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MIDDLE EAST LIBRARIANS ASSOCIATION

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From the Editor

The following articles may serve the interest of our readers. In case of inaccessibility, photo copies may be requested from the editor. LC Information Bulletin, 43, 38 (September 17, 1984) contains (pp. 303-304) "Book Review Journals from the Arab World," by Michael Albin. The September 1984 issue of Arabia (London) contains an extensive advertising/information section (pp. 73 ff.) on the Arab world and Arabic publishing. College & Research Libraries News, 45, 4 (April, 1984) contains a current report (pp. 172-174) on the American University of Beirut Library by its librarian, Samuel Fustukjian, as well as an article (pp. 175-177) on library development in Oman by Harvey Varnet.

MELA's annual business meeting and program will be held in conjunction with the Middle East Studies Association Conference in San Francisco, November 28-December 1, 1984. MELA activities will be held on Wednesday, November 28, at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel. During the conference, an exhibit of early printing in the Middle East, organized through the efforts and resources of the UCLA and UC Berkeley libraries, will be displayed in the UC Berkeley Bancroft Library. For ALA Chicago (1985), the Asian and African Section is planning a program, with joint sponsorship from the Government Documents Roundtable and the International Relations Roundtable, on the topic, Asia and Africa in Washington: Materials Gathered and Used by the U.S. Government.

In closing the chapter on my participation as editor of MELA Notes, I acknowledge with gratitude and goodwill the cooperation and patience of the readers and contributors. Your interests, ideas, and advice have made the experience fun and enriching.

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BOOK PUBLICATIONS ON THE IRAN-IRAQ WAR:
A PARTIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

Joseph Gardner

Publications on the Iran-Iraq war have grown steadily since the outbreak of the war in September 1980. Periodical and newspaper coverage has been extensive. The U.S. Foreign Broadcast Information Service, in addition to beaming radio broadcasts, issues the Daily Report: Middle East and Africa Index which provides access to newspaper and periodical articles. Baqir Raza Mehdi (University of Basra) has begun indexing periodical literature on the conflict. Book publications have been less numerous, of course, but many titles have been and continue to be issued by Western and Middle Eastern publishers. Bibliographic control of this material has not yet been undertaken. In the first quarter of 1982 the Library of Congress created the subject heading "Iraqi-Iranian Conflict, 1980-" which is a step in that direction. A London Bibliography of the Social Sciences and the Cumulative Book Index have also adopted this heading, and it is expected that other similar sources for new publications will eventually use it or a similar heading. In this partial bibliography I have listed publications cited in various new publication sources. The extension of the war into the Gulf region widened the dimension of the conflict, and material on this subject will be included in a future bibliographical article. The Library of Congress guidelines for transliteration of Arabic and Persian are used.

In the first year of the conflict Western publishers began issuing titles on the war. Since 1980 and up to the time this issue went to press twenty-one titles in Western languages with a European or North American imprint have been published, with English-language titles predominating. In the frequently issued guides to new publications for European languages subject access is limited and searching for new books on the war is very time consuming. The Quarterly Index Islamicus and the "Recent Publications" section in the Middle East Journal cover new publications on the war well (some Middle Eastern publications are also included). In neither is a specific subject heading for the war assigned; some issues of the Index Islamicus have the subject heading "The Gulf."

The difficulties in identifying and locating new publications issued in Iran and in Arab countries are well known (Atiyeh, pp. 189-191). The national bibliography of Iran, Kitābshināsī-ī millī: intisharātī-ī Irān, has not been published since the collapse of the Pahlavī regime.

The Iraqi national bibliography, al-Fihris al-watānī lil-matbūcāt al-Ġirāqīyah, has not issued any volumes since the war began. National bibliographies of other Arab countries are similarly slow to be published (ibid., p. 187).

The serial Āyandah ameliorates the problems of bibliographic control of new Persian language publications. It contains bibliographies and book reviews of recent Persian books on Iran (ibid., p. 188). The Library of Congress Accessions List: Middle East is the single most fruitful source for the identification of new Arabic imprints (the Accessions List includes some Iranian imprints). Locating Middle Eastern publications on the war proved to be difficult in the United States. Many titles that are cited, including many cited in the Accessions List, could not be found through the interlibrary loan procedure (the titles are indicated below by an asterisk; the source where the title is cited is in parentheses). The situation should thus improve as the libraries subscribing to the Library of Congress Middle East acquisition program receive and add the titles to their collections.

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Background and Development of the War

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Aqīlī, Sayyid Mahmud Musallamī. Ikhtilāfāt-ī Irān va Ġirāq dar khuṣūṣ-ī haqq-ī hākīmīyat va ḥuqūq-ī kashtīrānī du kishvar dar Arvand Rūd (Shatt al-ĠArab). Tīhrān: Chāpkhānah-ī Sipihr, 1359/1980. 155 p.

The Iranian viewpoint of the boundary disputes with Iraq over the Arvan Rud (Shatt al-Arab) during the last hundred years. Published at the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war. The treaties of 1937 and 1975 are discussed in detail. The appendix reproduces protocols and treaties from 1884 to the March 6, 1975 Algiers Declaration. Bibliography.

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Aziz, Tariq. The Iraq-Iran Conflict: Questions and Discussions. London: Third World Center for Research and Publishing, 1981. 89 p.

A translation of a collection of ten articles first

published in the journal al-Watan al-ʿArabī (Paris) on the origins of the conflict, how long it will continue, its connection to the Arab-Israeli dispute, and Iran's role in the Arab-Israeli dispute. The appendix contains three articles published April 25, May 2, and May 9, 1981 on Iran-Iraq relations. Tariq Aziz is deputy Prime Minister of Iraq and a member of the national command of the Baʿth Party.

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- A Conversation with Dr. Saddoun Hammadi: Iraq's Foreign Policy. Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1981. 14 p.
A speech to the American Enterprise Institute by the foreign minister of Iraq on October 2, 1981. It includes a discussion of the Iran-Iraq war. There is also a question and answer session with Dr. Hammadi.
- Dessouki, Ali E. Hillal, ed. The Iraq-Iran War: Issues of Conflict and Prospects for Settlement. Princeton: Center for International Studies, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University, 1981. 119 p.
Proceedings of a seminar of Middle Eastern specialists held April 30, 1981 by the Center for International Studies. An overview of the conflict is given with papers on the perceptions of the adversaries, global and regional implications, and approaches to a settlement. The appendix contains the March 6, 1975 Algiers Declaration and the June 13, 1975 frontier treaty between Iran and Iraq.
- El Azhary, M. S., ed. The Iran-Iraq War: An Historical, Economic, and Political Analysis. London: Croom Helm, etc., c1984. 144 p.
A collection of papers most of which were originally delivered at the symposium "Shatt al-Arab" held in July 1982 at the University of Exeter by its Centre for Arab Gulf Studies and the University of Basra Centre for Arab Gulf Studies. The historical background of the dispute, the economic and political situation of the conflict today, the international and regional significance, and

the prospects for resolution of the conflict are surveyed.

Grummon, Stephen R. The Iran-Iraq War: Islam Embattled. New York: Praeger; published with the Center for Strategic Studies, Georgetown University, Washington D.C., 1982. The Washington Papers/92 vol. x. 103 p.

Grummon, a specialist on Iran for the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Department of State, analyzes the military course of the war, its impact on domestic policies, regional and superpower responses and future military and political implications of the war. A concise introduction to the regional politics of the surrounding states and superpower interests.

*Heradstveit, Daniel. Krigen Irak-Iran: Fordrag holde i det Norske Studentersamfund 3 oktober 1980. Oslo: Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, 1980. Publication no. 195. 14 p. (Middle East Journal, 35, 3 [Summer 1981], 437)

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A selection of public statements of Şaddām Husayn made between 1980 and 1981 on the situation in Iran, Iraqi claims to the contested lands, and the battle between the two countries.

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The Iraq-Iran Conflict. 1st ed. Paris: Editions du Monde Arabe, 1981. 335 p.

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- Ismael, Tareq. The Iraq-Iran Conflict. Behind the Headlines, v. 39, no. 3. Toronto: Canadian Institute of International Affairs, 1981. 20 p.
A brief discussion of the historical, legal, ideological, regional, and international dimensions of the conflict.
- . Iraq and Iran: Roots of Conflict.
Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1982. 226 p.
A comprehensive selection of documents dealing with legal, historical, ideological, and political issues pertaining to the Iran-Iraq conflict. There is a forty-page introduction to the historical background, the legal dimensions, and ideological aspects of the conflict.
- *Izzi, Khalid. The Iraqi-Iranian Border's Dispute.
Baghdad: General Federation of Iraqi Women, 1980. 191 p. (Quarterly Index Islamicus, 7, 3 [July 1983], 292)
- Jang va tajāvuz: Jibhah-i impiriyālisti-i alayah-i inqilāb-i Islāmī. Tihṛān: Daftar-i Siyasi-i Sipāh-i Pasdārān-i Inqilāb-i Islāmī, 1981. 157 p.
A collection of articles on the war which includes declarations of Khomeini, Iranian views of the French and American posture toward Saddam Husayn, and economic problems resulting from the war. Many of the articles are reprints from journals.
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- A collection of unsigned articles written by Arab journalists on the Iran-Iraq conflict. Includes a public address delivered by Ṣaddām Ḥusayn on the evening of September 28, 1980 and letters written by Iraqi officials to Mahdī Bāzargān, Fidel Castro, and the Secretary General of the United Nations.
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- Probably an Iraqi publication. Contains Iranian statements from the Western and Middle Eastern news media against Iraq, the Arabs, and Gulf states. There is a compilation of hostile Iranian acts against Iraq and public statements indicating Iran refused to negotiate with Iraq. An appendix reproduces nineteenth- and twentieth-century Iran-Iraq border treaties and some diplomatic communications. Maps of Iranian territorial expansion.
- Tahir-Kheli, Shirin, and Shaheen Ayubi, eds. The Iran-Iraq War: New Weapons, Old Conflicts. New York: Praeger, 1983. 210 p.
- A collection of thoughtful and well-written articles by authorities on the Gulf area which identifies causes of the war, its consequences on the domestic politics of Iran and Iraq, the Arab world and the interests of the United States and the Soviet Union in the Gulf. An excellent introduction to the complexities of the war.

Sultan, ^CAbd al-Rahmān. al-Muwājahah al-^CArabīyah.

Cairo: al-wa^Cy al-^CArabī, 1982. 238 p.

Written by the editor in chief of Majallat al-wa^Cy al-^CArabī, the author examines in parts 1 to 3 Iran's long history of interest in the Gulf and Arab-Iranian animosity. Parts 4 and 5 cover the dispute over the Shatt al-Arab up through the current war and the positions of Arab and non-Arab states on the conflict. Appendix 2 reproduces the provisions for the 1975 Algiers Declaration and its protocols. Arab viewpoint. Bibliography.

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*War against Revolution: A Study of the Bases for the Iraqi Regime's Aggression against Iran. Tehran: [s.n.], 1981. 102 p. (Quarterly Index Islamicus, 7, 2 [Apr. 1983], 50)

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Proceedings of a hearing of the Subcommittee held September 30, 1980. The focus of the hearing was the impact of the conflict on the exportation of oil from the Gulf with the objective of avoiding policy errors made during previous crises that threatened oil supplies from the region. Industry and government employees familiar with the Gulf region testified.

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Implications. Glasgow: S. H. Amin, [1982?]. Pp. 193-218. Reprinted from Marine Policy, 6, 3 (July 1982).

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Izzi, Khalid. The Shatt al-Arab Dispute: A Legal Study. 3d ed. London: Third World Center for Research and Publishing, 1981. 243 p.

Examines the legal history of Iraqi and Iranian claims over the Shatt al-Arab from the seventeenth through twentieth centuries. Strong presentation of Iraqi case. Third edition covers the Iran-Iraq war. Documents and bibliography.

Shahbān, Abd al-Ḥusayn. al-Nizā' al-ʿIrāqī al-Irānī: mulāhazāt wa-ārā' fī daw' al-qānūn al-dawli. Bayrūt: Manshūrāt al-Tarīq al-Jadīd, 1981. 86 p.

Legalistic interpretation of the conflict in the light of international law.

The War and Foreign Interests

*ʿAbd al-Jalīl al-Rāshīd. al-ʿAlāqāt al-ʿIrāqīyah min khilāl khutab wa-ahādīth al-Sayyīd al-Ra'īs al-Qa'īd Saddām Ḥusayn. Baghdad: Dar al-Hurriyah, 1981. 43 p. (Middle East Journal, 36, 4 [Autumn 1982], 631)

Gordon, Murray, ed. Conflict in the Persian Gulf. New York: Facts on File, 1981. 173 p.

Discusses America's efforts to achieve stability in the Gulf and maintain her political and economic interests in the region. The destabilizing effect of the Iranian revolution and the impact of the Iran-Iraq war on American Gulf relations are highlighted.

Iran-Iraq War. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Public Affairs, U.S. Dept. of State, 1983. 2 p. A Gist newsletter dated November 1983.

A short Department of State review of the background, current situation, mediation efforts and U.S. relations with Iraq and Iran in the course of the war.

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BOOK REVIEWS

Belkacem Baccouche and Sanaa Azmi, Conversations in Modern Standard Arabic. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1984. \$35 (cloth), \$11.95 (paper).

It is well known that there is no uniformity in the teaching of Arabic in the United States. The most traditional approach has been to teach Classical Arabic (CA) in all its Baroque complexities. The goal of such teaching was to enable future Islamicists, historians, and others interested to read CA sources. Very little attention was paid to any kind of spoken Arabic, although there might have been token oral use of fully vocalized CA, to reinforce the learning of CA. For many students, their entire time in studying Arabic passes without their being exposed to a single word of a colloquial Arabic dialect

Over the years, however, the interests of students have changed. More and more, students are interested less in reading strictly "Classical" texts than they are in coping with modern texts such as newspapers and modern historical writing. Many of these students hope to spend research time in the Middle East rather than just in the classroom or library. These students will want to be able to communicate with native speakers of Arabic.

It is not easy to meet the requirements of all students, who need to study both CA and a colloquial. If one teaches only CA, students are frustrated by their inability to say anything "natural" in Arabic. Yet one cannot teach CA and a colloquial at the same time, it produces confusion in students who find it difficult to keep the two levels apart. And one should not teach a colloquial before CA. Although it is theoretically possible to do so (after all, native speakers learn it first), it is common experience that students who begin their study of Arabic with a colloquial often find it difficult to become proficient in CA, especially in its "fine points" of vocalization.

A compromise between the teaching of CA and of colloquials is to teach what is sometimes called Modern Standard Arabic (MSA). However, even here there is disagreement about the nature of MSA. To some people, MSA is simply CA, using more current vocabulary and to some degree syntax--hence, MSA is taught with all the complexities of CA, including the case vowels. It is also possible to teach MSA without the Classical endings. In this case, the vocabulary and syntax are basically Classical,

but the morphology is (to some degree) colloquial.

Modern Standard Arabic is sometimes referred to by Arabs themselves as Middle Arabic. It is the Arabic used in formal speech of all kinds--radio broadcasts, lectures, debates, university instruction. It is essentially CA minus case endings. Not entirely, though; even in such situations, colloquial vocabulary may appear. A recent study by Werner Diem¹ shows that this kind of Arabic exhibits a wide range between CA and the colloquials, depending on many variables.

In their Foreword the authors explain that besides its "formal" use, MSA is also said to be "the standard medium of communication among educated Arabs from different parts of the world, Arabs who are aware that they cannot all speak one particular dialect" (p. iii). Because of this supposed use of MSA in normal dialogue, the teaching of MSA places an emphasis upon acquiring oral proficiency in the language.

The first purpose of the book under review is to aid the student in acquiring the oral skills needed to manipulate MSA. It is designed for students who have reached a "certain level of basic grammar and vocabulary," at least corresponding to Part I of Elementary Modern Standard Arabic. The book is divided into twenty-four chapters. Each chapter is devoted to a certain social context, for example, what to say when making new acquaintances, when visiting a friend's house. Most chapters consist of basic vocabulary; a basic text, usually in the form of a dialogue; additional vocabulary and text; new vocabulary; and a "sketch," which is in the nature of a continuing narrative, with the same characters reappearing. Each chapter is also liberally provided with exercises of all kinds: translation from Arabic to English and from English to Arabic; word substitution; formation of plurals, imperfects; and so on.

Although the authors are Tunisian and Egyptian, they claim "the language used in this book is neither Egyptian nor Tunisian colloquial." (The Cataloging in Publication Data states that this book "was previously published under the title Lughatunā al-jamīla," but I have not seen a copy of the original.) The language used throughout the book is, in fact, perfectly good CA. This shows up in the vocabulary, where words are Classical (jiddan, al-cān, faḡaṭ, li-mādhā), or given Classical vocalization (rajul, mutashakkir). The forms in the verb tables are also vocalized in straightforward Classical. The syntax throughout is Classical.

The Foreword states that this kind of Arabic is the "normal means of communication" among educated Arabs who may speak different colloquials. The authors recognize that it is not the normal day-to-day language of most Arabs,

and state that "Arabs do not go about their daily activities speaking Modern Standard Arabic to one another." However, very few of the dialogues or scenes in the book involve "educated Arabs who may speak different dialects." Rather, the dialogues are between members of a family (parents and their children, husband and wife) or between friends (schoolmates getting married). And yet, these dialogues are couched in perfectly good Classical Arabic (with or without case endings; the texts are unvocalized). It is the fundamental problem of this book. Arabs simply do not speak to each other in the language used in this book. For example, a husband says to his wife, in order to get her to serve coffee at a dinner party: hal satuqaddimīn lanā qahwa am shay? (As mentioned, the texts are unvocalized, but this is the vocalization implied by the vocabularies.) Would an Arab man really speak in such elevated form to his wife: Would he also say sawf lā akūn ma^{Ca}k?

This leads to a larger question: Do Arabs, even of different dialectal backgrounds, really use this kind of Arabic when speaking to each other? As discussed above, Middle Arabic falls somewhere between Classical and colloquial, there is no uniformity to it. Speakers use a certain amount of morphological and lexical regionalisms when speaking it. Some of these colloquial forms may be fairly widespread, others may be more local, but Middle (or Modern Standard) Arabic does not consist simply of CA minus the case endings.

If a student works diligently through the exercises in this book, he will be able to say in MSA: "He said to his wife angrily: 'Every time I go to the barber, I wait nearly an hour.' His wife said smiling: 'Why don't you go to another barber?'" But is such knowledge really useful to a student? Would it not be better for the student to study a straightforward colloquial instead? Or, even more simply, should a student learn to say hunā for "here" instead of hinā or hōn?

In his article "Myths about Arabic,"² Charles Ferguson discussed the view, common among educated Arabs, that in a relatively short time the diglossia existing in the Arab world will disappear. Instead, one language will be used throughout the Arab world for both speaking and writing. This new language will be not an existing colloquial but instead a "streamlined" Classical, lacking some of its subtleties. Ferguson's point is that even well-educated Arabs believe that this new situation will develop in a relatively short time. One cannot help but conclude that the work under review is a reflection of that view--the belief or hope that MSA will one day be the normal language of daily communication. In my view, this is simply not going to happen, at least in the foreseeable future. Diglossia has existed in Arabic for over a thousand years. However, it was not much of a

problem in the past, because few people were literate, and few people were exposed to many dialects. Diglossia has become a problem in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries because of the various economic and social emphases placed on literacy. In my view, the situation of diglossia is going to continue for a long time. As long as colloquials are learned as first languages, the dichotomy will exist.

A second purpose of this book is for "reinforcement" in learning MSA (which is to say, CA). Many students find that an oral component makes learning the language easier. For this purpose, the book is well suited. There is much more connected narrative than usually encountered in elementary books. There are also proverbs, maxims, and even some Koranic snippets. In future editions, I would prefer to see some discussion about the background of some of the expressions. The book is designed to be used with a teacher, but even so it would be helpful for the student to have, for example, an explanation of the difference between the "Small Feast" and the "Big Feast."

The basic dialogues are short, perhaps too short. The "Additional" texts and scenes are much longer; some of the latter are rather interesting, and could help sustain a student's interest.

To sum up: I think that this book can serve two useful purposes. It can help students to develop an "ear" for MSA. My experience has been that students do not actually hear enough MSA. And it can be useful for oral reinforcement when learning MSA or CA. I think that it is less successful in its goal of teaching MSA as a "standard medium of communication," because I do not believe that MSA is a "standard medium of communication." I think it is more profitable for teachers of Arabic to recognize that diglossia exists and to cope with it. In practice, it may mean teaching two separate languages, with all the pain that requires. This is not the place to further discuss the issue. However, it is an issue that every institution teaching Arabic must consciously face, since more and more students are interested in using Arabic in the modern-day world.

Von Grunebaum Center for
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Notes

1. Werner Diem, Hochsprache und Dialekt im Arabischen: Untersuchungen zur heutigen Arabischen Zweisprachigkeit (Wiesbaden, 1974).

2. Charles A. Ferguson, "Myths about Arabic" On Language and Languages (Georgetown), 12 (1959), 75-82, reprinted in Joshua Fishman, ed., Readings in the Sociology of Language (The Hague, 1968), pp. 375-381.

Edward G. Browne, The Press and Poetry of Modern Persia. Los Angeles: Kalimat Press, 1983; reprint of 1914 edition. Pp. 357. \$35.00.

E. G. Browne's The Press and Poetry of Modern Persia has been reprinted at a time when a comparison between contemporary Iranian journalism and periodic literature published during the 1906-1911 upheavals in Iran is unavoidable. In Amin Banani's three-page preface (xli-xliii), which is the only thing that distinguishes this reprint from the original, the comparison is explicit: "The vigor and variety of that nascent press (i.e., the press described by Browne), with its remarkable promise of rapid political maturity, stands in ironic contrast to the monotonous rhetoric and mindless cant of the mass media in Iran today." Topical though such a comparison may be, it ought to be tempered with a few observations. First, not all the journals cataloged by Browne originated during that early twentieth-century period of promise. Jām-i Jamshīd (item 119), for example, was first published in Bombay in 1846. The comparison must be qualified further by noting that, during the first months of the present Iranian revolution, old, revived, and new journals of every political stripe appeared in large numbers. The two dozen or so titles that were censored under provisions of the Islamic Republic's Press Law of August 1979 are a telling tip of the iceberg.

Banani also mentions that The Press and Poetry has reappeared when Orientalism, of which Browne was a gifted practitioner, suffers from a "certain malodor." Browne was charged with partisan scholarship in a Persian journal some twenty-four years ago. In an article called "Edward Browne's Political Goal in Iran," Ibrāhīm Ṣafā'ī wrote "None of the late professor's works are free from the stain of ulterior motive."² Where Ṣafā'ī found bias, Banani has found Browne's "Byronic nature," which compelled him to "champion the cause of the Persian Constitutional Revolution." On the other side of the coin, Browne has been chided for his Persophilic enthusiasms. Firuz Kazemzadeh believes that in his writings on Baha'ism, Browne's "personal involvement with Persia clouded his vision."³ In Press and Poetry Browne in fact does make the kind of generalization that is more at home over cocktails at embassy gatherings than in a work of unbiased scholarship: "Curiously enough it was the Ottoman Turks, a people far less original and talented than either the Persians or the Arabs, who, as far as the Near East is

concerned, introduced the hitherto unknown ideas of 'The Fatherland'" (xxxvi). But, pace Safā'ī, this is the only sentence among the many thousands in Press and Poetry which smells of Orientalism.

The work itself has endured the test of these and other revisionist times and is still cited as an important source of information on late Qajar Iran.⁴ In addition to being as complete a guide to the contemporary Persian, internal and expatriate press as was possible at the time, Press and Poetry is also a kind of literary biography, a latter-day tazkirah. It contains short notices and poetic specimens of many important revolutionary period poets. The goal of the second half of Press and Poetry was to dispel European stereotypes about Iranian literary decadence. Browne's translations of the colloquialisms in the ephemeral poetry of the time are uniformly accurate and, occasionally, ingenious in their capacity to convey poetic sense while maintaining rhyme and rhythm. One example is the strophe:

hafdah u hazhdah u nūzdah u bīst
ay khudā kasī fikr-i mā nīst

which literally means "seventeen and eighteen and nineteen and twenty/ O God, no one gives us a thought at all." Browne (p. 177) has it:

One seven, one eight, one nine, two naught
No one of us taketh heed or thought!

The parentage of Press and Poetry is interesting. It is the offspring of H. L. Rabino's Šurat-i Jarāyid-i Iran (Rasht, 1911) and Mīrzā Muḥammad ^{CA}lī Khān Tarbiyat's Varaqī az Daftar-i Tārīkh-i Maṭbū'āt-i Irānī va Fārsī. Browne translated these two works and annotated them with information derived from specimens of Persian periodicals which were found in the British Museum or which were given to him by Rabino or which were already in his possession. The best review of the resulting catalog is the four-volume work by Muḥammad Šadr Hāshimī Tārīkh-i Jarāyid va Majallāt-i Iran (Isfahan: Šadr Hāshimī, 1327-1332/1948-1953). Šadr Hāshimī kept the works of Tarbiyat and Browne close by and made ample use of both when he was writing his exhaustive survey. In many cases, Press and Poetry was the sole source of information about entries in Tārīkh-i Jarāyid (e.g., "Ḥaqīqat" Browne p. 78; Šadr Hāshimī 2:225). But apart from the hundreds of articles and books that have profited from Browne's efforts, the best testament to the accuracy and durability of Press and Poetry is the fact that Šadr Hāshimī, luxuriating in a wealth of source material unavailable to Browne, found only two instances where Browne erred (Tārīkh-i Jarāyid 2:52 and 3:93).

Press and Poetry concludes with a valuable "Chronology of the Persian Revolution" (310-336), which brings his

earlier work The Persian Revolution of 1905-1909 (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1910)⁵ to the end of 1911. What Browne says at the end of the chronology perhaps still applies: "however dark the horizon and ominous the outlook, Persia . . . still remains an independent and undivided country."

University of Chicago Library

Paul Sprachman

Notes

1. See Ittīlaḥ Cat no. 15934 (21 Aug. 1979).
2. Ārmāghān 9:2 (urdībihisht, 1339/1960), 60.
3. "The Muslim Clergy and the Peacock Throne," a review of Hamid Algar's Religion and State in Iran, 1785-1906 in World Order (Summer, 1971), p. 49.
4. Recently in Maṅṣūr Rawshanak's article on the role of women in the Constitutional Revolution in Nīmah-³i Dīgar (Nimeye-digar) 1:1 (Spring, 1984), 30.
5. Also the subject of a 1966 reprint edition by Frank Cass & Co.

Georgetown University Library. George C. McGhee Library.
A Catalogue of Books on Asia Minor and the Turkish Ottoman Empire. Edited by Joseph E. Jeffs, with an introduction by Heath W. Lowry. Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University Library, 1984. Pp. ix, 117; ill. \$9.95 (paper).

In 1951, George C. McGhee went to Turkey to assume his duties as American ambassador to that republic. To familiarize himself with his new post, Ambassador McGhee began to assemble a personal library on the land and peoples of ancient and modern Anatolia. The resulting collection of over 1,450 items now resides in its own special room at Georgetown University's Intercultural Center and is described in a handsomely printed catalogue edited by Joseph E. Jeffs.

Ambassador McGhee's library includes a smattering of works on Islam and the Turkic peoples in general, but as already noted its main focus is on Anatolia. There are a fair number of books on this region's pre-Ottoman civilizations and antiquities, with the Ottoman Empire and modern Turkey receiving the greatest attention. Indeed, within the realm of Ottoman and Turkish studies, as Heath Lowry observes in the catalogue's introduction, "[f]ew important titles in French, German or English published in the past four centuries are missing from the McGhee Collection."

This means that the collection includes a number of very rare works, such as Chalkokondylēs's L'Histoire de la decadence de la 1'Empire grec, et l'establissement de celui des Turcs (1612). Especially noteworthy is the selection of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century European publications, both popular and scholarly, on Turkey and the Turks. The works of some Turkish historians and literary authors appear in translation, but the collection includes only a few books in Turkish and only scattered issues of a few periodicals.

The catalogue describing this collection is divided into three parts. Part one is an author catalogue and gives a full bibliographical description of each work in the collection. Part two is a title index, but omits those items entered under title in the author catalogue. Part three indexes the McGhee Library by Library of Congress subject headings and also includes added entries for coauthors, editors, and the like. In general the catalogue is well done; and users should have little difficulty locating works by author, title, or subject. There are two main entries for Rumi in the author catalogue (one under Celaleddin, the other under Jalāl al-Dīn). The 1854 edition of Creasy's History of the Ottoman Turks is listed under Creasy (with the article omitted from the title), but the 1961 Khayats reprint of this work is entered only under title and is misfiled at that (it comes between the heading for Philip Hitti and the title entry for Hittite Art & the Antiquities of Anatolia). Fortunately, such errors are not typical of the catalogue.

In sum, George McGee has assembled an impressive collection of books on Anatolia and the Turks, and he and Georgetown University have done the academic community a distinct service by making these books available as a unit. The McGhee Library, in turn, is well described by the catalogue under review here. Scholars will find the book useful in several ways. It will naturally aid in locating a number of rare books. Within limits, it can serve as a bibliography for all periods of Anatolia's history. The catalogue's use of Library of Congress subject headings should also help direct users to the resources of their own academic libraries. Finally, those interested in nineteenth- and early twentieth-century publications on Turkey will be especially interested in this very welcome addition to the bibliographical literature on that country.

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James Maccaferri

Hanifi, M. Jamil. Annotated Bibliography of Afghanistan. 4th ed., rev. New Haven: Human Relations Area File Press, 1982. Pp. 545. \$45.00.

This book is the latest revision of Donald N. Wilber's Annotated Bibliography of Afghanistan (3d ed. New Haven: HRAF Press, 1968), brought up to date through 1981. Hanifi has retained the general subject divisions of the previous editions, modifying some subdivisions, but has somewhat changed the style of bibliographic citation used, without detriment to the reader. As before, materials in Western European and Slavic languages as well as in Dari and Pushtu are listed. An index of authors and titles cited is included.

This revised edition contains 3,500 entries, more than twice as many as in the third edition, a fact that emphasizes the growth of Western interest in Afghanistan during the last fifteen years. Nearly three-quarters of the work is devoted to the social sciences: geography, history, social development, political and economic structures; the humanities and arts make a token appearance at the end. This is hardly surprising to anyone who has kept abreast of the radical changes in modern social studies during the past two decades, and the research emphasis on quantifiable data and fieldwork. This imbalance is also notable in Keith McLachlan and William Whittaker's A Bibliography of Afghanistan (Cambridge: Middle East & North African Studies Press, 1983) where, despite a slight reordering of subject classifications, the humanities shrink to occupy a mere 70 pages out of more than 600.

Hanifi has largely retained Wilber's short introductions and annotations, and has added only annotations for those new materials which he examined personally. The annotations, both old and new, are short (often only one or two sentences) and descriptive, but rarely critical. Hanifi appears to have continued the use of Wilber's somewhat idiosyncratic transliteration.

Although McLachlan and Whittaker's bibliography excludes Slavic and Middle Eastern language materials, includes items only through 1979, and contains no annotations, it nevertheless is an important complement to Hanifi. It lists more than twice as many citations (albeit covering some scientific subjects excluded by Hanifi) and is somewhat easier to use as the subjects have been divided into more defined categories. It is highly recommended that the two works be used together, as one bibliography.

Hussain, Asaf. Islamic Movements in Egypt, Pakistan and Iran. London: Mansell; New York: distributed in the United States and Canada by H. W. Wilson, c1983. Pp. 168. \$27.00.

The revival of militant Islam in the 1970s has witnessed an outpouring of publications documenting its development and attempting to explain the phenomenon. This bibliography covers publications on the Islamic movements in Egypt, Pakistan, and Iran. Hussain has selected the movements in these countries because of their renown and impact across national borders (p. xiii). It is a selective bibliography, intended to lead the reader to sources that provide a "sound insight into these Islamic movements (p. xiii)."

The criteria for selection are that the work should add to the general knowledge of the Islamic movement, illuminate an issue or problem of the movement, and interpret the movement in an Islamic, Marxist or some other methodological basis (p. xiii). Most of the citations about the movement are written by academics and specialists in the field. Included are English translations of tracts written by the leaders of the movements such as Hassan al-Banna and Sayyid Qutb in Egypt, Mawlana Abdul A'la Mawdudi in Pakistan, and Ayatollah Ruhallah Khomeini and Ali Shariati in Iran.

The bibliography is divided into three parts with a separate historical introduction to the movement for each country: the Ikhwan and other recent Islamic groups in Egypt, the Jamaat-i-Islami in Pakistan, and the Islamic revolution in Iran. The citations are numbered in sequence and arranged alphabetically by author. Citations without an author are entered under the heading "Anonymous." An author index is included. There are 438 books and articles cited (Egypt 108, Pakistan 97, Iran 231), most published within the last decade and all in the English language. The annotations are evaluative and vary in length from a few lines to an entire page.

The citations are accurate and complete with few idiosyncrasies (item 247 cited as the New York Review in the New York Review of Books). Several citations are improperly entered: item 107 is entered under the translator and annotator instead of the author; items 364-369, speeches and messages of Khomeini, are entered under the Ministry of Islamic Guidance. There are no author references to these items in the index. Unpublished theses and dissertations are included as well as papers read at conferences which also may be unpublished (the citations, for example 152, 161, 196, and 241, are not clear on this point) and therefore are not easily accessible.

These are minor shortcomings for a book of this size. Researchers seeking background material and students interested in reading wisely about the movements will find this concise volume indispensable.

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MEETINGS

On the green hillside of the University of Durham campus overlooking the magnificent medieval structure of Durham Castle is St. Aidan's College where the conference on the Arab Middle East in British Librarianship took place in September of this year.

Papers were delivered in this meeting on topics ranging from the very specific ("Management of Orientalist Collections: Durham Policy and Practice and the Arab Middle East" by Lesley Forbes, Durham) to the more general ("Coverage and Distribution of Modern Arabic Materials in British Libraries. A Quantitative Approach and Analysis" by Paul Auchterlonie, Exeter).

Papers covered both academic and nonacademic information resources. The commercial sector was represented by Ernest Noble, Information Consultant, The Middle East Association, London, who read a paper entitled "Commercial Information Services on the Arab Middle East, with Particular Reference to the Work of the Middle East Association."

The bibliographical section was represented by Geoffrey Roper, editor of Index Islamicus, University Library, Cambridge. Jill Butterworth, Assistant Librarian, University Library, Cambridge, spoke on cataloging of Arabic materials.

One of the main concerns that dominated the conference and most of the papers was the lack of funding for universities and academic institutions. This is due to the budget cuts implemented by the present government.

The tone of the discussions about the present situation of Middle East collections in British Libraries was rather pessimistic. This lack of funding is to blame for the slower development of computer utilization in library services compared to the United States.

However, I find that we share many of the same concerns and problems with regard to the acquisition and cataloging of materials from the Arab countries.

It was recommended at the conference that arrangements be made for a similar international conference in another country in the near future.

I would like to express my thanks to the University of Chicago for making it possible for me to attend this conference.

University of
Chicago Library

Basima Qattan Bezirgan

The Archives and Libraries Committee of the African Studies Association held several sessions during the African Studies Association Meeting in Los Angeles the last weekend of October 1984. The Cataloging Subcommittee in its meeting covered two main issues: how to protest their lack of representation on a key ALA committee on cataloging; and to report on LC's reaction to a proposal for increased language codes to cover African languages. The idea of a union list of African language materials was discussed but an alternative suggestion was proposed to promote software to allow searching by language. The Committee's business meeting included the endorsement of a human rights bibliography, rejection of a group resolution against U.S. pullout from UNESCO in favor of individual letters, the hope for combined panels with MELA (New Orleans, 1985) concerning common library science issues, award for excellence in bibliography to Hans Zell's A New Reader's Guide to African Literature (New York, 1983). Cooperative Africana Microfilm Project (CAMP) met independently to discuss its objectives including a National Endowment for the Humanities grant proposal to film African archives.

NEWS OF MEMBERS

Princeton University Press has published a work of ERIC ORMSBY, former president of MELA, entitled Theodicy in Islamic Thought: The Dispute over al-Ghazali's "Best of All Possible Worlds" (1984). MICHAEL ALBIN is the author of "The Library of Congress Overseas Offices & Other Developing Areas," in The Infrastructure of an Information Society, edited by B. El-Hadidy and E. E. Horne (New York, N.Y.: Elsevier Science Publishers, 1984), pp. 481-486. The Hoover Institution has issued a guide prepared by ED JAJKO, Hoover's Middle East curator, which describes the collection's resources in the Mideast Field. Copies of this new guide can be obtained by writing Ed Jajko, Middle East Curator, Hoover Institution, Stanford, CA 94305. MARTHA DUKAS has produced for the Arabic Hour, a Boston TV program, a 20-minute videotape on discovering the Arab world in your public library. The program has been aired in Boston and through syndication in San Francisco and other communities. FAWZI KHOURY traveled during August-September to Egypt and Sudan on a library acquisitions and development trip for the University of Washington Library. BASIMA BAZIRGAN and MARTHA DUKAS attended the Durham, England conference on library services and bibliography in the Arab world which was held during September, 1984.

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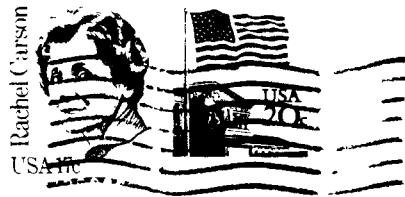
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