x 22.2 cm; written surface w 13.5 x h 17.5 cm varies. Ten lines to page. Margins are not ruled. Catchwords are found on verso of most fols. The thick brown paper is not glazed. Gazelle skin carrying case with strap and shell.

Various scribal peculiarities and variants in text. Three slips in various hands contain prayers and magic squares. Two other, smaller slips mention previous ownership. One of them reads: Coran manuscrit ayant appartenu au roi du N'Diambour donné au commandant Jeandet mort au Sénégal.

8. Accession number: 686859. Language: Arabic.
Identification number : 4335-774 K-CS-X.

Koran.

Date: 16 Shawwāl 1270/12 July 1854.

Copyist:

عباد الله میان فصلد من بلده لاهور

Rather large vocalized naskh (alif= 6 mm). 709 unnumbered fols. Missing portion of line 3 rv of fol. 625. Size w 13.4 cm x h 19.5 cm; written surface w 8.7 cm x h 13.2 cm. The margins are gold and red ruled. There are gold verse divisions and red lines border space between written lines of which there are seven to page. Crudely ornamented 'unwān on fols. 1 v and 2 r; other ornamental fols. containing parts of Sūrah XVIII: 18 (يوم) to 20 (ليعلموا); catchwords. Paper is thin and brittle, breaking where ruled. Color light brown, slightly glazed. The leather flap binding is tooled and gold stamped.

Gift of Philip D. Sang.

Previous ownership note on 1 r:

ملك الحاج مصطفى امين
الحاج عبد الحى الدويك

9. Accession number: 686860. Language: Arabic.
al-Jazūlī, d. 870/1465. Kitāb dalā'il al-khairāt wa shawāriq al-anwār fī dhikr al-ṣalāt 'alā al-nabī al-mukhtār.

Incipit: as Berlin 3919:

Explicit: يا رب بالمصطفى بلغ مقاصدنا واغفر لنا ما مضى يا واسع الكرم

Late 18th or early 19th century copy. Vocalized medium size maghribī in black ink with holy names and headings in color, the latter are also covered individually with book marks made of colored paper. The 158 fols. measure w 10 cm x h 10.1 cm; the written surface w 6.2 cm x h 7.4 cm. Margins are ruled with three lines in red and green. Fols. 18v and 19r have stylized illustrations of holy places in blue, yellow and red. Nine lines to page. Catchwords and some marginalia. Paper is strong; some loss of text at end. Oriental binding with flap is gilt stamped. Carrying case of brown leather.

Gift of Philip D. Sang.

Bibliographic reference: GAL II, sect. 252f (p.327) and GAL S II, p.359f., and as stated above. Printed St. Petersburg, 1845, etc.

10. Accession number: 686861. Language: Arabic.
 Identification number: 5.
 Ibn al-Jazarī, 751/1350-833/1429. 'Uddat al-ḥiṣn al-ḥaṣīn min kalām sayyid al-mursalīn.
 Incipit: 4v

بسملة ، وصلى الله وسلم على سيدنا محمد وآله ،
 قال الشيخ ابن الجزرى هذا كتاب مبارك صحيح ...

Text starts 8v as Ahlwardt no. 3702 fol. 58r.

Explicit: as Ahlwardt no. 3702 fol. 132r except for following variation:

اخر ما نعهده عدة من الحصن الحصين من كلام سيد المرسلين ... وصلى الله
 على سيدنا محمد وآله وصحبه وسلم تسليماً

Colophon:

انتهى بحمد الله وحسن عونه وتوفيقه الجليل هـ

Preceding this work are a short prayer on 1r, and on 1v-2v.

al-Jazūlī, d. 870/1465. Hizb al-falāḥ, identical with Ahlwardt no. 3886. Maghribī script of the 18th to 19th century is small, fols. 6r-79v very small (Alif which is disproportionately long measures 3 mm) and is partially vocalized. The 80 fols. are numbered in western numerals from right to left. There seem to be one fol. removed between fols. marked 78 and 79. Size of fols. w 6.9 x h 6.5 cm; written surface measures w 4.00 x h 4.00 cm, varying slightly. Headings are turquoise and rose red. Catchwords are found on bottom of verso of each folio. Margins of fols. 4v, 5r, 8v, 9r are ruled in gold, blue, and rose red; fols. 7v and 8r containing tables of abbreviations for traditionists are ruled in turquoise. Small ornamental cartouches surrounding the author's name in fol. 4v, and starting text on fol. 8v are followed by blank dark red fol. There are 10 lines to page. The fore edge is gilt, the oriental leather binding with flap is gilt stamped. The embroidered leather carrying case is in poor condition.

Gift of Maxime Piha; date of acquisition unknown.

Reference: GAL II, Section 203 (p.260) for 'Uddat, and GAL II, Section 253 (p.328) for Hizb, and as stated with each entry above.

11. Accession number: 686863. Language: Ethiopic.
 Readings from the Bible and prayers. (1)

Contents: Folios-

1r--160v	I. Psalter.
160v-177v	II. Songs of the prophets (K. 138r-169v)
160v	1. First canticle of Moses Ex. XV, 1-19 (K. 138r)
162r	2. Second canticle of Moses Deut. XXXII, 1-21 (K. 139v)
164r	3. Third canticle of Moses Deut. XXXII, 22-43 (K. 140v)
166v	4. Canticle of Anna I Sam. II, 1-10 (K. 142v)
167v	5. Canticle of Ezechias Is. XXXVIII, 10-20 (K. 143v)
168v	6. Prayer of Manasses apocryphal (K. 144r)
170r	7. Prayer of Jonas Jon. II, 2-10 (K. 145r)
170v	8. First prayer in the fiery furnace Dan. III, 26-45 (K. 145v)

- 172r 9. Second prayer in the fiery furnace =Dan. III, 52-56 (K. 145v)
 172r 10. Third prayer in the fiery furnace =Dan. III, 57-88 (K. 147r)
 173v 11. Cantic of Habakkuk =Hab. III, 1-19 (K. 148r)
 175r 12. Cantic of Isaiah =Is. XXVI, 9-20 (K. 149v)
 176v 13. Magnificat =Lk. I, 46-55 (K. 150v)
 177r 14. Benedictus =Lk. I, 68-79 (K. 150v)
 177v 15. Canticum Nunc dimittis =Lk. II, 29-32 (K. 151v)
 177v III. Song of Songs (K. 151v)
 187r IV. Weddāsē Māryām (Office of the Virgin Mary, (K. 160v a)
 200r a-end V. Weddāsē wa-Genāy (K. 170v a-175r b)

The work closes with short prayers or invocations and an anathema in traditional terms against those who may steal the ms., or erase it, which was done on fol. 206r b, 6 lines, and v a, 3 and one half lines. (2)

The ms. is undated but belongs probably to the 18th century. Script is even but small. The 206 fols. are numbered in western characters. They measure w 13.5 x h 15.00 cm; the written surface measures w 10.00 x h 10.00 cm. The text is arranged in single columns to fol. 187r, after that the text has two columns. There are 16 lines to page. Small angel heads in color are found in fols. 1r and 37r. Parchment is badly soiled, and odor suggests that the ms. was exposed to open hearth without adequate ventilation. Torn pages have been carefully repaired by sewing. Binding consists of wood boards covered with leather which is soiled and partially missing. Some text is missing in upper right corner of fol. 193 and lower right corner of fol. 206.

Gift of Milton Braun of Pueblo, Colorado.

Reference: Hammerschmidt, Äthiopische Handschriften vom Tānāsee 1, p. 209 ff.
Grébaut, Catalogue des manuscrits éthiopiens de la collection Griaule. Première partie, p. 1 ff.
 and as specified above.

Notes to this article: (1) The ms. resembles very much Zbiory Stefana Strelcyna no. 5 as given in Katalog rękopisów egipskich, koptyjskich i etiopskich =Warszawa: Państwowe wydawnictwo naukowe =1960=

(2) I am grateful to Prof. S. Strelcyn for the identification of the closing passages.

Miroslav Krek is Head of the Acquisitions Department in the Brandeis University Library, Waltham, Mass.

COLLATION FOR THE NOTES: (Cont. from p. 7) Events, etc. Further from the Foreign Acquisitions Newsletter 46, (Fall, '77) p. 80-81, quoting: "... In addition to identifying major problems in the bibliographic control of East Asian library resources =the Orientalia Division, LC, is exploring alternative solutions to these problems--primarily through the publication of separate union catalogs of Chinese, Japanese, and Korean monographs and serials..."

(Collation cont. on p. 17)

Yūsuf al-Sibā'i, 1917-1978,

by Michael Albin

On February 18, 1978, terrorist bullets struck down one of Egypt's premier cultural and literary figures. Yūsuf al-Sibā'i, board chairman of al-Ahram, was assassinated as he left a conference room at the Cyprus Hilton Hotel. He was the victim of an attack by elements hostile to President Sadat's Middle East strategy, of which al-Siba'i was an influential supporter. In his death Egypt lost a prolific novelist and short story writer. + Said to have written his first piece of fiction at age 16, al-Siba'i was a favorite of the Egyptian reading public with his romantic and optimistic outlook.

There should be no mistake, however, that Yusuf al-Siba'i's was a life that went beyond literature. His career would repay study, for he was a paradigm of political survival during the 1950's, 60's and 70's--a long period often marked with violence and repressions as the forces of revolution and counter-revolution battled across the Egyptian landscape. Al-Siba'i had chosen a career in culture. He was as much a doer as a creator, holding such posts as Minister of Culture and Information, the editorship of important mass circulation magazines and finally the chairmanship of the board of the al-Ahram newspaper and paramount figure in al-Ahram's impressive publishing and information enterprise. He was appointed to this position by President Sadat himself acting as head of the Arab Socialist Union. In international affairs he served as Secretary General of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization. In fact, it was on the doorstep of an AAPSO conference room that the assassination occurred.

When the history of the country during the past quarter century is written, the new men who rose on the crest of the 1952 movement will figure large in the narrative. Yusuf al-Siba'i's life was woven from the fabric of Arab and Egyptian political life. The occasion of his tragic death stimulates reflection on the nature of the cultural life as it has been interpreted in modern Egypt. In the words of Ali Hamdy al-Jamal, editor-in-chief of al-Ahram, "In the thought of Yusuf al-Siba'i is a comprehensive conceptualization of the cultural picture in our country, what it lacks, what it needs for strength and what it should become."

+ Literary Works of Yūsuf al-Sibā'i.

Aqwā min al-zaman	Khabāyā al-sudūr
Ard al-nifāq	Lasta waḥḍak
Aṭyāf	Layālin wa-dumū'
Ayyām min 'umrī	Layl lahu ākhir
Ayyām wa-dhikrayāt	Nādiyāh
Bayna al-atlāl	Nahnu lā nazra'u al-shawk
The cobbler, and other stories	Rudda qalbī
Fadaytuki yā Laylā	al-Saqqā māṭ
Ibtisamah 'ala shafatayh	Sitt nisā' wa-sittat rijāl
Inni rahilah	Tā'ir bayna al-muḥīṭayn
Ithna 'ashar rajul	Tāriq al-'awdah
Ithnata 'ashrah imra'ah	Umm Ratibah
Jaffat al-dumu'	al-'Umr laḥḥah
	Warā'a al-sitār

Works about Yūsuf al-Sibā'i.

al-Fikr wa-al-fann fi adab Yūsuf al-Sibā'i.
 al-Kātib, March-April, 1978, (special issue devoted to al-Sibā'i).
 Muhassib, Hasan. Rūh Miṣr fi qiṣaṣ al-Sibā'i.
 Rāghib, Nabīl. Fann al-riwāyah 'inda Yūsuf al-Sibā'i.
 Sharaf, 'Abd al-'Azīz. al-Ru'yā al-ibdā'iyah fī adab Yūsuf al-Sibā'i.
 al-Thaqāfah, April, 1978, (Special issue devoted to al-Sibā'i).

Michael W. Albin is Field Director of the Library of Congress Cairo Office.

COLLATION FOR THE NOTES: (Cont. from p. 15) Editorial.

Collection Research and Development, by James Pollock

"United States. Library of Congress." Here is the familiar standard form of cataloging entry, or point of information access, used in describing the great library in Washington, D.C. This library in its central role serves the needs of the Congress of the United States, and radially it reaches out to meet the needs of other citizens and libraries. When information records of any kind are discussed, the Library of Congress may at first be referred to in the third person "they." Likely as not, the discussion will soon turn to include direct rapport with LC in both second and first person verbs, of all moods! We libraries and librarians are related; shall we not then converse? The intensely fellow-feeling experienced with LC is an exhibit tending to prove the existence of a widespread net of libraries all thinking and working for the same purposes.

Every library is a study retreat established for the benefit of a parent institution. Peculiar roles and emphases in collection development are the institution's family ways of providing for the desirable business and pain of growth. But at any particular knot in the net to view collection development merely as selection and spending would be too cyclopean a view to mark pass. Collection development includes judgment on what to collect and keep, and on improving ways to make it available when needed. The concept of development in libraries further includes planning for better location control of the macro and micro units of information -- books, articles and topics. Implementation of such bibliographic control is delegated to library technical services. Facility in use of the control system is expected from and delegated to the public service divisions in libraries. The complete librarian must carefully time the mental juggling of these functions beginning with libraries staffed by close to one FTE person and escalating to large but creaking regional systems that smoothly fractionate their personnel locally.

Research on more aspects of collection development is picking up these days. As currency shrinks in desiccation and book list prices prestigitate through every postal delivery, uneasy thoughts grow. Where is efficiency? Where is substance? Is the special "undergraduate" college collection an antique, short-sighted service?? Are academic libraries themselves so thickly screened by the blinders of all their "disciplines" that they render a total disservice to our fractionated universe?? The proper development of libraries and their collections must upgrade the

place of research to restore the total picture of the parent institution's heritage and bequest. "Research" then must join "development" whenever we think of our collections. Our work is rather, "Collection research and development."

In this we see that the Library of Congress has preceded our thought. How long has it been now since "they" established their Department of Research? By Jove! Let us catch up, and converse with "them". So indeed MELA has done many times past. On a special occasion in July of 1978 (the 6th and 7th of the month) the various divisions of LC handling Near East materials are welcoming our Program Committee led by Edward Jajko. The "Stop Press" flyer attached to NOTES 13 announced this, and gave an urgent call for your questions and observations. Are you a generalist librarian? What things bother you when a Near East reference question comes up? What helps do you need? Are you a specialist? Please send on your list of conversation topics to Ed Jajko at Yale right away (Yale University Library, New Haven, CT 06520; Tel.: 203/436-4816).

When a Library of Congress visitor comes to your library, it is not only a meeting of institutions as a formality, but a stimulating exchange of ideas that can make each person's job a more satisfying and meaningful task. We felt that way at Indiana when Joseph Howard was here from LC. The cares of the United States, as the parent institution of LC, are wide ranging. Mr. Howard said he enjoyed talking with colleagues "in the real world." For our part, we appreciate the "mountain" in D.C. much more now, after its visit to US.

Events, etc. A note from Chris Filstrup at NYPL reports that MESA has decided to forego its biannual Directory of programs in Middle East studies this year. Chris was preparing to conduct the MELA survey of collections of vernacular languages library resources as an assist in the publications work. Those who attended the MESA business discussions learned of the lean state of the treasury at the 1977 meeting. We trust that the valuable work being done in the MESA Bulletin will not be cut back also. Reports on the state of various study arts and on the research climates of various countries are highly useful reference tools. As for the size and shape of library resources for Middle East studies, we express our own hope that at least every five years a probing and report can be published, in MELA NOTES if not in a joint Directory.

The Executive Board of MELA is still charged with the responsibility of preparing a slate of nominees for offices. President Fawzi Khoury relays an invitation to members interested and willing to serve if elected to send him their names and the posts they would like to serve in. The goals of our Association give us our mutual interest. The terms of the Editor and Secretary-Treasurer will end with 1978, and leadership in the offices of President and Vice President-Program Chairperson has been annually elected at our business meeting. Nineteen Seventy-Eight marches on!