

Arabization program is the democratization policy of education, that is, making education available for all Algerians and thus eliminating illiteracy. To attain the goal of educating the total population is not possible in the short run for lack of staff qualified to teach all subjects and lack of texts or materials to accompany the teaching. Thus, democratization resulted in the growth of French-speaking Algerians as well as a growth in Arabic-educated citizens. The census of 1966 showed that a total of 9,734,100 people (male and female) could speak Arabic out of 12,000,000, and 77,600 could speak French (including Algerians abroad).<sup>59</sup> The population has since reached about 15.3 million with a growth rate of 3 percent per annum<sup>60</sup> and the number of French-speaking Algerians has reached about three million.<sup>61</sup> It is thus evident that while the French language will not disappear from the Algerian scene, it will be replaced by Arabic as the official language. The two will exist side by side. As Ahmed Taleb stated in 1968, "there is no question of rejecting the French language. Algeria regards it as an open window on the world."<sup>62</sup>

#### Some Further Complications

Looking back at the evolution of policies concerning the usage of Arabic in education and other aspects of Algerian life, we have seen considerable progress in Arabization despite social and political upheaval. During the colonial period Arabic was considered a useless language; the administration's attitude was that "neither a dialectical Arabic, which had only the value of a patois, nor grammatical Arabic, which was a dead language, nor modern Arabic, which was a foreign language, could constitute a compulsory subject of primary education."<sup>63</sup> This concept was passed on to the progressive French-educated Algerians who believed that "classical Arabic [grammatical] was an artificial language, and colloquial Arabic was useless for the modern technical world. Thus the task of making Arabic a useful medium for the communication of modern ideas confronted not only technical problems but psychological ones as well."<sup>64</sup>

These attitudes were supported by French law during the colonial period and by the educated elite who controlled the governmental bureaucracy after independence. The central government thus was forced to adopt a gradual rather than a total program of Arabization.

There were many other reasons behind gradual Arabization; economic and educational ties between the French and the Algerian governments remained strong, held by

previous treaties and contracts in addition to the existence of a great number of labor emigrants to France from Algeria, who obtained an education in French and thus put pressure on the Algerian government to slow down the process of Arabization. Furthermore, there existed in the country three million Algerian Berbers whose mother tongue was not Arabic, and the Berbers educated in French were naturally not in favor of changing the educational system to favor Arabic.

Another group to have considerable influence on this question of Arabization was the corps of French Cooperants Techniques who came to Algeria to serve their national military service as teachers and technical advisers rather than as soldiers in the French Army. The existence of these French in Algeria and their daily contacts with the youngsters and the people of Algeria undermined the Arabization process.

These French Cooperants generally received higher salaries and consequently spent more in their local places of work. Therefore, owners of little shops, coffeehouses, restaurants, and so on, enjoyed their business and were not interested in their replacement by Arab teachers from the Middle East who earned less and spent less. The latter tended to be older, lived very frugal lives, and sent most of their earnings home to their families.

Furthermore, the Algerian government could not afford to turn away such a source of teaching aid. These Cooperants received the bulk of their salaries from the French government thus saving the Algerian government a considerable amount of money that would have to be spent on hiring its own teachers. These economic facts added to the political turmoil of the unsuccessful war of 1967 with Israel, the regional cultural policies of the rest of the Arab world (movies were produced locally in the local dialect instead of a medium which could be understood and appreciated throughout the Arab world, as an example) all contributed to the unfavorable climate surrounding Arabization. It was in this climate that the most extremist Francophones made up slogans such as "Idha 'arrabuha kharrbuha" "if they Arabize [the country] it will destroy it."

On the other hand, the pro-Arabic elements (Arabs and some religious Berbers) were always emphasizing the Islamic character of Algerian culture. They undertook an effort to emphasize the beauty and richness of their national and religious language, reminding their opponents of the capability of their language to be a language for science as well as for the humanities. The main source of the problem thus did not lie within the language itself

as much as with the attitudes and divisiveness of the people themselves.

Arabization could well have been frustrated and lost in this ideological and practical struggle as may have happened in Morocco<sup>65</sup> if the petit bourgeoisie and the government had remained in close contact and dependent upon the French government.<sup>66</sup> But the determination of the Boumedienne regime which gradually uprooted itself from the French made it clear--at least politically--that Arabization was a goal to be attained.

#### Conclusion

As the situation exists at present and for the near future, the program of Arabization will remain partial. The strong fear still exists that total Arabization of universities and higher studies would isolate the educated Algerian from the rest of the world since the contribution of Arabic scholars to science and technology is still in the initial stages of development thus further slowing the process of "catching up" with the rest of the Western world.

Until this point in time one cannot claim that the policy of Arabization has been either a success or a failure. Arabic could, under the present system, become total in the secondary schools, as it now is at the primary level, but the universities will remain divided between the French (for instruction in the sciences) and Arabic (for the humanities).

#### Notes

1. Nur Ahmad, Glories of Islam (Karachi, 1958), pp. 72-89, special chapter on Education in Islam. See also A. S. Tritton, Islam and Beliefs and Practice (London, 1951), pp. 23-30 (Pillars of Islam); also Muhammad 'Ali Dabbuz, Nahdat al-Jaza'ir al-hadithah (Cairo, 1965).

2. Dabbuz, Nahdat al-Jaza'ir, p. 18.

3. Abu al-Qasim Sa'd Allah, al-Harakah al-wataniyah al-Jaza'iriyah (Beirut, 1969), p. 73, a translation of his Ph.D. dissertation "Le Movement du Nationalisme Algerien."

4. David C. Gordon, The Passing of French Algeria (London, 1966), p. 14.

5. By 1834 Algeria was declared French (see Sa'd Allah, al-Harakah al-wataniyah, p. 74); in 1837 Constantine was taken; in 1848 the French inherited the city of Algiers; in 1857 the Kabyles submitted; and in 1882 the Toureq (see Gordon, The Passing of French Algeria, p. 14) likewise.
6. French law was in effect from 1881 until 1944.
7. These codes were very antagonistic to Islam and the Muslim culture. Journeys for knowledge, pilgrimages, preaching, gathering for prayers and religious ceremonies, etc., were integral parts of Islamic education.
8. Charles F. Gallagher, The United States and North Africa, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia (Cambridge, Mass., 1967), pp. 67-68.
9. Muhammad al-Bashir al-Ibrahimi, 'Uyun al-Basa'ir (Algiers, 1971), pp. 27-42. This work is an excellent source for the condition of Arabic language and its instruction during the French period.
10. Gordon, The Passing of French Algeria, p. 18.
11. The Algerian population is one of many disputed cases between Algerian and French writers.
12. al-Ibrahim, 'Uyun al-Basa'ir, p. 165.
13. In fact, the actual decision was not made until March 8, 1938, when the Interior Minister of France, Choudain, decided to consider Arabic a foreign language in schools to be taught only with official permission. See Muhammad 'Imarah, Muslimun thuwar (Beirut, 1974), p. 24, and Muhammad Munir Mursi, al-Ta'lim al-amm fi al-bilad al-'Arabiyah (Cairo, 1974), p. 131.
14. The World Survey of Education (Paris, UNESCO), XIV, 146. (This is based on Algerian governmental records.)
15. Abi Bakr ibn Ahmad al-Hasani, Rawdat al-Akhbar wa nuzhat al-afkar (Algiers, 1901), pp. 56-59.
16. In a statistical survey conducted in 1934 by the newspaper al-Ummah covering the years 1904 to 1934, there were 33 magazines and newspapers, 18 social societies, 14 clubs, and 15 schools for the Algerians (see Salih Khirfi, Shu'ara'min al-Jaza'ir [Cairo, 1969], p. 19).
17. Dabbuz, Nahdat al-Jaza'ir, p. 100.

18. In 1914, 53,000 Muslims were in French schools and 104,000 in 1938. The working elite among the Muslims were as follows: (for the year 1951) 300 teachers or in liberal professions; 20-25 in higher administration; 12 engineers (out of 3-5 million Algerians) (Gordon, The Passing of French Algeria, p. 10).

19. Sa'd Allah, al-Harakah al-wataniyah, p. 75.

20. For a more detailed work on Algerian Nationalism see *ibid.*

21. *Ibid.*, p. 156.

22. According to 'Imarah (Muslimun thuwar, pp. 237), Ibn Badis was determined not to work for any government, a promise he made to his Shaykh al-Unisi who used to ask his students for such assurance. The reason is obvious: because most of the Arabic and Islamic countries were at that time under foreign influence and occupation.

23. 'Ammar al-Talibi, ed., Kitab Athar Ibn Badis (Algiers, 1968), volume 2, part 1, pp. 268-270.

24. In an editorial Ibn Badis reverses his position of opposition to the French by appealing to the Algerians to keep their ties open with France. His purpose seems to have been to appease the French who at that time were closing his schools. This is why the French were confused by his policies. See Athar ibn Badis, p. 179.

25. Muhammad Munir Mursi, al-Ta'lim al-amm fi al-bilad al-'Arabiyah (Cairo, 1974), p. 133.

26. al-Basa'ir and al-Shihab were not regularly issued; they often were subject to censorship.

27. al-Ibrahimi, 'Uyun al-Basa'ir, p. 279.

28. 'Uthman Sa'di, Qadiyat al-ta'rib fi al-Jaza'ir (Cairo, 1968), p. 52.

29. Sa'd Allah, al-Harakah al-wataniyah, p. 76.

30. This massacre, which occurred in Setif (near Constantine) had a great impact on the growing Algerian nationalist movement. The incident is mostly celebrated in poetry and other forms of literature in both Arabic and the well-established French language. Mr. Malik Haddad claims that he (meaning his country) was burned on that date. Many Algerians, namely the Francophones, started showing a new ecstasy toward the national customs and values, including the Arabic language. In that manner,

Haddad indicates that singing real poetry could only be in Arabic, not French. In a lecture given in Damascus in 1961 he said that "the French language is an exile for me and my people" (Malik Haddad, al-Shaqa fi khatar [Aleppo, 1961], p. 39, and his al-Hurriyah wa-ma'sat al-tabir [Damascus, 1961], p. 15). See also 'Uthman Sa'di's work Qadiyat al-Ta'rib, p. 6, where he tells us that around 1945 his aunt invited him to listen to a dream. "She saw his father with two open books, one in Arabic and the other in French. The father pointed to the Arabic text and said, tell my son to read this book and leave the other one, pointing to the French text."

31. Ben Bella was born in December, 1919 in Marnia, Oranie, near the Moroccan border. He received his education at French government schools in Marnia. During World War II he served in France and Italy as a sergeant-major. Ben Bella applied for a commission as a regular army officer after the war but was turned down. In 1945 he became convinced that armed rebellion was the only solution for Algeria. Discharged as a warrant officer, first class, Ben Bella returned to his hometown where he became active in Algerian politics. See Current Biography, 1964, pp. 25-28. For more bibliographical information about him see also Biography Index, 1961-1964.

32. African Diary, vol. 2, no. 32, 1962, p. 684.

33. Ibid., vol. 2, no. 41, 1962, p. 792.

34. Muhammad Masayif, Fi al-thawrah wa-al-ta'rib (Algiers, 1973), pp. 49-115. (This book is a collection of articles previously published in al-Sha'b, the Algerian newspaper, and most of them are discussions on Arabization.)

35. Bint al-Shati', al-Ma'rakah al-lughawiyah 'ala ard al-butulat al-Jaza'ir (Cairo, 1969), p. 19.

36. Sa'di, Qadiyat al-ta'rib, p. 8.

37. Gordon, The Passing of French Algeria, p. 196.

38. African Diary, vol. 3, no. 27, 1963.

39. Sharif Hattatah, Rihlat al-rabi ila al-Jaza'ir (Cairo, 1965), p. 98. (Pp. 97-102 consists of the decisions taken by the FLN on April 21, 1964.)

40. African Research Bulletin, 1964, p. 177a.

41. A great number of Arabists wanted immediate and total Arabization similar to that achieved by Syria which

had likewise been under French control. Syria managed total Arabization after independence. This experience and example is often used by Algerian Arabists (many of whom also had lived and were educated in Syria) who support total and immediate Arabization.

42. The popularity of Boumedienne is broader than that of his predecessor: Ben Bella was mainly accepted among the intellectuals and students, male and female, who were mostly educated in French, and liberal parties, in contrast with Boumedienne who obtained the support of the army and the conservative Muslim groups. Furthermore, the Algerians were apt to favor physical force as a demonstration of power and leadership. Thus, Boumedienne, who had served successfully in the Army represented to them a symbol of power, whereas Ben Bella who had passed the war for independence in prison had not proven his ability to lead in their eyes.

43. African Diary, no. 48, 1965, p. 2607.

44. African Biographies (alphabetically arranged; see Algeria).

45. African Research Bulletin, 1966, pp. 624-625a.

46. Ibid.

47. Bint al-Shati', al-Ma'rakah al-Lughawiyah, p. 21. (Nobody has yet been fired.)

48. In 1973 (July 24-August 10) an Islamic conference was held in Algiers. The government also encouraged Orientalists to lecture in Arabic on Islamic civilization, including topics in science in order to impress the educated Algerians of their past heritage and to stress to the world Algeria's intention to revive her culture and language.

49. Al-Jaza'ir, no. 79, 1975, pp. 13-14.

50. Ibid., pp. 15-18 (consists of Boumedienne's speeches on 1975/14/5).

51. Ibid., p. 13.

52. In 1975 Algeria distributed 250,000 daily newspapers and periodicals in Arabic and foreign languages. The Arabic daily newspapers are al-Sha'b, 20,000 copies and al-Nasir, 15,000. This number was reduced from 20,000 after Arabization (see al-Jaza'ir, no. 81, 1975, p. 7).

53. Al-Jaza'ir, no. 77, 1975, p. 20.
54. Ibid.
55. On p. 14, of Suhayl al-Khalidi, al-Thawrah al-zira'iyah fi al-Jaza'ir (Beirut, 1974), the author indicates that one of the students who participated in the agricultural campaign was Arabized only after he had volunteered to work with the peasants.
56. This ministry plays an active role in Arabizing the country. It supervises 54 institutions, teaching 29,330 students (1975) Arabic and Islamic culture (see al-Jaza'ir, no. 80, 1975, p. 7).
57. This ministry publishes three periodicals in Arabic, Alwan (monthly), al-Thaqafah (bi-monthly), Amal (every two months, but not regularly). The Ministry of Education has also published 300 books, 110 of them in Arabic, between 1966 and 1975.
58. This ministry has Arabized the telephone directory which is the first of its kind in North Africa. This was done in 1975.
59. The Europe Year Book, 1974, II, 17.
60. Africa Contemporary Record, p. 38.
61. Same as n. 49, above.
62. Africa Research Bulletin, p. 1225b, 1968.
63. David C. Gordon, The North Africa's French Legacy/1954-62 (Cambridge, Mass.: 1962, p. 75).
64. Gordon, The Passing of French Algeria, p. 192.
65. I got this impression after a personal interview with Bel Arabi Muhammad, the Moroccan Minister for Culture, during 1977, at Harvard University Library. He told me that Morocco had not succeeded in dislodging French from the classrooms (on any level) in contrast with the Algerians who had succeeded in eliminating French from the curriculum on the primary level in 1973 and were making progress on the secondary level as well. See also Abdallah Laroui, "Campaign for Arabization in Morocco," Humaniora Islamica, vol. 1, 1973.
66. Ibid., pp. 33-46.



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## Evaluation of the Sources

Aside from my personal participation for three years, 1969-1972, in the campaign for Arabization in Algeria (one year at Lycee Amirouche, Tizi Ouzou, Berber region; two years at Lycee Jamal al-Din al-Afghani, Mascara, Arab region) which gave me a clear picture of the dimensions to

the problem facing the Algerians, I have also studied several works dealing directly and indirectly with this problem. In the following notes I will describe some of the important Arabic sources I have used.

Dabbuz, Muhammad 'Ali. Nahdat al-Jaza'ir al-hadithah. Cairo, 1965.

Deals mainly with Algerian Islamic culture and centers of education, pre- and post-French occupation. Mr. Dabbuz is a Muslim enthusiast and gives little justification for the French policies with regard to education. Despite the blatant bias of this work, it is still highly useful. He presents a wealth of material through manuscripts and personal interviews.

Al-Hasani, Abi Bakr ibn Ahmad. Rawdat al-akhbar wa nuzhat al-afkar. Algiers, 1901.

Although it does not deal primarily with education, I found it highly useful and informative. Of particular importance was the author's efforts to justify the French colonialists and their policies with respect to education. This approach has been ignored by most Algerian writers.

Ibn Badis, 'Abd al-Hamid, d. 1940. Kitab athar Ibn Badis. 'Ammar al-Talibi, ed. Algiers, 1968. 4 vols.

Another primary source. It also is a collection of writings by Ibn Badis including his Editorial in al-Shihab.

Al-Ibrahimi, Muhammad al-Bashir. 'Uyun al-Basa'ir. Algiers, 1971. 2 vols.

An excellent primary source on the state of the Arabic language, of teaching in Algeria during the French colonial period. The work consists of a collection of his editorials in al-Basa'ir which present the concern of the organization al-Ulama' for the future of education in Algeria as well as their efforts in this area. It also presents the French attitude and reactions to the Ulama'.

Masayif, Muhammad. Fi al-thawrah wa-al-ta'rib. Algiers, 1973.

Also dealt entirely with the problem of Arabization. It is a collection of the author's editorials since 1965 in al-Shab, the daily newspaper. Masayif presents governmental policy and also discusses other points of view on all aspects of the Arabization problem.

Al-Mu'tamar li-wuzara' al-tarbiya wa-al-ta'lim al-'Arab. San'a', 1972.

A collection of essays and lectures on education in the Arab world in general. Pp. 317-339 consist of two

direct articles on the problem of Arabization in North Africa, which present the efforts of the Bureau of Arabization in Rabat, Morocco. These articles illustrate the progress made in Algeria in comparison to her neighboring states.

Sa'di, 'Uthman. Qadiyat al-ta'rib fi al-Jaza'ir. Cairo, 1967.

One of the few texts I found which was entirely devoted to the question of Arabization. The author could be classified as an ardent Arabist who sought immediate and complete Arabization irrespective of the gains made during the French occupation.

I have also used several governmental records and statements found in the following periodicals and bulletins:

Al-Jasa'ir, a weekly magazine published by the Algerian Information Bureau in Beirut.

African Biographies

African Contemporary Record

African Diary

African Research Bulletin

The Europe Year Book

The World Survey of Education

Fawzi Abdulrazak  
Harvard College Library  
Middle Eastern Department

[Editor's note: This article was researched and written during 1977/78. Its originality and bibliographic importance is of current interest.]

NEAR EAST NATIONAL UNION LIST: PROGRESS REPORT, JUNE 1982

The Near East National Union List is essentially an extract from the contents of the National Union Catalog, that comprehensive and multifarious record maintained by the Library of Congress, of library holdings reported by institutions in the United States and Canada. Reports to the NUC of holdings in Arabic, Persian, Ottoman Turkish, and modern romanized Turkish are routinely forwarded to the

Near East Section of the African and Middle Eastern Division, where they are arranged and serviced as a national (indeed as an international) reference tool. The purpose of the NENUL project is to edit and input into an automated data base the reports covering monographs and serials which began publication in 1978 or earlier. The project is planned for completion in about five years. The resulting union catalog, while continuing to exist as an open-ended automated record, will be published in book form by photocomposition. The main alphabetical sequence will contain main entries, names used as added entries, and cross references. A title index will be appended.

The automated record is being created from the 3 x 5 cards which make up the basic NUC files of Arabic, Persian, and Turkish reports. Since there is as yet no Arabic alphabet capability available in the automated system developed by LC, all entries must be romanized. The "format recognition" facility is used in input. This makes possible a division of labor: the editor (or typist) types the entry at the terminal, following ISBD rules for format and punctuation, and on the basis of this format and punctuation the program performs the tagging operation. A so-called diagnostic printout, exhibiting both the content and the tagging of the entry, serves as the medium for editorial review and correction. At this stage the entry is on line, and any typist can make the necessary changes, as shown on the edited printout, since the record is wholly in the Roman alphabet. The entry is retrievable through title and author-title search keys; it can also be retrieved in the extrapolation of bibliographic records which meet specific criteria, such as a particular imprint date, a particular country of publication, a particular reporting institution.

The staff of the project includes an editor, an assistant editor, and a library technician, all full time. Their function is to organize, input, and update (when necessary) the entries for publications eligible to be listed. They accomplish this with the support and cooperation of Library officers and expert personnel whose time the Library contributes to the project without charge. First among these is the director of the project, Dr. George N. Atiyeh, who selects staff, arranges funding, makes policy decisions, and corresponds with interested persons and organizations. The Automated Systems Office permits work time of two of its senior analysts to be spent on NENUL problems relating to computer function and especially to the development of capabilities provided for in the NENUL "task definition" (a statement prepared by ASO when the project was in the planning stage). Some of these problems are simple and easily solved, though

the solution may take time. Some involve pioneering, and make demands which ASO has not had to satisfy before. An example of the second sort of problem is the need to combine bibliographic entries with cross references in a single alphabet. The Processing Services Department, and in particular the Cataloging Distribution Service, are also being laid under contribution by the project in helping to produce the tapes which will themselves ultimately produce the printed publication.

As was indicated above, NENUL entries are always romanized, regardless of whether the original report was in the Arabic or the Roman alphabet. Romanization would be unnecessary had NENUL been designed for publication by a photographic reproduction process, like the monumental union catalog of pre-1956 publications produced by Mansell. On the other hand the advantages of a computerized data base are manifold. The computer provides for the automatic production of added entries and cross references in the printed format, and for the automatic production of the title index as well. Such a range of access points to bibliographic entries is expensive when produced manually, often prohibitively so. NENUL as an automated record, however, will already be in control of all the data needed to furnish NENUL as a book-form publication with access to a given entry via the author's name and its variants, via the names and variant names of editors, translators, and the like, via the names of corporate bodies regarded as having authorship responsibilities, and via the title and its variants. Further advantages are inherent in the automated record: its contents are accessible through the "find" key, by means of which a search can be made of terms and combinations of terms occurring in various fields of the record, so that relevant entries can be retrieved when author and title are not precisely known. The automated record can also be updated, corrected, and expanded, or simply deleted, when new information comes to light. The possibility of issuing revised editions of the printed catalog at regular intervals is not only real but practical; such revisions would be comparatively inexpensive to produce.

As of June 8, 1982, there were 15,817 bibliographic entries in the NENUL data base, plus 2,864 cross reference records. It is calculated that the total number of bibliographic entries will amount to some 57,000, and that rather more than half that number of cross references will be required. The number of individual author headings is roughly estimated at 20,000; of these about four-fifths will have been established by LC. It seems probable that only about half the bibliographic entries in

NENUL will represent publications in the LC collections.

A survey of NENUL in midpassage should perhaps cite some of the difficulties it must cope with, since these account for part of the time and energy the project consumes.

ASO facilities for handling NENUL input were not, of course, originally designed for NENUL's needs. The result is that certain data elements in every NENUL entry must be modified on line to conform to NENUL specifications. A few changes in the programs utilized by the project would result in a considerable reduction in the burden of routine adjustment which must be borne by the three full-time members of the staff.

The time lag between the date at which ASO undertakes to develop a capability for NENUL, and the date when the capability becomes available, is often long. That is to say, NENUL's priority rating is apt to be relatively low. Plans have been made to produce a few samples by photocomposition, showing how a sequence of NENUL entries will look in the printed publication. We hope to circulate these samples and in that way to increase public interest in the existence and prospects of NENUL. It may be that the publicity achieved will make NENUL's needs seem more urgent to the Library.

Funding is a continuing problem. When, after three years of operation, NENUL's resources were temporarily cut off, the staff was disbanded. When the project was revived after an eight-month hiatus, the staff had to be reconstituted, a process that consumed both time and money. A similar crisis will confront NENUL at least once more before the project is completed.

But the last word should be one of confidence and anticipation. The project enjoys the support and cooperation of the Library, which appreciates its pioneer value. The project is arranging and editing a mass of bibliographic information which has hitherto been hard to utilize because of intractable linguistic and orthographic features. The project is already able to extract information from its data base in ways which show what a valuable ally the computer can be. NENUL has produced, for example, an alphabetically arranged list of holdings in the Hartford Seminary Foundation library as reported on the data base. The list, though purely experimental, suggests what NENUL can do for individual institutions

and their collections. NENUL has produced, also by way of experiment, an alphabetical list of the publications in its data base which appeared in Morocco. It has produced a list of NENUL entries in Ottoman Turkish. The possibilities that this power of selection promises for future bibliographic control are striking.

To put it briefly, the project is laying the foundation for a continuously updatable bibliography. But its primary product will be a multivolume union catalog, conventional in format, its usefulness enhanced by computer-assisted indexing.

Dorothy Stehle  
Library of Congress  
Washington, D.C.

#### INDEX ISLAMICUS

Professor J. D. Pearson, who created Index Islamicus in 1956, and has compiled it virtually single-handed ever since, has now retired from the editorship.

The continuation of this vital research tool has, however, been assured through the generosity of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilization Research (Al al-Bait Foundation) of Jordan, which has provided a grant to finance its compilation at the University Library, Cambridge. From the beginning of May 1982, Geoffrey Roper has been appointed as a Research Associate for this purpose, and he is now compiling the Index, in association with Wilfrid Lockwood of the Oriental Department of the Library.

The Index Islamicus will continue to be published quarterly, with five-yearly cumulations. As from Volume VI, no. 1 (January 1982), the listing of books, as opposed to articles, was discontinued, but it is hoped that it will be resumed (retrospectively) in Volume VI, no. 4 (November 1982).

Another change introduced from the beginning of 1982 was the arrangement of entries according to the main divisions used in the original Index Islamicus, and its quinquennial supplements, in place of the different scheme used in the quarterly issues since they were started in 1977. To overcome the difficulties caused for users by the necessity to put each entry under only one heading, it is proposed to include a more refined subject index in each issue, as well as the annual author index hitherto

provided.

The original volume of Index Islamicus listed articles published between 1906 and 1955. Work is now proceeding on a new volume to cover articles published before 1906, and this will be brought out in due course. It is, as can be imagined, a major undertaking, and will probably need several more years to bring to fruition.

The new compilers are most anxious that Index Islamicus, in both its quarterly and its quinquennial forms, should continue to provide the best possible source of reference for all scholars in the field of Islamic and Middle Eastern studies. To assist them in achieving this, they would be most grateful for any comments or suggestions from users, and indeed for information concerning material to be listed. This is particularly helpful in the case of relevant articles published in periodicals or collective volumes which are not themselves primarily of Islamic or Middle Eastern interest, and have not previously been covered in the Index. Information on monographs published outside normal commercial channels is also especially needed.

All comments, suggestions and information should be sent to Geoffrey Roper, Oriental Department, University Library, West Road, Cambridge, CB3 9DR, England (tel. [0223-] 61441, ext. 237).

#### NEW REFERENCE WORKS

'Alam al-Kutub. Riyadh (P.O. Box 1590). Quarterly. May 1980-

A major new journal of interest to librarians is being published in Saudi Arabia. The editor, Yahya Ibrahim Saati, has set out to provide reviews, bibliographies, and critiques of publishing for readers throughout the Arab world. Features of the new quarterly include critical editions of short, Arabic manuscripts; brief notices, arranged according to the major DDC classes, of books published in or about the Arab middle east; abstracts of dissertations presented to Saudi Arabian universities; and indexes to periodicals. A noteworthy effort to combine bibliography with serious literary and academic criticism.

Aly, Kamal M. and Olfat H. Agha. Political and Strategic Studies: Annotated List of Publications, (1971-1980). Cairo: al-Ahram, The Centre for Political and Strategic Studies, 1981. 80, 64 p.

This list, with lengthy annotations, is a useful summary.



of the published work of the CPSS, the think tank established at the al-Ahram Organization in 1968. Eighty-five titles of interest to social scientists and government officials were published by the Centre during the decade covered by the list. Although the works are arranged in no particular order, the list is short enough to skim in a few minutes and is supplied with author and chronological indexes.

Al-'Amri, 'Abd al-'Aziz. Fihris al-'Arabi lil-'Amri min al-'Adad 1-206, ma' al-Mulhaq min al-'Adad 207-217. Kuwait: Dar al-'Ulum, 1977.

A subject index to articles in the Kuwaiti magazine al-Arabi. The main section of the index covers the period December 1958-January 1976, and the appendix covers February 1976-December 1976. (Beginning in December 1976, the editors of al-Arabi began to issue annual indexes of their own.) The major disadvantage of this book as a reference is that its typographic format makes it cumbersome to use. There are no guide words and no varied type sizes or styles to mark headings from sub-headings.

Bashir, Sulayman. Khizanat al-Watha'iq al-Filastiniyah. Jerusalem: Arab Studies Society (P.O. Box 20479), 1981. 279 p.

Dr. Bashir has prepared the first catalog for a collection of archival documents on Palestine from 1917 to 1948 brought together in recent years by the Arab Studies Society. The introduction states, "To the extent possible under current conditions, the importance of the Society's efforts to collect what it can of historical documents on the Palestine issue and to preserve and classify them stands out clearly, as does the Society's significant effort to build a modern archive to document the daily events effecting the issue in its various aspects." The guide to the archive is divided into two parts: a chronological index of ninety-four pages and a subject-personal name index of thirty-six pages. More than half of the book is devoted to a selection of documents, all of which have been published before and are well known.

Michael W. Albin  
Library of Congress Office, Cairo

[Editor's note: Mike Albin further reports that 'Alam al-kutub is not readily available in Cairo so is NOT being supplied to Library of Congress program participants. The Aly book and the 'Amri index have been supplied to participants. Sulayman Bashir's work was acquired for LC only.]

## BOOK REVIEW

Adam Gacek, Catalogue of the Arabic Manuscripts in the Library of the School of Oriental and African Studies University of London. London: School of Oriental and African Studies University of London, 1981. Pp. [14]+306+12pls. £6.00.

The number of uncatalogued Arabic manuscripts in the world's libraries is unknown; it is certainly in the many tens of thousands. Under these circumstances the appearance of a new list of previously uncatalogued material is a welcome event, for until the existence of these many manuscripts is known, a complete understanding of the various genres of Arabic literature is not possible. All the more welcome, then, is this fine catalogue of the Arabic collection at the School of Oriental and African Studies.

The present volume is, paradoxically, both long in the making and completed with remarkable speed. The project was set afoot originally in 1939 by R. L. Turner and A. J. Arberry, but with the interruption of the war and other difficulties the catalogue was set aside and finally abandoned in 1950. In his foreword to the catalogue, V. T. H. Perry, Librarian at the School, points out that since that time the collection has doubled in size. Nevertheless, the catalogue was undertaken again and brought to completion by Adam Gacek in just six months. Impressively quick for so exacting a task.

The Catalogue is not an attempt at an in-depth history and analysis of the manuscripts such as that suggested by Rudolf Sellheim ("The Cataloguing of Arabic Manuscripts as a Literary Problem," *Oriens*, XXIII-XXIV [1974], 306-311). All the same, it is well researched and documented. In addition to the catalogue and accession numbers for each manuscript, Gacek records the transliterated title and author's name as it appears in the manuscript, supplemented by information from other sources. He also includes the incipit or explicit in Arabic script and the collation consisting of foliation, measurements of the page and text, and the number of lines per page. Gacek also has described the state of each manuscript, including the type of paper, hand, decoration, and binding. This is followed by a brief statement of the contents of the manuscript, the date of its composition, the date of transcription, and the name of the copyist. He notes as well the state of the manuscript's preservation and its provenance. Except for

some of the unique items in the collection, every manuscript is accompanied by one or more citations, principally from GAL but also from GAS and fourteen other bibliographic and biobibliographic sources.

The catalogue is organized alphabetically by title and is followed by several useful indexes. The first of these is an index of subjects divided into the following twenty-eight headings: The Qur'an; Hadith; Fiqh; Theology; Sufism; Paraenetic works; Prayers; Philosophy and logic; Grammar; Lexicography; Rhetoric and prosody; Poetry; Prose literature; History; Biography; Mathematics; Astronomy and astrology; Cosmology and cosmography; Medicine and pharmaceuticals; Animals and veterinary science; Military science; Magic, divination, and so on; Various fields; Shi'ah literature; Shaikhi literature; Wahhabi literature; Baha'i literature; Christian literature. The subject index is followed by an index of personal names which includes not only the names of the authors of manuscripts but also the names of copyists and former owners. This in turn is succeeded by indexes of verses, of manuscript dates, and of accession numbers. At the back of the catalogue Gacek has included twelve black-and-white plates, nine of which reproduce pages from those manuscripts with the paleographically and artistically most interesting specimens of calligraphy and embellishment. The other three plates present handsome examples of lacquer and tooled leather bindings. The organization of the individual entries and the catalogue as a whole is explained in the introduction, after which one finds an Arabic transliteration table and a list of abbreviations used in the text. The latter contains within it the titles of the reference sources used in the catalogue.

The collection revealed by this catalogue is a modest one containing only 294 volumes representing over 400 items grouped in 194 entries. For the most part, these works are neither unique nor inaccessible, for all but a handful are duplicated in other libraries in Europe and the United States. About two-fifths of the titles in this collection (167) are to be found in the collection at Princeton University alone. However, there are several items of some interest which are either unique or rare. Among these is the holograph of 'Urabi Pasha's account of the Egyptian revolt of 1881-1882. There is also a substantial body of Shi'ah literature including some seventeen Isma'ili works. Among the more interesting pieces in the library is the Rasa'il li-al-Rashti, a collection of tracts and responses by the second leader of the Shaikhi school, Kazim ibn Qasim al-Husaini al-Rashti (d. 1259/1843). It would seem that some of the writings in this work are to be found nowhere

else, and it is particularly timely that their existence should be made known, for the Shaikhi School in Kerman has just made available xerox reproductions of its library, and these writings do not seem to be among those in the reproductions.

Since this is a review of the Catalogue and not of the Library of the School of Oriental and African Studies, it is neither possible nor desirable to assess the whole Arabic collection here. Suffice it to say that Adam Gacek's catalogue has made such an assessment possible by making the contents of the collection accessible to the scholarly community. In general, this is a well-executed work. If it has flaws, they are traceable to the haste with which the work was completed and to the mode of its production. There are some errors which seem to be typographical and ought to have been caught in the proofreading. So, on page 30 in item 48 the reference given is "GAL I, 325," when it should read "GAL SI, 325." Similarly, on page 129 in item 210 the citation reads "Princeton 5140," when it should read "Princeton 5130." More serious is the citation found on page 169 in item 277, no. 37, which is given as "Bank. X, 639." I take this to refer to Catalogue of the Arabic and Persian Manuscripts in the Oriental Public Library at Bankipore, Volume X, but this title is omitted from the list of abbreviations. As to the mode of the catalogue's production, the author, or perhaps the School of Oriental and African Studies, chose to publish the catalogue by photo-offset printing of a typewritten text. No doubt this decision was made for reasons of cost, but the resulting publication appears cluttered and esthetically unpleasant. It also would have been preferable for the plates to have been in color, for one gets only a hint of the exquisiteness of the bindings and decorations from the black-and-white reproductions. It is a pity this catalogue is marred by these defects, for it is otherwise exemplary.

James Weinberger  
University of California, Berkeley  
General Library

#### MEETINGS

The 1st Conference of Muslim Librarians and Information Scientists will be held September 3-5, 1982, at Purdue University, Memorial Union, West Lafayette, Indiana. The conference theme is Organization and Control

of information for Islamic Research. Discussion sessions include Islamic research and reports (state-of-the-art surveys), bibliographic control, access and cooperation, national planning. Registration and additional information available from Dean Nasser Sharify, Graduate School of Library Information Science, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11205.

The American Society for Information Science (ASIS) and the Egyptian Society for Information Technology (ESIT) are cohosting an international conference in Cairo on December 13-15, 1982. Conference title is Infrastructure of an information society. The major theme sessions are the Information society (concepts, needs of less-developed countries, global factors), National information policy and systems (objectives, planning, resources, legislation), Sectoral information needs and priorities (research, government, agriculture, industry, energy). Registration and additional information from Dr. Bahaa El-Hadidy, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. 20064.

The 31st International Congress of Human Sciences in Asia and North Africa will meet in Tokyo and Kyoto from August 31 to September 7, 1983. Included will be a number of colloquia concerning libraries, archives, museums, publications, and exchanges. Sessions of the International Organization of Orientalist Librarians will also be held. The Congress, previously known as the International Orientalist Congress, last convened in Mexico city in August 1976. Circulars and information available from Prof. Takasaki Jikido, Secretary-General 31st CISHAAN, c/o Toho Gakkai, 41 Nishi Kanda, 2-chome, Choyoda-ku, Tokyo 101.

#### NEW DIRECTOR FOR GEBO

Izz al-Din Isma'il was appointed Chairman of the Board of the General Egyptian Book Organization soon after the death of his predecessor, Salah Abd al-Sabur. As head of GEBO he is responsible for the national library (Dar al-Kutub al-Misriyah) and for all of the Organization's publishing and research activities. Dr. Izz al-Din Isma'il is an authority on the history of Arabic literature and literary criticism. Formerly chairman of the Department of Arabic at Ayn Shams University, he is the founding editor of Fusul, the major Egyptian forum for critical studies. Dr. Isma'il is the author of many books on literary history and

aesthetics including al-Adab wa-Fununuh, al-Usus al-Jamaliyah fi-al-Naqd al-'Arabi, al-Tafsir al-Nafsi lil-Adab, al-Shi'r al-'Arabi al-Mu'asir and al-Shi'r fi Itar al-'Asr al-Thawri.

## NEWS OF MEMBERS

FAWZI ABDULRAZAK of Harvard Library's Middle Eastern Department has returned from a spring book-buying trip to Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia on behalf of the Maghreb acquisitions consortium and Dar Mahjar. GEORGE ATIYEH's article "Acquisitions from the Middle East" will appear in the forthcoming issue of Library acquisitions: practice and theory (Pergamon Press), a special issue devoted to the theme of acquisitions from the Third World. VERONICA PANTELIDIS has published Arab education, 1956-1978: a bibliography (London, Mansell, 1982) which draws together 6,000 English language citations on all facets of education in the Arab world. ELEAZAR BIRNBAUM, University of Toronto, recently visited Islamic manuscript collections, uncovering many rare uncataloged items, in Belgrade, Sarajevo, Skopje, Dubrovnik, Zagreb, Bucharest, Cluj, Konya, Adana, Ankara, and Istanbul. Birnbaum has published an earlier manuscript discovery, the oldest Ottoman Turkish version of Ka'us ibn Iskandar's Kabusname (Cambridge, Harvard University Printing Office, 1981). This facsimile text and study is based upon a unique fourteenth-century manuscript and has been issued as volume 6 in series, Sources of Oriental languages and literatures. MARSHA McCLINTOCK's filmography, The Middle East and North Africa on film: an annotated filmography, covering 2,460 films and videotapes, is in production with Garland Publishing Company, New York and will be available fall 1982.

## DUPLICATE BOOKS FOR SALE

Columbia University

For information, contact:

Frank H. Unlandherm  
Middle East Bibliographer  
Columbia University Libraries  
420 West 118th Street  
New York, New York 10027

'Ali, Halimi 'Abd al-Qadir. Madinat al-Jaza'ir nash'atuha

- wa-tatawwurriyāh qabl 1830. Algiers, 1972. 368 p.
- al-'Aqqad, 'Abbas Mahmud. 'Id al-qalan wa-maqalat 'ukhra. Beirut, 1972. 304 p.
- al-Atraqji, Dhu al-Nun. al-Bahr, shi'r. al-Mawsil, 1977? 155 p.
- Avicenna. al-Risalah al-ulwahiyah. Tunis, 1975. 245 p.
- Hamdi, Jamal al-Din. Sawahil manjurah. Tunis, 1972. 94 p.
- Ibn Rushayd, Muhammad ibn 'Umar. Kitab al-sunan al-abyan. Tunis, 1977. 217 p.
- al-Jabiri, Musallam. al-Rumh anta, shi'r. Baghdad, 1973. 107 p.
- Karim, Samih. Ma'arik Taha Husayn al-adabiyah wa-al-fikriyah. 2d ed. Beirut, 1977. 333 p.
- Khazraji, Ahmad ibn 'Abd al-Samad. Maqami' al-sulbat. Tunis, 1975. 230 p.
- Kraïem, Mustapha. La classe ouvriere tunisienne et la lutte de liberation nationale, 1939-52. Tunis, 1980. 445 p.
- Mahmud, Ibrahim Mustafa. Fi al-harb 'inda al-'Arab. Damascus, 1975. 444 p.
- Mandur, Muhammad. al-Naqd al-manhaji 'inda al-'Arab. Cairo, 1972. 342 p.
- Misiroglu, Kadir. Musul mes'elesi ve Irak turkleri. Istanbul, 1972. 215 p.
- Muhyi al-Din, Jihad Majid. al-'Iraq wa-al-siyasah al-'Arabiyah, 1941-58. Basra, 1980. 486 p.
- al-Qantara, revista de estudios arabes. Madrid, 1980. Vol. 1, fasc. 1/2 only.
- Rencontre islamo-chretienne: conscience musulmane et conscience chretienne aux prises avec les fefis du developpement. Tunis, 1980. 217, 292 p.
- Veysi, d. 1627. Tezkire-i Mahbub-i Veysi. Istanbul, 1872. 31 p.

Ohio State University

For information, contact:

Marsha McClintock  
Main Library, Room 310  
Ohio State University  
1858 Neil Avenue Mall  
Columbus, Ohio 43210

- al-'Abbadi, 'Abd al-Hamid. al-Islam wa-al-mushkilah al-'unsuriyah. Beirut, 1969.
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- Ibn al-Jazzar, d. 1004. *Siyasat al-sibyani wa-tadbiruhum*  
ed. by Muhammad al-Habib al-Hayla. Tunis, 1968.
- Ibn Durayd, Muhammad ibn al-Hasan, 837 or 8-933. *Kitab wasf al-matar wa-al-sahab*. Damascus, 1963.
- Ibn Faris al-Lughawi, Ahmad. *Kitab Futya faqih al-'Arab*.  
Damascus, 1958.
- Ibn 'Idhari, al-Marrakushi. *Kitab al-bayan al-mughrib fi akhbar al-Andalus*. Beirut: Dar al-Thqafah, 1967.
- Ibn Nubatah, Muhammad ibn Muhammad, 1287-1366. *Sharh al-'uyun*. Cairo: Dar al-Fikr al-'Arabi, 1964.
- Ibn Qudamah al-Maqdisi, Muhammad ibn Ahmad. *Kitab al-muharrar fi al-hadith . . . Mecca*, 196-.

## University of Texas

For information, contact:

Abazar Sepehri  
Middle East Collection  
General Library, MAI 316  
Austin, Texas 78712

- Abu al-'Ala' al-Ma'arri, 973-1067. *Rasa'il Abi al-'Ala' al-Ma'arri*. Amman, 1976- (v. 1 only) \$8.00.
- Abu Makhramah, al-Tayyib ibn 'Abd Allah, 1465-1540. *Tarikh thagr 'Adan*. 2 v. in 1. \$9.00.
- al-Barudi, Mahmud Sami. *Diwan*. Cairo, 1948. \$8.00 (2 vols.).
- Bassari, Tal'at. *Zand'dukht*. Tihiran. \$5.00.
- Ibrahim, Hasan. *Tarikh-i siyasi-i Islam az aghaz to in-qiraz-i dawlat-i Umavi*. Tihiran, 1977. \$9.00.
- Isfahaniyan, Karim. *Asnad va madarik-i Farrukh Khan Amin al-Dawlah*. Tihiran, 1979- (available vols. 1-2, 4-5) \$28.00 (\$7.00 each).
- al-Jurjani, 'Abd al-Qahir ibn 'Abd al-Rahman. *Kitab asrar al-balaghah*. Baghdad, 1970. \$7.00.
- al-Sirafi, al-Hasan ibn 'Abd Allah, d. 977. *Kitab akhbar al-nahwiyin al-Basriyin*. \$7.00.
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al-Suyuti. al-Jami' al-saghir fi ahadith al-bashir wa-al-nadhir. \$10.00.

al-Zamakhshari. Kitab al-mufassal fi 'ilm al-'Arabiyah. \$10.00.

Zuka', Yahya. Gawharha. Tihran, 1977. \$5.00.

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