On Seeing the Forest

Tremors come upon the normal bibliophile among us when stopping to view a book collection one intuits to be worthy and full of congenial themes, whether in MESA's Combined Book Exhibit or in the storehouses tended by friendly curators for study or dealers for trade. Tremors, those intimations of yet greater activity—the counting of strengths and balance of goods—signal the rise of bibliophilism among the normal, or—bibliomania, sometimes kleptic, careening through the social body.

As an environmental system a Middle East collection and its readers need mutual benefit. To universalize, at least to the shores of primeval North America, the library research environment for Middle East studies deserves regular examination and improvement. This November members of MELA begin joint efforts to examine and improve what has been growing well, in the last decade especially. We have different skills among the librarians and different species among the collections. What factors promote the library research environment and promote civilization as well? Practical operations and problem areas come in for comparative study. By such conference librarians approach better perspectives.
Annual Meeting. Our Third Annual Meeting will take place in two sessions on 6 & 7 November 1974 in conjunction with the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Middle East Studies Association of North America. The first session will consist of a day-long program at Harvard University in Cambridge, which is a short subway or bus ride from downtown Boston. Information about transportation to Harvard will be sent to all who pre-register. At the Faculty Club luncheon, MELA Members and others who participate in the first session will be guests of the Harvard Center for Middle Eastern Studies. The second session, which will be held at the site of the MESA Meeting in the Hotel Statler-Hilton in Boston, will consist of a planning session for the Workshop on Cooperation scheduled for May 1975 and a business meeting. The agenda for the latter includes the election of a new President and Vice President and discussion of MELA's case before the I. R. S. as well as possible changes in the Bylaws. A schedule of the program is printed on the last page of this issue. Information about the MESA program is available from:
Ms. Barbro Ek, Coordinator
Local Committee for MESA Convention, 1974
1737 Cambridge Street
Cambridge, MA 02138 USA
617-495-4078; -495-4051 (tel.)

Executive Board. The Officers have not met this year but have been in frequent contact by mail and telephone. They have been concerned with two major issues during 1974 and plan to meet just before the Third Annual Meeting to discuss the agenda and other matters.

TAX STATUS: In order to maintain a bank account for holding dues and subscription receipts it was necessary to register the Association with the Internal Revenue Service. In behalf of the Members, the Secretary-Treasurer filed an application for tax-exempt status as an educational organization on 8 February 1974. Supporting documents included the Bylaws, copies of MELA Notes, and an account of our past and projected activities. In spite of subsequent correspondence, the Boston area office determined that MELA was essentially a professional association and, as such, should be registered as a non-exempt business league, but offered MELA the chance to appeal this determination at both the regional and national levels. After consultation, the Executive Board agreed to appeal first at the regional level, and requested that the case be referred to the Detroit area office so that the President could represent MELA in person. This request was granted and in August the President met with an I. R. S. representative who further outlined the barriers to tax-exempt status for MELA. After this meeting, the case was forwarded on 1 September 1974 to the national office for a final ruling. Eighty pages of supporting evidence compiled by the President accompanied this final appeal.

GRANT: In April 1974, the Joint Committee on the Near and Middle East of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council approved a grant of $16,000 to enable MELA to conduct a week-long Workshop on Cooperation among Middle East Libraries at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in May of 1975. The President accepted this award in behalf of MELA and has made preliminary plans for the workshop. Libraries in the United States and abroad with major Middle Eastern collections have been invited to send representatives.
Nominating Committee. A new President and Vice President will be elected at the Business Meeting in November. Both incumbents are eligible to run again. The Executive Board, which constitutes the Nominating Committee, has proposed the following slate:

for President: John Elfts (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor)
Michael Albin (University of Texas at Austin)

for Vice President: Richard Cooper (University of California at Berkeley)
Jalal Zuwiyya (State University of New York at Binghamton)

Program Committee. The 1974 Program Committee consists of Margaret Anderson (University of Toronto), Bruce Craig (University of Chicago), and Frank Unlandherrm (Columbia University) and is chaired by the Vice President. His report follows on page 8.

Publications Committee. The 1974 Publications Committee roster includes the Executive Board members together with Aida Abboud, Karolyn Zierold and Jalal Zuwiyya. The Editor who serves as Chairman, reports a lull in activity between the Questionnaire Year (1973) and the Workshop Year (1975). Committee members are requested to be ready to help edit the tapes and manuscripts of the November and May sessions, and thereby continue on the 1975 Committee list. The form of the workshop publications has not yet been determined.

Membership. Many new members have joined MELA during the last six months. There are now 36 Professional and 61 Associate Members, representing 63 institutions in 10 countries. Non-member subscriptions to MELA Notes total 17. The roster of Members on 30 September 1974 is printed below. Please advise the Secretary-Treasurer of errors or changes. A few Members have not paid their dues (US $4) for 1974 and are urged to do so without further delay. (Please note: The Editor is attempting to make address forms more concise, but without ambiguity, in order to speed mail deliveries on large campuses. MELA Notes will come to home addresses where provided to the Secretary, but they are not listed here.)

PROFESSIONAL:
Albin, Michael W. Academic Center, Rm. 29, Univ. of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX. 78712. Tel. 512-471-4675.
Ali, Muzaffar. Islamic Studies Library, McGill University, P. O. B. 6070, Montreal, 101, Quebec, Canada.
Behn, Wolfgang. Orient-Abt., Staatsbibliothek, 1 Berlin 30, Postfach 1407, Germany.
Cooper, Richard S. Collection Development Office, General Library, Univ. of Cal.--Berkeley, Berkeley, CA. 94720. Tel. 415-642-0956.
Zierold, Karolyn P. University of Utah Library, Salt Lake City, UT. 84112. Tel. 801-581-7265.

ASSOCIATE:
Amer, Rosalie C. Cosumnes River College Library, 8401 Center Parkway, Sacramento, CA. 95823. Tel. 916-421-1000.
Anderson, Margaret. Faculty of Library Science, University of Toronto, 1100 St. George St., Toronto 181, Ontario, Canada. Tel. 416-928-7095.
Arnett, Mary H. F. University of Pittsburgh Library, Oakland St., Pittsburgh, PA. 15260. Tel. 412-624-423.
Assaf, Nancy C. American University of Beirut Library, P. O. B. 236, Beirut, Lebanon.
Bardakjian, Kevork P. Harvard College Library, Cambridge, MA. 02138. Tel. 617-495-2437.
Bickett, Brenda. 536 S. Forest - No. 19K, Ann Arbor, MI. 48104.
Bikhazi, Helen. American University of Beirut Library, Beirut, Lebanon.
Copeland, Nora S. American University of Beirut Library, Beirut, Lebanon.
Copeland, Robert M. American University of Beirut Library, Beirut, Lebanon.
Davis, Martin. University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, VA. 22901. Tel. 703-924-3108.
Day, Mark T. Indiana University Library, Bloomington, IN. 47401. Tel. 812-337-6921.
Deale, H. Vail. Beloit College Library, Beloit, WI. 53511.
Gallup, Dorothea M. Oberlin College Library, Oberlin, OH. 44074. Tel. 216-772-1221 ext. 7317.
Gallup, Sandra L. Brown University Library, Box A, Providence, RI. 02912. Tel. 401-865-2315.
Gozzi, Marie A. Martha Washington Branch, Fairfax Co. Public Library, 6611 Fort Hunt Rd., Alexandria, VA. 22307. Tel. 703-768-6700.
Granoff, Hollis Barbara. 510 Ellsworth Ave, New Haven, CT. 06511.
Harvey, John F. Hofstra University Library, Hempstead, NY. 11550. Tel. 516-560-0500.
Heineck, Janet P. 1152 Baldwin St., Ann Arbor, MI. 48104. Tel. 313-663-4923.
Hettger, Joel A. Navy Department Library, Building 220, Room 220, Washington, DC. 20374.
Higel, Sandra T. U.S.A.F. Base Library F14684, Box 84 - Postal Station A, Goose Bay, Labrador, Canada. (Mailing Address: 95th Strategic Wing SAC, APO New York, 0977)
Hillman, Michael C. Dept. of Oriental & African Languages & Literatures, University of Texas at Austin, 2601 University Ave., Austin, TX. 78712.
Humbaugh, Marcia L. Western Area Librarian, Department of Defense, Washington, DC. 20301. Tel. 202-692-5169.
James, John R. University of Massachusetts Library, Amherst, MA. 01002. Tel. 413-545-2708.
Karic, Seid. Indiana University Library, Bloomington, IN. 47401. Tel. 812-337-7511.

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Kilburn, Peter. American University of Beirut Library, Beirut, Lebanon.

Kinchlow, Patricia P. 1105 Griffin St., New Albany, IN. 47150.

Kingma, Catherina D. J. American University of Beirut Library, Beirut, Lebanon.

Krek, Miroslav. Brandeis University Library, Waltham, MA. 02154.

Tel. 617-627-2522.

McCombs, Dorothy. Carol Newman Library, Virginia Polytechnic Inst. & State University, Blacksburg, VA. 24060. Tel. 703-961-6170.

Mahmud, Khalil. Ibadan University Library, Ibadan, Nigeria.

Makar, Ragai N. Adelphi University Library, Garden City, NY. 11530.

Tel. 516-294-8700, ext. 7343.

Meghdessian, Ardag. American University of Beirut Library, Beirut, Lebanon.

Meghdessian, Samira. Beirut University College Library, P.O.B. 1080, Beirut, Lebanon.


Mitler, Louis. (116 E. Fairway Drive, Lexington, KY. 40502. Tel. 606-266-0313)


Pelletiere, Jean C. 3030 Smyth Road - No. 2h, Berkeley, CA. 94720. Tel. 415-884-9588.

Rosner, Heinz P. Fasanenstrasse 68f, 8025 Unterhaching/Munich, Germany.

Sharkas, Ahmad. 18 Amory Street, Cambridge, MA. 02139.

Shuman, Frank J. Assoc. for Asian Studies & Center for Japanese Studies, 108 Lane Hall, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI. 48104. Tel. 313-764-6307.

Soroushian-Kermani, David K. c/o Ashbery, 663 West St., No. H595, New York, NY. 10011. Tel. 212-989-5223.


Sulaiman, Mohammad H. P.O. Box 8258, Beirut, Lebanon.

Thomas, Ritchie. American University of Beirut Library, Beirut, Lebanon.

Tress, Wilbert D. 2824 N. St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD. 21218.

Wagner, Robert G. Skyline College Library, 3300 College Drive, San Bruno, CA. 94080. Tel. 415-355-7000.

Wallace, William M. University of Idaho Library, Moscow, ID. 83843.


Willard, Charles. Princeton Theological Seminary Library, 205 State Road, Princeton, NJ. 08540. Tel. 609-921-3900.


ASSOCIATE-INSTITUTIONS

American Library Association, Headquarters Library, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611. Tel. 312-922-6780.

College of Librarianship Wales, Llanbadarn Fawr, Aberystwyth SY23 3AS, Wales, U.K.

Institute for Palestine Studies Library, P.O.B. 7164, Beirut, Lebanon.


Perpustakaan - Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Peti Surat 112, Jalan Pantai Baru, Kuala Lumpur 22-12, Malaysia.

University of Illinois Library, Urbana, IL. 61801.

In July, MICHAEL W. ALBIN assumed the position of Head Librarian of the Middle East Collection at the University of Texas at Austin. Before moving to Texas he was Librarian for the Islamic-Middle Eastern Collection, a part of the Cleveland Public Library's White Collection of Orientalia, Folklore, and Chess.

VIRGINIA GIBBONS, formerly Technical Processing Specialist in the Library of the Hoover Institution at Stanford, has joined the staff of the Princeton University Library. Her "Bibliography of Middle Eastern Statistical Documents (1945)" was published in the May 31, 1974 issue of the Middle East Studies Association Bulletin.

Formerly on the staff of the Dropsie University Library, ABAZAR SEPEHRI has been appointed Near Eastern Bibliographer at the Princeton University Library. He assumed this new post in July.

MICHAEL HILLMANN has been named Assistant Professor of Persian at the University of Texas at Austin. He previously worked in the Middle East section of the University of Chicago's Regenstein Library.

DUNNING S. WILSON has been appointed Near East Bibliographer at the UCLA Research Library. He succeeds Miriam Lichtheim who is retiring after 18 years of service as Near East Bibliographer and Professor of Egyptology.

REPORT TO THE MEMBERSHIP By John Eilts and Richard Cooper

President's Message. Moving into our third year the Middle East Librarians Association has begun to be noticed. Some of this notoriety has resulted in beneficial projects. Some of the notoriety we could have done without.

On the positive side we came to the attention of the Joint Committee on the Near and Middle East of the AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES and the SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL. This committee has agreed to finance a workshop on library cooperation. Our Secretary-Treasurer has reported on this in the Chronicle.

On the negative side we were noticed by the Internal Revenue Service. Our Secretary-Treasurer also reports this saga to you in the Chronicle. Attempting to reap benefit out of adversity, the one positive value of our encounter with the I. R. S. was to know the view of an outsider of our purposes and aims as defined in our various documents. Our Bylaws are somewhat misleading and we need to review them with our outward image in mind. The Executive Board had to struggle with this interpretation by the I. R. S. in our decision to appeal. We should now begin to consider our organization and its structure in relation to our goals. If our structure does not lead to the accomplishment of our goals, then we need to make some changes.

John Eilts
Workshop: Options in Cooperative Middle East Librarianship.

Wednesday, 6 November 1974, at the Faculty Club, Harvard University

Morning: Panel on Cooperative Acquisitions and Collection Development.

Richard S. Cooper, Berkeley, Chair.
Leonard Binder, Chicago
Bruce Craig, Chicago (tentative)
John Eilts, Michigan
David Partington, Harvard
James W. Pollock, Indiana
Frank M. McGowan, Library of Congress

The morning panel is loosely structured with the intention of initiating a dialogue to be continued at the workshop in Ann Arbor next May. Since our purpose is to discover and formulate specific issues, the chair will attempt to limit discussion once issues have been adequately identified. Our discussions will be centered around the following components:

1. Professor Leonard Binder, President of MESA, will be on hand as a resource person, to answer (and ask) questions about the present state of Middle East studies, in terms of programs and present levels of support. We have invited Professor Binder in order to keep alive the faculty-library specialist dialogue initiated in last year's program.

2. Frank M. McGowan, Chief of the Overseas Division of the Library of Congress, will discuss the Cairo PL-U80 Program. He will be joined by Dr. David Partington, Middle East Librarian at Harvard, who has completed a study on academic use of PL-U80 Arabic library resources for the Association of Research Libraries.

3. John Eilts will report on the activities of other area specialist librarians' associations.

4. James Pollock will discuss his survey of Middle East Library Resources which recently appeared in the MESA Bulletin, and specifically report on institutional strengths as the basis for an assessment of the regional pattern of Middle Eastern library holdings in North America. Such an assessment would be the basis of any formalized cooperative undertakings.

5. Richard Cooper will outline the case for and against a consortium, and the types of activity a consortium might undertake.

6. Bruce Craig (tentatively) will discuss the anticipated output and cost factors of Middle East publishing, factors which will affect the costs of operating blanket order arrangements, budgetary planning, etc.

As this is a workshop, the purpose of the "panel" is merely to spark discussion among all who attend. The following topics are proposed for discussion, and other suggestions will be welcomed:

1. Does the PL-U80 Arabic selection meet our needs? What changes are recommended? Is present allocation and utilization of PL-U80 Arabic material optimal?

2. What are other area specialists doing or not doing that we should be doing?

3. Communication problems: a) with faculty: how best do we effectively cement faculty-library specialist relationships so that both are involved in academic planning?

          b) with library administrators: the experience of the library specialist is that it is difficult to win support for his programs. The most important service MELA will perhaps be able to provide
Middle East Studies is in assisting library specialists in "selling" their programs to library administrators. This will be especially true if we develop cooperative ventures, since the library specialist is not the one who generally sets library policy.

What is the level of library support we will have to anticipate in the next 10 years? Meaningful planning will necessitate closer liaison with academic planning circles, interested government agencies, learned societies, research centers and philanthropic organizations. Close tabs on the book trade is essential in costing out our programs.

If shared acquisitions through a consortium or other cooperative scheme is the most effective way of using our resources, who should collect what, and how should library materials be allocated on a regional basis?

Afternoon: Panel on Cooperative Bibliographic Control.
Margaret Anderson, Toronto, Chair.
Eleazer Birnbaum, Toronto
Martha Dukas, Harvard
J. D. Pearson, London

Professor Pearson will discuss universal bibliographic control for Islamic materials. As our British colleagues have had considerable experience and success in cooperative ventures, we hope time will allow some discussion of MELCOM and BRTSMES activities. Professors Anderson and Birnbaum will discuss the bibliographic problems caused by the lack of training or knowledge among the book dealers we utilize. Martha Dukas will report on the Harvard Serials Project.

Participants are invited to suggest other topics. Enquiries in advance of the meeting may be addressed to the undersigned, Collection Development Office, The General Library, University of California, Berkeley, CA. 94720.

Richard S. Cooper

ADDRESSES, ESSAYS, LECTURES

Bibliography for Students of Arabic, by Richard S. Cooper

In 1972, the Department of Near Eastern Studies at the University of California, Berkeley, initiated a new one-year course called "Primary Sources in Arabic Studies," intended for advanced undergraduate and graduate students, and designed to introduce students of Arabic to the major sources in the areas of language, literature, religion, philosophy, the sciences, history and institutions. The course was comprised of segments of varying length, taught by several members of the staff, with each instructor free to develop the curriculum for his segment. The idea behind the course was that each instructor, in addition to introducing students to the sources, would demonstrate the methodology by which he utilized them. The author has contributed the segment on bibliography.

The syllabus here presented gives a bare-bones outline of the topics covered, and is designed to be presented in 8 one-hour lectures. The viewpoint is that of the student and researcher, and every effort is made to spare the student details which are only of interest to the librarian. When the student completes the course, he will have acquired a certain kind of power, bibliographic power: not just the knowledge of what is available
in his field, i.e., the sources and what has been written about them, but the ability to discover on his own the existence of these materials and locate them quickly. Bibliographic power is the key to successful research.

As is apparent in the Syllabus, the bulk of the lectures fall into three closely related areas: the use of the library as a research tool, search strategy, and the "art" of bibliography. Under the first category, the use of the library, we cover such topics as the organization of collections in major research libraries throughout the world and the means of recording and describing their holdings, the organization of collections here at the University of California, how to decode a catalog card, and the use of such bibliographic tools as the NUC and the published catalogs of other institutions.

The term search strategy is applied to the procedures used to locate a printed book, manuscript, or papyrus, wherever the desired item is located. We discuss, sometimes in great depth, the items listed in the Selected Bibliography, and explain how to use some of the more recondite ones. Our discussion of the GAL is so much in demand that we have prepared written instructions for the use of the GAL, printed here as an appendix. The bibliography given with this Syllabus is not intended to be complete, nor is it an endorsement of any of the items listed. In some cases material is included for mere illustrative purposes, or to warn students about some items which promise more than they deliver.

By the "art" of bibliography we mean the kind of skill which comes from having a good search strategy coupled with intuition and ingenuity. It is the skill required to track down, in the bibliographic tools, a citation which is imperfect, incorrect, or incomplete. More than this it is the discovery process, the ways and means of ferreting out all the relevant citations one needs to thoroughly research any topic. We conclude this portion of the course by summarizing some published remarks of George Sarton nearly a quarter of a century ago, stressing the desirability of scholarly bibliographies which are selective and annotated.

In the second portion of the course, we turn to analytical or historical bibliography, descriptive bibliography and textual criticism or analysis. In three lectures we can only describe in a very cursory manner the scientific procedures in dealing with the physical evidence of manuscripts and books. Obviously, a whole course could be devoted to training students in the techniques of editing texts, and we must content ourselves with calling their attention to matters they must one day consider in greater depth.

Syllabus: Bibliography for Students of Arabic

I. Introductory remarks - "Bibliographic power."

II. Bibliography.
A. Types of bibliography and their scholarly applications: enumerative, descriptive, historical, textual.
B. Enumerative bibliographies: national, trade, subject, bibliographies of bibliographies.
C. Other bibliographic tools: catalogs of libraries and private collections, union catalogs, bio-bibliographies, guides to bibliographies and reference works, handbooks, periodical indices and guides, abstract journals, review journals, reference works.
III. Using the library as a research tool, or "All you ever wanted to know about libraries, catalogs and classification, but were afraid to ask."

A. Types of publication - some basic distinctions.
B. Organization of collections, classified and otherwise.
C. Recording and describing library holdings:
   1. Types of catalogs.
   2. Access points to the collection.
D. How to decipher a catalog card.
E. How is it entered in the catalog?
   2. The Anglo-American Code: main and added entries; single, unknown and shared authorship; works produced under editorial direction; collections under title; serials issued by a corporate body; change of serial titles; adaptations, commentaries and revisions; corporate authorship; Koran; conferences and congresses; exceptions for entry under place; order of entry for Arabic names (with a comparison of practice at the British Museum).
   3. Arabic romanization.
   4. Filing rules - the Library of Congress (LC) and others.
F. Collections at the University of California, Berkeley.
   1. The organization of the collection and catalogs.
   2. Problems for the user: changing practice; unanalyzed sets; monographic series; PL-480.
   3. Help is at hand: the LC-NUC complex, PL-480 Accession Lists, Catalog Information Desk, Library orientation leaflets.

IV. Search strategy - locating printed books, manuscripts or papyri.
A. Locating printed books in the UCB Library:
   1. Getting the citation correctly;
   2. Predicting main entry;
   3. Various "handles" to try at the Author/Title catalog;
   4. No luck? Verify the entry in LC-NUC and try Inter-library loan;
   5. Still no luck? Where to look to verify a citation and what may have gone wrong.
B. Search strategy in other libraries - what to do before you go and when you get there.
C. Verification - when search strategy has failed:
   1. Catalogs of other collections.
   2. How to use Brockelmann and other bibliographic tools.

V. The "Art" of Bibliography.
A. Discovery - methods of tracking down the literature before, during and after search and verification.
B. The preparation of a scholarly bibliography.
   1. Analytic and synthetic bibliography.

VI. Analytical or historical bibliography and its two branches, descriptive bibliography and textual criticism.
A. The descent of manuscripts.
B. Textual criticism or analysis:
   1. Recensio and examinatio.
   2. Methods of analysis - Lachmann's genealogical method; Quentin; Gregg's calculus of variants; Dearing's rules of analysis.
C. Descriptive bibliography - early printed Arabic works share a number of difficulties with manuscripts - "there is no such thing as a duplicate."
1. The function of analytical bibliography.

D. How to decipher a catalog description of a manuscript or early printed book.
E. The external evidence for date and provenance:
   1. Paleographical evidence.
   2. Paper and bindings.

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Selected Bibliography

Handbooks and Guides:


Handbuch der Orientalistik. Leiden.

Erste Abteilung: Der Nahe und der Mittlere Osten, hrsg. von B. Spuler.
Band VI: Geschichte der Islamischen Länder.


Ergänzungsband II, Hrsg. von A. Grohmann.
2. Halbband: Arabic palaeography; a history of the origin and development of Arabic writing till the year 1000 A.H., by A. Grohmann; Numismatik. in prep.

Ergänzungsband VI.
5. Abschnitt: Islamische Philosophie. in prep.


Siebente Abteilung: Kunst und Archäologie.

Band IV: Der Hellenistische Orient, der Christliche Iranische und Islamische Kulturkreis. in prep.

- treats in summary fashion the literatures of 15 Asian cultures; very sketchy & uneven; of marginal utility.


Bibliographies of bibliographies:

Bibliographic index, a cumulative bibliography of bibliographies. 1937- , New York. - lists bibliographies which are part of other works, but lists too much.

National bibliographies:
- lists periodicals, books and documents received under the legal deposit law in the national library. Nos. 1- Oct. 1963-
al-Nashrah al-Misrîyâh lil-Mâtbû'ât. Cairo, 1955-


Subject bibliographies:
Deutsche Asien-Afrika-Bibliographie, in Mitteilungen des Instituts für Orientforschung. - confined to works published in Germany.

Ettinghausen, Richard. A selected and annotated bibliography of books and periodicals in western languages dealing with the Near and Middle East, with special emphasis on medieval and modern times. 1951. With supplement, 1953. Middle East Institute, Washington, 1954. - dated, but still valuable, with evaluative annotations.


Union Catalogs, in addition to the National Union Catalog:

University of California Union List of Serials. - see introduction to vol. 1 for holdings; coverages: as yet only partial, e.g., records only 70 per cent of paid subscriptions for Berkeley.
Bio-bibliography:


Sarkīs, Yusuf Ilyān. Mu‘jam al-matbu‘at al-‘Arabīyah wa-al-mu‘arrabah. Cairo, 1928-1930. 11 fasc. Reprinted Baghdad, 1968? - a dictionary encyclopaedia of Arabic bibliography, containing the names of all works printed in Arabic anywhere in the world from the beginning of printing to 1919; succinct biographies of most ancient and modern authors; sources for the biographical notes; title index at end.

Sezgin, Fuat. Geschichte des arabischen Schriftums. Leiden, 1967-


Band IV: Alchimie-Chemie, Botanik-Agrikultur bis ca. 430 H. 1971

Bibliographical Sources:


Ismail, paşa. ʾĪdāh al-maknūn. — see Kashf al-ṣūnūn zeyli under Katib Celebi below.


Guides to reference works:


al-Amīn, ‘Abd al-Karīm. Dalīl al-marājī‘ al-‘Arabīyah. Baghdad, 1970.- 401 annotated entries; 20 categories of reference works, such as bibliography, encyclopaedias, dictionaries, religion, Qur‘ān and taṣfīr, ḥadīth, other religions, philosophy, Islamic philosophy, etc.: an index of authors, translators, and editors; the compilers plan to issue subsequent volumes.


Reference works, encyclopaedias:

Encyclopaedia of Islam. 4 vols. 1908-1936. Suppl. 1938. — New ed. 1954- . -good idea to consult both English and French editions; entries under Arabic names, with cross references;
asterisk following name of author signing article indicates editor has revised text; brackets around authors' names indicates articles reprinted or revised from first ed.

-articles on Islam extracted from the Encyclopaedia of Islam.

Periodical indexes and guides:
al-Hadi, Mohammad Mohamed, Union list of Arabic serials in the United States; the Arabic serial holdings of 17 libraries. Urbana, Ill. 1965.
-excludes newspapers.
Landau, Jacob M. (Russian journals dealing with the Middle East) in Middle East Studies, vol. 7, no. 2, 1971.


Abstracting journals:
Abstracta Islamica. Published in Revue des études islamiques until vol. 19 (1965) after which published separately. -classified (plan given in "Table analytique"), and selective; all citations are signed; gives only a brief analysis, with comptes rendus for the most important works; principal abbreviations and transliteration system inside back cover; alphabetical index of authors.

Guides to libraries, catalogs and collections:
Catalogs of Arabic printed books:
(Vol. 3 is the index)
________. Supplements 1-2. 1901-26, 1927-57. -entry by first
element of name; title index; select subject index.
129 vols. -somewhat dated (1962)
dictionary catalog; analytics, including periodical articles.
Harvard University. Library. Catalog of Arabic, Persian and Ottoman
Turkish books. Cambridge, Mass., 1968. 5 vols. -vernacular catalog;
author-title and subject catalogs.
Library catalogue. 1963. 28 vols.
________. First supplement. 1968. 16 vols.
author, title, subject and manuscript volumes.
New York Public Library. Reference Dept. Catalog of the Oriental Collect-
tion. -dictionary catalog in 16 vols.; includes periodical articles.
Stanford University. Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace.
Catalog of the Arabic collection. 1969. -main emphasis on 19th-20th
century in political, economic and social affairs. - necessary to make
several searches: e.g., separate sections for Arabic cataloged materials,
Arabic miscellaneous uncataloged Egypt material, government documents
and society publications from Egypt, serials, and newspapers.
Utah. University. Middle East Library. Catalog series: vol. 1 and suppl.
vol. 1: Arabic collection. 1968, 1971. -organizes titles under 14
subjects; only a partial listing of Arabic materials. -4 more vols.
projected to include Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Hebrew.

Guides to Arabic manuscript collections:
Either one has a citation to a specific manuscript, or one is searching the
catalogs of manuscript collections. The major guides to catalogs are the
following:
Huisman, A. J. W. Les manuscrits arabes dans le monde; une bibliographie des
catalogues. Leiden, 1967. -revises and supercedes the following:
catalogs alphabetically by city; section B is a bibliography of bibliog-
graphic research and notices of uncataloged collections. -superceded
by Huisman.
(Bibliotheca Asiatica, 7) -especially pages 189-345.
The following contains useful information about the libraries of the Near East,
which should be consulted by anyone going there, but unfortunately it is very
dated:
Dāghir, Yusuf As‘ad. Répertoire des bibliothèques du proche et du moyen-
As manuscripts are continuously being edited and published, the following will assist in keeping abreast of current publication:

al-Mawrid. Quarterly. Iraq. Wizarat al-I'lam. 1971-
-publishes catalogs of Arabic manuscripts and notes manuscripts printed during the year.

Cairo. Ma'häd al-Makhtûtât al-'Arabîyah. Majallah. 1955-
-set up by League of Arab States to microfilm and disseminate important MSS; prepare and publish catalogs of libraries not yet inventoried; edit especially important MSS; be a clearing house for collaboration by scholars and institutions.

Other useful works are:


-contains sections on Arabic and western catalogs.

Works on descriptive bibliography:


-the best all-around book on the subject.


Textual criticism (analysis):


-a recent refinement of Greg; both more clear and more complicated.


Richard Cooper is Islamica Librarian, Collection Development Department, The General Library, University of California at Berkeley. This paper, with its useful appendix which follows, was requested for publication to serve as a model and stimulus to MELA colleagues in similar endeavors.
How to Use the GAL,  
By Richard S. Cooper

Supplementbänden. Leiden, 1937-42. 3 v.

I. Plan of the book:

See the Inhaltsverzeichnis for each volume.

Vol. I divides Arabic literature into two main periods:

Book I: the Arabic national literature from the beginnings until the downfall of the Umayyads. Further subdivided as follows:
1. From the beginning until the appearance of Muhammad.
2. Muhammad and his time.
3. The Umayyad period.

Book II: Islamic literature in Arabic, about a 300 yr. period, further subdivided as follows:
1. The classical period from ca. 750 to ca. 1000 (A.D.)
2. The post-classical period from ca. 1010 to ca. 1258.

Within each of these periods, Brockelmann treats the literature according to subject: first belles-lettres; then history; then religious writing: hadith, fiqh, Qur'an exegesis, mysticism; then natural sciences, including philosophy, mathematics, geography, astronomy, medicine; and finally encyclopaedias. Within each of the above categories, the authors and works cited are grouped geographically.

Vol. II is organized slightly differently than Vol. I. The periods treated are as follows:

Book III: The decline of Islamic literature, as follows:
1. From the period of Mongol rule until the conquest of Egypt by Sultan Selim in 1517.
2. From 1517 to the Napoleonic expedition to Egypt in 1798.
3. From 1798 to the present (i.e., ca. 1900).

Rather than dividing these periods into subject, and then into geographic area, as in Vol. I, this volume is grouped, within each of the periods, by geographic area, further divided by subject.

The additions and corrections to both volumes appear at the end of Vol. II.

N.B.: Authors are only listed once, even though they may have written on a number of different topics.

Supplementbänden: Volume 1 supplements the first two books, contained in Vol. I of the original. It has an appendix of corrections and additions. Vol. 2 supplements book 3, contained in Vol. II of the original. It has an appendix of authors whose time and place cannot be ascertained, arranged alphabetically according to the European alphabet, within subjects, in the same order as given above for Vol. I.

Volume 3 of the supplement is devoted to modern Arabic literature to the outbreak of the Second World War, organized by country and then by literary form. Then comes the key to the whole work, the indices:
1. author index
2. title index
3. European editor index

Finally, it contains the additions and corrections to Supplementbänden 1-3.
Each chapter or section of the GAL has a few introductory paragraphs, sometimes including bibliographical references.

Entries: Each entry consists of a short biographical sketch, usually a sentence or two, giving dates and place or origin and/or activity. Then a paragraph in smaller type which first gives biographical citations, then—identified by arabic numerals, printed in italics, and separated by dashes—titles of the known works by this author. These citations include all known manuscript copies and the references to the appropriate catalogs, printed editions giving place of imprint, date of imprint, and editor, as well as citations to older bibliographical works in Arabic in which these works are cited. This latter citation may be the only record we have of a work which hasn't survived. In the supplements, the most important part of the author's name in each entry is given in italics.

N.B.: The page numbers given in the indices for citations in the basic volumes ( G I and G II) refer to the pagination of the 1898-1902 edition. These page numbers are printed in the margins of the 1937-1942 edition. Where possible, both editions of the GAL should be available for reference, as some citations in the first ed. appear not to be repeated in the second ed.

II. Using the GAL.
The major problem in using the GAL is the abbreviations, which are not adequately explained in any one place. The abbreviations for most of the works cited in the first two volumes will be found on pp. 3-6 of Vol. I, in this order: Biographical works, bibliographical works, and catalogs of mss. Unfortunately, Brockelmann does not always use the abbreviation or the first element of the entry when citing these works. Supplementband I lists the abbreviations used for proper names on p. xvii. Thus, e.g., A. = Ahmad; 'A. = 'Ali; 'Al. = 'Abdallāh; 'Ar. = 'Abdarrahmān.

N.B.: the treatment of compound names with 'Abd.
The system of romanization is explained on the following unnumbered page. Note well the difference from the LC system of romanization, e.g., h for kh. Each Supplementband repeats this information in the prefatory material. Additional sources and the abbreviations used for them will be found on pp. xii-xi of Supplementband I.
The indices are difficult to use, and, unfortunately there are lacunae. Arrangement is according to the order of the European alphabet. Because of the multitude of ways of entering names, Brockelmann encourages the reader, in the Foreword to Supplementband III, to look in as many entries as possible. Probably there are at least two entries for every name, one under the first name in direct order, and one under the last part of the name or the most commonly used part of the name. As stated above, this is printed in italics in the bodies of entries in the Supplementbändern. Title is usually the best access point. Once you have found a likely entry in the index, there is the problem of checking each citation. Knowing the plan of the book will save a lot of time, and allow you to eliminate unlikely citations; e.g., you would not seek a grammarian in the section devoted to historians.
Other information about the index (see S III, p. 503): Abū (a.) and Ibn (b.) and the article are not counted in the alphabetical order. Note also the sequence for letters which are distinguished by diacritics: e.g., d follows d. E and o are placed with a and u, respectively. The article at the beginning is indicated by ___.

Heavy type indicates the principal entry where an author is treated.

Note also the sequence for letters which are distinguished by diacritics: e.g., d follows d. E and o are placed with a and u, respectively. The article at the beginning is indicated by ___. O = Grundwerk, S = Suppl.

III. Strategy for using Brockelmann's GAL:

1. Figure out how title or author will be romanized in Brockelmann's system.
2. Check first under title.
3. If no luck, try under author, but first figure out what elements will be abbreviated, if you know full name. If there are many possible entries and citations to be checked, and you know the date and provenance, figure out what part of work it is likely to be cited in.
4. If still no luck, try looking in the appropriate place in the GAL, after figuring out plan. Remember, authors are only listed once, requiring several searches for authors with wide interests.
5. Once the citation you want is tracked down, use lists of abbreviations in G I and S I to figure out where you want to look next.
6. Don't forget to consult all the additions and corrections:
   Nachträge in G II, S I and S III.

N.B.: The original 1902 ed. uses the Abjad alphabetical order in the index at the end of Vol. II.

Arabic Books on the Israeli-Arab War, 1973,
Compiled by Fawzi Abdulrazak

In the following list annotations are provided for books already received. (A bibliography of periodical literature on this topic is included in the bibliography section of the Middle East Journal, Vol. 28, No. 3, Summer, 1974, p. 365-367.) The Arabic book titles are here translated, and comment follows.


The current missions in the struggle of the Arab national powers... The political report on Jewish-Arab relations after the October War of 1973 by the Lebanese Communist Organization.


Fawzi Abdulrazak is an Intern in the Middle Eastern Division of the Harvard College Library.
COLLATION FROM OTHER LIBRARY AREAS TOUCHING MIDDLE EAST INTERESTS


Spertus College of Judaica hosted the 1974 convention. President David Weinstein of the College outlined the primary aim of Spertus College, established as the College of Jewish Studies in 1925, to train teachers of Hebrew and Jewish studies for religious schools. Since 1965 it has developed cooperative programs with 10 colleges and universities in the Chicago area, serving as the Judaica department for these schools and offering bachelor's degrees in Judaic studies and Hebrew literature.

Paul Banks of the Newberry Library spoke on "Conservation of Library Materials." He pointed out that library conservation in general lags behind museum conservation. Leonard Gold of the Jewish Division of New York Public Library reported on the assistance to Jewish libraries from the National Endowment for the Humanities. An example is the grant to the Leo Baeck Institute in New York, devoted to research the history of German Jewry, the assemblage of a large library, to microfilm their periodicals, and fill in the gaps from other libraries. He also mentioned a suggestion by Lawrence Marwick, Head of the LC Hebraic Section, to make electrostatic positive prints of the Hebrew cards contributed by American libraries to the National Union Catalog of Hebraica, not represented by Library of Congress cards, and make them available to other interested libraries. The same could be done for copies of rare Hebrew or Yiddish books, made at LC. Peretz Tishby, Yeshiva University Library, New York, cautioned that some facsimile editions of rare Hebraica had been prepared recently in slipshod fashion, and that libraries should examine their copies carefully.

The final session was addressed by Rabbi Samuel H. Dresner who spoke on the "Care of Books in the Jewish Tradition." The great reverence for the book shown in medieval Rabbinic literature can be gleaned from such works as the Sefer Hasidim (The Book of the Pious) by the 12th-century Judah ben Samuel of Regensburg, Germany. Just as this ethical work tries to put human relations on a higher plane by urging consideration and courtesy, in the seemingly most insignificant events of life, so does it also admonish man to care for his books as if they possessed a soul of their own.

Association of Research Libraries, Committee on the Middle East, a note excerpted from LC's new publication Foreign Acquisitions Program Newsletter which replaces the PL-480 Newsletter. From the August, 1974, no.

"Arabic Library Collections; a study of the PL-480 Program," by the Committee on the Middle East of the Association of Research Libraries has been completed and should be ready for distribution by the Association within the next few weeks. The Library of Congress is now studying the proposals of the Committee and expects to submit a statement to the Association shortly."

Useful data was assembled and a clear picture emerged during this study of the conjunction of library resources with academic programs. During the course of this review over parts of two years new clusters of institutional groupings for cooperation took shape, independently of the review. Such clustering is highly significant for the theme of the MELA workshops.
LIBRARY TOURS, LOOK-INS AND NOTICES

Portland State University Library provides corrected statistics for its Middle East holdings: Size of vernacular collections:

- Arabic 11,119 vols.
- Persian 146
- Armenian 25
- Hebrew 8,230
- Turkish 115
- Urdu 4
- Serials 115 titles

McGill University's Institute of Islamic Studies Library has published a group of library guides, available to other libraries on an exchange basis for similar publications. They are:

The Library of Congress Law Library is publishing a new series entitled Law Library Studies. Titles of interest to MELA have been brought to members' attention by Zuhair E. Jwaideh, Chief, Near Eastern & African Law Division:
- Petroleum legislation: Iran; history, chronology and bibliography, by William W. Reese, 1974 (7h-6 LL)

"Dead-line data" on Membership news of MELA includes the following items:
- A new Associate Member is Veronica S. Pantelidis, who is Head, Research Library, Florida Dept. of Commerce, 501-B Collins Bldg., Tallahassee, Fla. 32304. with tel. 904-488-4295. Louis Miller, having finished library school at Lexington, Kentucky, is now working in the Catalog Department of the Library of Congress. Mrs. Aida Abboud Friedenreich has been promoted to Head of the Catalog Department of Georgetown University Library.

All members are requested to notify our Secretary-Treasurer of changes in address or position so that the Association's records can be adjusted.

The Editor cordially invites Members and Readers to send articles or news.

Program 1974

MIDDLE EAST LIBRARIANS ASSOCIATION
Third Annual Meeting

1st Session
Wednesday, November 6
Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass.

8:30 - 9:00
Tour of WIDENER LIBRARY
Massachusetts Avenue entrance

9:00 - 9:30
Coffee

9:30 - Noon
PANEL ON COOPERATIVE ACQUISITIONS AND COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT
Presiding: Richard S. Cooper, Berkeley

Noon - 2:00
LUNCHEON

2:00 - 4:30
PANEL ON COOPERATIVE BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL
Presiding: Margaret Anderson, Toronto

4:30 - 5:30
Reception and Preview of Exhibit

2nd Session
Thursday, November 7
Hotel Statler-Hilton
Boston, Mass.

1:00 - 4:00
MESA PANEL XV
Business Meeting & Planning Session for ACIS/SSRC - MELA
Workshop on Cooperation, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 27-31 May 1975
Presiding: John Eilts, Michigan