

MELA *notes*

MIDDLE EAST LIBRARIANS ASSOCIATION

NUMBER 49

WINTER, 1990

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MELA NOTES

ISSN 0364-2410

MIDDLE EAST LIBRARIANS ASSOCIATION

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President 1990

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Vice-President &
Program Chair 1990

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Secretary-
Treasurer 1990-1992

BRENDA E. BICKETT
Georgetown University

Editor 1988-1990

MELA Notes is published three times a year, in winter, spring, and fall. It is distributed to members of the Association and to nonmember subscribers.

Membership dues of US\$10.00 bring the Notes and other mailings. Subscriptions are US\$10.00 per calendar year, or US\$3.00 per issue for most back numbers.

Address correspondence regarding subscriptions, dues, or membership information to: Michael Hopper, Secretary-Treasurer MELA, Middle East Dept., Widener Library, Harvard University, Cambridge MA 02138, USA. Phone: 617-495-2437; FAX: 617-495-0403.

Contributions to the Notes can be sent to: Brenda E. Bickett, Editor, c/o Cataloging Dept., Georgetown University Library, P.O. Box 37445, Washington DC 20013 USA. Phone: 202-687-7541; FAX: 202-687-1215.

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EDITOR'S NOTE

Suggestions for changes and improvements to MELA Notes are always welcome. A recent idea from Julian Witherell: that Middle East librarians take a page from our colleagues in Judaica librarianship and have, as a regular feature, updates on research in progress in our field. As for book reviews, it seems reasonable that the scope of the research noted here should be bibliographic in nature. Please send me information about your own work or that of others; include the topic, scope, publication plans, updating plans, and a contact address, including phone, fax and/or electronic address where available.

The animated discussions during the annual conference last November suggest that many ideas and thoughts on our field are circulating among the members; send me your comments or take the time to write up a short piece for the Notes, in the form of a letter to the editor, if an article sounds depressingly time-consuming! Since our meetings are so infrequent and time for discussion is limited, a print forum for our ideas and concerns would give us more focus in our face-to-face meetings, as well as giving all of us the opportunity to air views and share ideas. David Partington's article on the endangered status of librarianship is a good springboard for discussion; communicate your response to other readers. Suggest a new topic or follow up on one previously broached; as the Nike commercial says, "Just do it!"

Looking forward to a fuller mailbox.....

BRENDA E. BICKETT

Contributions

Due to space limitations, articles should be not longer than 7 double-spaced pages, although longer works will be considered. Book reviews of reference works should be no longer than 500-700 words. All contributions should be complete and ready for publication in a standard format, with footnotes clearly indicated. Contributions in WordPerfect can be sent on a 5-1/4" floppy diskette.

MELA notes is issued three times a year (Winter, Spring, and Fall). Contributions should be received by 31 January for the Winter issue, 30 April for the Spring issue, and 30 September for the Fall issue. Please be sure to send all meeting notices well in advance so that members can be informed in a timely fashion.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

In this first communication as president, I would like to extend thanks to all who participated in this year's MELA meeting in Toronto. Special appreciation goes to Virginia Aksan of the University of Toronto for her tireless efforts in making the local arrangements, especially in view of the fact that she was also on the local arrangements committee for MESA. Thanks are also due to the six program speakers and to outgoing president Ed Jajko. Attendance was much higher than I had anticipated, hence the smaller meeting room. The 55 members and friends in attendance were most patient in dealing with the crowded conditions. I also want to thank the Robarts Library administration and staff who served as our very gracious and enthusiastic hosts. Fawzi Khoury, Vice-President/Program Chair, is already at work on next year's meeting which will take place on 13 November 1990, in San Antonio. [Ed. note: see Conference News in this issue for further details.]

The business meeting generated some very interesting and animated discussions; and we will certainly hear more on most of these topics in the futures. However, I believe that our most important accomplishment this year was the institution of the MELA Reference Book Award. That Middle East librarians should find an active means to encourage quality reference publishing is an idea whose time has more than arrived. I commend Dona Straley for her suggestion for such an award at the 1987 meeting. It is heartening that her involvement with the award is continuing. The proposal that she, Ed Jajko, and Fawzi Abdulrazak brought to this year's meeting was an excellent one. Appreciation is due to these three members for their fine work. The Reference Book Award Committee has asked Dona to serve as chairperson. Other members elected at the 1989 meeting are Michael Albin, Ed Jajko and Nancy Pressman. The committee has begun its work already. I, personally, am proud to be associated with the committee as an ex-officio member, but, in the larger sense, I believe that such an active and positive move is one in which the entire MELA membership can take pride.

MERYLE GASTON

FUTURE CONFERENCES

ICANAS

The 33rd International Congress of Asian and North African Studies will meet at the University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada, from 19-25 August 1990. The Congress program theme is "*Contacts between Cultures*". For further information, contact:

SECRETARIAT, 33 ICANAS
C/O PROF. JULIA CHING
VICTORIA COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
TORONTO, ONTARIO M5S 1K7
CANADA

The Book in the Islamic World

The Center for the Book at the Library of Congress will host a two-day international conference entitled *The Book in the Islamic World*, on 8-9 November 1990. Under the direction of DR. GEORGE N. ATIYEH and a LC committee composed of MICHAEL ALBIN, CHRIS FILSTRUP and JOHN COLE, the conference will focus on the history, art, production, and impact of the book on the Islamic world.

A provisional program includes:

JACQUES BERQUE, "The Koranic text: chronology and taxonomy"

FRANZ ROSENTHAL, "Of making books there is no end: the classical Muslim view"

SEYYED HOSSEIN NASR, "Memory and the book in Islamic education: the spoken and written word"

DALE EICKELMAN, "The spoken and written word in Islamic education"

ANNEMARIE SCHIMMEL, "The book of life: metaphors connected with books and writing in Islamic poetry and Sufism"

RAMZI BAALBAKI, "The book in the grammatical tradition"

WADAD KADI, "The inner structure and organization of the Arabic Islamic book: the case of the biographical dictionaries"

MUHSIN MAHDI, "Problems of transition between the manuscript age and the age of the printed book"

GEOFFREY ROPER, "Faris al-Shidyac (1804-1887) and the transition from scribal printculture in the Middle East"

SAMIR SARHAN, "Publication of Islamic manuscripts in the Rare Collection of the Egyptian Library"

PRISCILLA SOUCEK and FILIZ CAGMAN, "A royal manuscript and its transformation"

GLENN LOWRY, "The process of illumination and its function"

within the Islamic world (Korans vs. poetic manuscripts)"

DAVID KING, "The astronomical books in the Miniature of the Istanbul Observatory"

Information will be sent to MELA members as it becomes available. If you are not a member of MELA, for more information, contact:

DR. GEORGE N. ATIYEH
NEAR EAST SECTION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540.

MELA 1990

The 1990 annual meeting of MELA will be held on 10 November 1990, in San Antonio, Texas. Due to the involvement of many MELA members in the LC conference on the Islamic book in Washington on 8-9 November, the order of the schedule has been reversed: the business meeting will be held *first*, followed by the program portion.

FAWZI KHOURY, 1990 Program Chair and Vice-President of MELA announces the following tentative schedule:

10:00 a.m. - noon	Business meeting
noon - 1:30 p.m.	Lunch
2:00 - 4:00 p.m.	Program I: "On-site acquisitions"
	FAWZI ABDULRAZAK
	GEORGE ATIYEH
	MIDHAT ABRAHAM
	ABAZAR SEPEHRI
	CHRIS MURPHY
4:30 - 6:00 p.m.	Program II: "Use of the PC in the work environment"

Further information will be announced in the next two issues of MELA Notes.

MESA 1990

The 1990 annual conference of the Middle East Studies Association will be held from 10-14 November 1990, in San Antonio, Texas, at the San Antonio Convention Center. Further information is available from MESA.

1 He can be contacted at the University of Washington Libraries, FM-25, Seattle WA 98195. Tel.: 206-543-9517; BITNET: fawzi@milton.u.washington.edu

**MINUTES OF THE 1989 MELA ANNUAL MEETING
TORONTO, CANADA
15 NOVEMBER 1989**

EDWARD JAJKO (Hoover Institution), President, called the meeting to order at 11:50 a.m. in Room 4049 Robarts Library on the University of Toronto campus. A quorum of professional members was established, and JAJKO opened the meeting with a welcome and general remarks.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT

Because the minutes of the 1988 MELA meeting were published in MELA Notes 46, a motion passed from the floor to dispense with a reading of the minutes to save meeting time.

JAMES WEINBERGER (Princeton University), Secretary-Treasurer, read the financial report for 1988-89 and commented on the state of membership in MELA. Membership is up slightly with the addition of 7 new professional memberships. There has been only one resignation, that of an associate member. The balance of the MELA bank account is approximately the same, although expenses, especially for the production of MELA Notes, has increase.

MELA Notes EDITOR'S REPORT

BRENDA E. BICKETT (Georgetown University), MELA Notes editor, reported on the state of MELA Notes. The cost of producing the Notes has risen approximately 36% over last year due to rising postal rates and the increased length of several issues. BICKETT suggested that the increased cost might oblige MELA to raise membership dues. It was suggested that before asking the membership to vote on an increase, the Executive Board of MELA prepare a statement of projected expenses and increases and present it to the membership at the next MELA meeting for a more informed consideration of the possibility of an increase.

BICKETT called for better and more complete information for the membership, list, including professional addresses where these differ from the mailing address and for E-mail addresses .

She also requested that members continue to send reports, articles, and news of members for inclusion in the Notes and thanked everyone who has contributed.

There were no committee reports.

OLD BUSINESS

EDWARD JAJKO reported on a letter he wrote at the direction of the members to JAMES BILLINGTON, Librarian of Congress, regarding the low productivity of cataloging at Library of Congress. Copies of that letter were distributed as well as copies of Billington's reply to JAJKO.

JAJKO also reported on a letter, sent at the direction of the members, to MICHAEL BONINE, MESA Executive Secretary, regarding closer ties between the two organizations, especially concerning library-related endeavors of MESA. Copies of the letter to BONINE and his reply were distributed. It was moved that the question of closer relations with MESA be investigated and the MELA President, or her designee, contact MESA officers and report at the next annual meeting. The motion carried.

As directed by the members at the 1988 meeting, JAJKO, DONA STRALEY and FAWZI ABDULRAZAK prepared a draft proposal for a MELA reference book award. The proposal was presented for discussion and was unanimously approved as amended.

NEW BUSINESS

Election of New Officers

JAJKO presented nominees for the position of Vice President/President-Elect and Program Chair and for the position of Secretary-Treasurer. Nominees for Vice President/President-Elect and Program Chair were ANDRAS RIEDLMAYER (Harvard University) and ABAZAR SEPEHRI (University of Texas at Austin). However, SEPEHRI withdrew his candidacy on the grounds that unforeseen circumstances made it impossible for him to carry out the duties, if elected. FAWZI KHOURY (University of Washington) was

nominated from the floor. KHOURY was elected. Nominees for Secretary-Treasurer were MICHAEL HOPPER (Harvard University) and KAY RITCHIE (Library of Congress); HOPPER was elected.

Reference Book Award

Four committee members for the Reference Book Award Committee were elected. The committee is mandated by the Reference Book Award proposal adopted by the membership. The four committee members elected are EDWARD JAJKO (Hoover Institution), DONA STRALEY (Ohio State University), MICHAEL ALBIN (Library of Congress) and NANCY PRESSMAN (Princeton University).

REPORTS

Research Library Group

JOHN EILTS (RLG) reported that RLG had just received a grant of \$144,000 from the Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Science to develop the programming necessary to make Arabic script possible on RLIN. He anticipated that it would be a reality around January, 1991; if the technical linkages are available, it will be demonstrated at the 1990 MELA meeting.

Library of Congress

PATRICIA MYERS-HAYER, CHRIS FILSTRUP and CHRIS MURPHY (for George Atiyeh) reported on activities at LC.

CATALOGING

MYERS-HAYER reported that cataloging output is up substantially over figures reported at last year's meeting. The figures for descriptive cataloging completed are:

Arabic	2,628 titles
Hebrew/Yiddish	2,200 "
Persian	415 "
Turkish	900 "

Most of these records have received subject cataloging also and have been distributed.

The head cataloger from the Cairo field office has recently received training in Washington and field office catalogers will soon be independent from LC-Washington for complete descriptive cataloging.

The first sections of the Arabic cataloging manual appear in the fall, 1989 issue of Cataloging Services Bulletin.

RESEARCH SERVICES

MURPHY reported on behalf of GEORGE ATIYEH on collection development activities at LC. He noted that all areas of collection development activities are progressing better than in previous years. Ordering arrangements have improved.

MURPHY reported that he had taken an acquisition trip to the Soviet Union and that GEORGE ATIYEH would be leaving soon for a trip to the Middle East.

Agreement has been reached with King Faisal Research Center for Islamic Studies for the preliminary cataloging of LC-owned Arabic manuscripts; they are to be filmed and a printed catalog will be produced at the end of the project.

A number of bibliographies have been published by LC over the course of the year.

MURPHY also announced that LC is preparing for a symposium on the Book in the Islamic World to be held 8-9 November, 1990.

A contract cataloger is to be hired for Georgian materials; the current arrearage of 2,300 titles is being re-selected.

The Near East National Union List is projected to be complete in 5 volumes, however, no support from either LC or outside sources is currently available.

OVERSEAS OPERATIONS

FILSTRUP reported that the Cairo field office will soon be offering books from the Sudan. They will make an acquisitions trip to Libya; a reliable supply of monographs in Egypt is expected as Libyan-Egyptian relations stabilize.

The Iranian program, as announced last year, is changing from a ballot system to a blanket profile system; profile papers are in the mail to participants now.

Arabic material from Thailand will soon be available and coverage of books from Afghanistan (no more than 150 pieces annually) will begin soon also.

The position of field director in Cairo is currently vacant. It will be posted, but in the meantime field officers will rotate. Exchange sources are being computerized, so the Cairo office will be able to share exchange information.

Arabic Preservation Project

JAMES WEINBERGER announced that Princeton University has received a \$558,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to undertake a three-year Arabic preservation microfilming project. Princeton hopes to continue the project after the initial period with additional funding from NEH and other sources so the filming of the entire Arabic collection may be accomplished. The current project targets some 9,000 books to be filmed. The cataloging of the titles filmed will be upgraded and reported in RLIN.

JAJKO thanked MERYLE GASTON and GINNY AKSAN and all those who helped to make the MELA meeting possible and urged everyone to attend the meeting next year in San Antonio, Texas.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:45 p.m.

**MINUTES OF THE MIDDLE EAST MICROFORM PROJECT
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
14 NOVEMBER 1989
ROBARTS LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
TORONTO, CANADA**

Members present: BICKETT, BOYLAN, JAJKO, KHOURY, PARTINGTON (*Chair*), SEPEHRI, STRALEY (*Secretary*)

Members absent: ATIYEH, HYDE

Guests: ALBIN, MURPHY (for ATIYEH)

DAVID PARTINGTON called the meeting to order at 1:40 p.m. The minutes of the Spring meeting were approved.

RAY BOYLAN presented the financial report and the membership list.

FAWZI KHOURY suggested that the Executive Committee consider putting together a brochure on MEMP to distribute at MESA and elsewhere. BOYLAN mentioned that CRL is doing a brochure on their Middle East holdings, which will include a paragraph on MEMP. PARTINGTON will bring this up at the Committee meeting later in the afternoon, and will also pass the suggestion on to the next chair.

PARTINGTON asked for reports on acquisitions suggested at previous meetings. MURPHY reported that Harrassowitz has filmed all of the Turkish daftars. MAHAMEDI will report on the progress of the bibliography of finding aids at the Committee meeting later in the afternoon. The University of Chicago has supplied Harvard with a list of their holdings of the Takvim, which Harvard is now checking; this title could be filmed by one of these institutions, which could be reimbursed by MEMP if the membership approves the acquisition. BOYLAN distributed the list of Sudanese newspaper titles available for the LC Nairobi office, with cost estimates for annual microfilming. The acquisition and filming of these titles was approved by the Executive Committee.

ED JAJKO asked if a meeting time had been arranged for MEMP during the MESA meetings. This is a topic the new chair will have to investigate.

ED JAJKO and DAVID PARTINGTON were elected chair and secretary, respectively, of the Executive Committee for the next year.

PARTINGTON reviewed the acquisitions policy and asked for any new suggestions for acquisitions. MURPHY will pursue the possibility of filming certain manuscripts in the U.S.S.R. SEPEHRI suggested investigating the filming of the Iranian parliamentary proceedings.

KHOURY reported that the final draft of the union list should be available about the first of the year. Members will be urged to send their holdings at the Committee meeting later in the afternoon.

Letters of appreciation will be written to FAWZI and the University of Washington libraries, thanking them for their work on and support of the union list.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:50 p.m.

MIDDLE EAST MICROFORM PROJECT

Membership List 9 November 1989

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Representative</u>
University of Arizona	Midhat D. Abraham
Columbia University	Frank Unlandherm
Duke University	Avinash Maheshwary
Georgetown University	Brenda E. Bickett
Harvard University	David H. Partington
Hoover Institution	Edward A. Jajko
Indiana University	Mark Day
Library of Congress	George N. Atiyeh
New York Public Library	Todd Thompson
Ohio State University	Dona Straley
UCLA	D.S. Wilson
University of California-Berkeley	Hamid Mahamedi
University of Chicago	Bruce Craig
University of Illinois	Narindar K. Aggarwal
University of Minnesota	Nassif Youssif
University of Pennsylvania	J. Dennis Hyde
Princeton University	James Weinberger
University of Texas-Austin	Abazar Sepehri
University of Washington	Fawzi Khoury
Washington University-St. Louis	William Olbrich
University of Wisconsin-Madison	David P. Henige
Yale University	Michael Keller

**MINUTES OF THE MIDDLE EAST MICROFORM
PROJECT COMMITTEE
14 NOVEMBER 1989
ROBARTS LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
TORONTO, CANADA**

Members present: BICKETT, BOYLAN, JAJKO, KHOURY, MAHAMED, PARTINGTON, SEPEHRI, STRALEY, THOMPSON, UNLANDHERM, WEINBERGER, YOUSSEF

Guests: HIRSCH (for WILSON), MURPHY (for ATIYEH), SAMOEL (for HYDE)

DAVID PARTINGTON called the meeting to order at 3:35 p.m. DONA STRALEY read the minutes of the 1988 MEMP Committee meeting. CHRIS MURPHY noted that Pam Brummett had gone through LC's holdings of the Takvim and her notes were available if the Committee needs them. The minutes were approved.

RAY BOYLAN presented the financial report, which was approved. The membership list was also distributed. (Both reports are included here.)

The Nominating Committee, composed of PARTINGTON, DENNIS HYDE, and FAWZI KHOURY, presented a slate for the three Executive Committee positions which expire at the close of the meeting. The slate consisted of: ED JAJKO, KHOURY, and STRALEY. There being no nominations from the floor, the three were elected unanimously.

HAMID MAHAMED reported that some material has been sent to him for the finding aids list which he is compiling. He asked for suggestions on how such a list should be arranged.

KHOURY reported that the final draft of the union list should be distributed about the first of the year, and urged all members to send their holdings to him. Partington reported that the Executive Committee will write to the director of the University of Washington Libraries thanking the Libraries for their support and to Khoury thanking him for his work.

MURPHY reported that he will investigate the possibility of filming certain manuscripts in the U.S.S.R.

JAJKO suggested that the MEMP acquisitions policy explicitly state that manuscripts are among the items in which MEMP is interested. PARTINGTON suggested a committee be appointed to draw up a collection policy, stating priorities. BOYLAN reported that other microform groups tended to change their policies and priorities as opportunities have

arisen. JAJKO felt that a policy stating priorities could be important for the brochure and for publicity about MEMP. A committee composed of JAJKO, ABAZAR SEPEHRI, and FRANK UNLANDHERM was appointed.

The incoming chair of MEMP will contact the Bibliographic Resources Division, a joint project of SSRC and ARL, to investigate their resources for microfilming.

BOYLAN reported that CRL has designed a brochure about their Middle East holdings, which contains information about MEMP.

PARTINGTON thanked Virginia Aksan for making the arrangements for MEMP to meet in the Roberts Library. He announced that the incoming officers of the Executive Committee are JAJKO (*chair*) and PARTINGTON (*secretary*). He also reported that MEMP will try to hold an information session next year at MESA, and pursue the possibility that MEMP information brochures will be available in the exhibits and the union list on display (perhaps for sale).

The meeting adjourned at 4:40 p.m.

MIDDLE EAST MICROFORM PROJECT TITLES HELD AS OF DECEMBER, 1989

al-Jāmi'ah al-Misriyah. Cairo.
1923-1924, 1929-1932. 3 reels.

al-Latā'if. Cairo.
1889-1896. 4 reels.

Minerva. Beirut.
1924-1925. 1 reel.

al-Jāmi'ah al-'Arabīyah. Jerusalem.
1927-1936. 7 reels.

al-Manār. Jerusalem.
1900-1930. 9 reels.

**MIDDLE EAST MICROFORM PROJECT
PROJECT FINANCIAL STATEMENT
9 November 1989**

	CLOSING FY 1989 ¹	FIRST QUARTER YTD ²
FUND BALANCE/JULY	\$8,362.74	\$15,683.58
REVENUES		
Membership Fees	\$10,000.00	\$11,000.00
Income from sales	.00	.00 ⁴
TOTAL REVENUES	\$10,000.00	\$11,000.00
EXPENSES	\$0.00	\$0.00 ⁴
Cost of sales	1,942.50	.00
Acquisitions	.00	.00
Business expenses	.00	.00
Publications	.00	.00
Travel	736.66	.00
Personnel		
Processing Fees	.00	.00
Cataloging	.00	.00
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$2,679.16	\$.00
REVENUES LESS EXPENSES	\$7,320.84	\$11,000.00
COMMITMENTS ³		
Materials on order	\$0.00	\$0.00
Materials approved	.00	3,542.00
Non-material expenses	.00	400.00 ⁵
TOTAL COMMITMENTS	\$0.00	\$3,942.00
AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$15,683.58	\$22,741.58

NOTES:

1. This column shows the project's financial position at the end of the prior fiscal year.

2. The FUND BALANCES, REVENUES and EXPENSES shown under each completed quarter are taken from the Center's accounting records. Each column show cumulative figures for the year.

3. The COMMITMENTS are taken from the records of the Acquisitions Department and the project coordinator are intended to reflect the projected costs of past decisions by the MEMP Committee and ongoing operations.

4. Income from sales and cost of sales reflect pass through funds, with a small profit expected. Income from sales may reflect pre-payments.

5. Estimated travel costs.

NEWS OF THE MEMBERS

MICHAEL ALBIN (*Library of Congress*) has been awarded a Fulbright grant under the Islamic Civilization Research Program, in support of research in Iraq and Tunisia. He will use the grant to pursue his study of the history of printing in the Middle East. In Iraq, he will use the archives of the Dominican Fathers in Mosul, as well as the collection of early Arabic, Turkish and Persian imprints at the museum libraries of Mosul and Baghdad. In Tunis, he will spend several weeks in the central archives examining archival sources for printing in Tunisia and the early books and other printed materials held at the Tunisian national library.

JOYCE BELL has recently joined the Near East Cataloging Team at *Princeton University Library*.

Princeton University Library's new Preservation Librarian for Arabic Materials is HEDI BENAICHA.

"Current Reading in the Iraq-Iran Conflict and Its Effect on U.S. Foreign Relations and Policy" by MAGDA EL-SHERBINI (*Ohio State University*) has recently appeared in Reference Services Review, v. 17, no. 2 (1989), pp. 27-39.

ADAM GACEK (*McGill University*) has published "Arabic Calligraphy and the Herbal of al-Ghafiqi: a Survey of Arabic Manuscripts at McGill University" in Fontanus, vol. 2 (1989), pp. 37-53. The paper he delivered at the 1989 MELA program, on McGill University's Institute of Islamic Studies Library collections, will appear in a future issue of Fontanus.

The new Judaic Studies Bibliographer at UCLA is DAVID HIRSH, he was formerly at Princeton University Library.

LATIF KHAYYAT, Arabic cataloger at *Yale University Library*, died suddenly on 27 November 1989. Our sincere condolences to his family.

JAMES T. MACCAFERRI (*UCLA*) has an article entitled "Cataloging Ottoman Turkish Personal Names" in Library Resources and Technical Services, v. 34, no. 1 (Jan. 1990), pp. 62-78.

"MESA and MELA" by DAVID H. PARTINGTON (*Harvard University*) will appear in the July 1990 issue of MESA Bulletin; in the same issue, he also reviews the list of serial holdings in microform recently published by MEMPH.

THE CAREER OF JAMES W. POLLOCK*

James W. Pollock served in the Indiana University Libraries as Near Eastern cataloger and subject and area specialist for twenty-six years. During these years he tirelessly built and maintained the quality of Indiana University's Near Eastern library collection.

Jim came to Indiana University in 1961 as a cataloger of Near Eastern materials. His major language in this area was Arabic, but he had also studied Hebrew. In 1966, in a major expansion of his duties, he took on the additional responsibilities of Near Eastern subject and area specialist. This required selection of materials in Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and western European languages to support and complement the teaching and research needs of the (then) Near Eastern Department specifically and the University in general. These collection building activities included serving as a liaison to the Near Eastern Department in order to keep apprised of faculty and researcher's needs. In addition, Jim monitored Indiana University's participation in the PL-480 program. Moreover, he served as the bibliographer and primary reference person for Near Eastern studies. Many depended upon him to unravel undecipherable citations or the intricacies of scholarship in the area. As an extension of this, he taught the "Introduction to Research in Arabic Studies" course in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Cultures.

Outside the library, Jim has been actively involved in organizational activities, his publications and his family. He has been a member of the Middle East Librarians Association for many years and served as MELA president in 1986. He has published articles on a variety of issues ranging from the professional activities of Middle Eastern librarians to Arabic manuscripts. Furthermore, he and his wife Rachel have raised their family of four children: Howard, Juanita, Aida, and Lois.

Jim's obvious dedication to Near Eastern studies can be traced to his birth. He was born in 1922 in Assiut, Egypt, of missionary parents. After ten years in Egypt (with one year furlough in the United States), he had learned Arabic, mainly from the Palestinian children living next door. This was the seed for his commitment to the area. These

* Originally published in Middle Eastern Studies Program vol. 8, no. 3 (summer 1989), a publication of the Department of Near East Languages and Cultures, Indiana University. Our thanks to that publication for permission to reprint this article on our colleague and friend.

interests continued to grow as he studied Arabic and Islamic culture and took courses in theology and pastoral work. He developed a commitment to the Presbyterian Church, which sponsored him for mission work in Egypt. After serving ten years there (with one year of furlough), he returned to the United States and pastored a congregation in Kansas for a year before becoming involved in library work. His first library job was as periodicals order librarian for the Hartford Seminary Foundation Library. He then came to Indiana University, to start his long and varied career.

His work, whether as a librarian or as a church mission worker, has always centered on the Middle East. His life's goal has been to expand Americans' awareness and understanding of Arab and Islamic culture, while at the same time clarifying American and Christian culture to his friends in the Middle East. He has worked and will continue to work for mutual understanding.

Now, in his retirement, he continues his editing of E.E. Calverly's manuscript, which he undertook to complete from the previous editors, in 1975. This manuscript is a translation of 'Abd Allāh al-Bayḍāwī's Ṭawālī^c al-anwār and Maṭālī^c al-anzār, Maḥmud al-Iṣfahānī's commentary on Bayḍāwī's work. Jim describes Bayḍāwī's work as "one of the Arabic and Islamic *summa theologicae* prepared south of the Mediterranean by disciples of Aristotle." It is similar to other contemporary Latin and Christian works produced north of the Mediterranean in the thirteenth century.

Jim is sorely missed by those of us who have worked with him and admired his scholarly ability. We will also miss his gentle manner and unique sense of humor. Jim and his wife Rachel moved to Iowa and he continues his work on the Calverly manuscript there, but he has left a very fine Near Eastern collection for the University community.

Kathryn Sorury
Indiana University

**A CLASSIFICATION SCHEME FOR RASHĪD AL-DĪN ṬABĪB'S
JĀMI' AL-TAVĀRIKH TO FIT INTO
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION TABLE^{*}**

The Jāmi' al-tavārikh ("Collection of Histories") by the medieval Persian historian Rashīd al-Dīn Faḡl Allāh (1247?-1318), called in the Library of Congress catalog Rashīd al-Dīn Ṭabīb ("Rashīd al-Dīn the Physician", medicine being one of his many accomplishments) was the first world history ever written, mentioning places as far apart as Ireland and Japan.

To date the enormous work has not been published in its entirety, although most parts have been published, sometimes as independent entities, sometimes--by ambitious editors--as parts of a projected complete edition. The Library of Congress has classified those fragments sometimes separately with the country and period covered, sometimes as parts of a world history, in D17. The scheme outlined here proposes to bring all scattered fragments together in D17.R3 (Cutter from the author's name).

There has been disagreement among scholars and editors how the whole work should be divided, without reference to library classification. I have respected the division proposed by Edward G. Browne in his Literary history of Persia (vol. 3, p. 74), which has been accepted by many, but certainly not by all, editors.

Browne's division into seven basic volumes leaves us with the problem of how to classify separately published fragments. Here I have been helped by Ahmed Ateş's scheme for his projected complete edition outlined in the introduction to his edition of Jild 2, juz' 4 (Jild 6, juz' 1 in my expanded Browne scheme) of the Jāmi' al-tavārikh. The second series, divided by Browne into four volumes, is divided into 12 cūz by Ateş. I have accepted Ateş's divisions, but only as subdivisions to Browne. Consequently, I could not accept Ateş's numbering.

But even Ateş's subdivisions had to be further subdivided to cover

^{*}This paper was originally presented at the 1989 MELA annual program, Toronto, Ontario, 15 November 1989.

smaller published fragments. This has sometimes resulted in very long Cutter numbers. In making these expansions I have avoided using the numerals 1, 2, and 3, which stand for translations, selections, and criticisms, except when applicable.

All actual examples given below are from the Islamic Studies Library, McGill University.

Rashīd al-Dīn Ṭabīb, 1247?-1218.

Jāmi' al-tavārikh.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| D17
R3
1989 ² | Complete work in the original Persian language |
| D17
R313
1989 | English translation of the complete work |
| D17
R314
1989 | French translation of the complete work ³ |
| D17
R32
1989 | Selections from the complete work in Persian |
| D17
R3213
1989 | Selections from the complete work translated into English |
| D17
R3214
1989 | Selections from the complete work translated in French |
| D17
R33
1989 | Criticism of the complete work. |

To cover the author of the criticism, follow the numeral 3 by his/her initial and Cutter no., e.g.

D17 Criticism by Karl Jahn
R33J3
1989

1st series of Jāmi' al-tavārikh: History of the Mongols, called Tārīkh-i Ghāzānī in 3 vols.

JĀMI' AL-TAVĀRĪKH. QISM 1. TĀRĪKH-I GHĀZĀNĪ.**

D17 Complete first series in Persian:
R34 Jāmi' al-tavārikh / ed. B. Karīmī. -- Tīhrān: 1338 [1959]
1959

D17 English translation
R3413
1989

D17 French translation
R3414
1989

D17 Russian translation:
R3417 Sbornik letopisei. -- Moskva: 1946-1960
1946

Criticism of first series:

D17 Blochet, Edgar.
R343B5 Introduction à l'Histoire des Mongols de Fadl Allah
1910 Rashid ed-Din. -- Leyden: 1910.

Separate volumes of the first series:

D17 Vol. 1. The Mongols to the death of Genghis Khan
R344 (1227)
1965 JĀMI' AL-TAVĀRĪKH. QISM 1. TĀRĪKH-I GHĀZĀNĪ. JILD 1.

** Ed. note: Uniform titles are indicated in SMALL CAPITALS.

- D17
R3444
1965
Vol. 1, pt. 1. The Turkic and Mongol tribes.
JĀMI^c AL-TAVĀRIKH. QISM 1. TĀRIKH-I GHĀZĀNĪ. JILD 1.
JUZ' 1.
Jāmi^c al-tavārikh. Juz'-i az jild-i 1. Moskva: 1965.
- D17
R3445
1989
Vol. 1, pt. 2. Genghis Khan.
JĀMI^c AL-TAVĀRIKH. QISM 1. TĀRIKH-I GHĀZĀNĪ. JILD 1.
JUZ' 2.
- D17
R345
1911
Vol. 2. The successors of Genghis Khan.
JĀMI^c AL-TAVĀRIKH. QISM 1. TĀRIKH-I GHĀZĀNĪ. JILD 2.
Kitāb-i jāmi^c al-tavārikh. Jild-i 2 / ed. E. Blochet.
Leyden: 1911.
- D17
R34513
1971
English translation:
The successors of Genghis Khan / tr. by J. A. Boyle.
-- New York: 1971.
- D17
R346
1971
Vol. 3. The Mongol Ilkhans of Iran.
JĀMI^c AL-TAVĀRIKH. QISM 1. TĀRIKH-I GHĀZĀNĪ. JILD 3.
- D17
R34612
1960
Arabic translation:
Jāmi^c al-tawārikh; tārikh al-Mughūl. al-Mujallad 2.
al-Ilkhānīyūn. -- [Cairo: 1960]-
- D17
R34617
1957
Russian translation:
Jāmi^c al-tavārikh = [Sbornik letopiseĭ]. Jild-i 3.
Baku: 1957.
Includes Persian original.
- D17
R3464
1989
Vol. 3, pt. 1. Dāstān-i Hūlāgū Khān.
JĀMI^c AL-TAVĀRIKH. QISM 1. TĀRIKH-I GHĀZĀNĪ. JILD 3.
JUZ' 1.
Dāstān-i Hūlāgū Khān.
- D17
R346414
1836
French translation:
Histoire des Mongols de la Perse / tr. par M.
Quatremere. Tome 1. -- Paris: 1836.
Includes Persian original.

- D17 Vol. 3, pt. 2. The Ilkhans from Abagha to Gaykhatu
R3465 (1265-1295).
1957 JĀMI⁶ AL-TAVĀRIKH. QISM 1. TĀRIKH-I GHĀZĀNĪ. JILD 3.
Kitāb-i tāriḫ-i mubārak-i Ghāzānī: dar dāstān-i
Abāghā Khān va Sulṭān Aḥmad va Arghūn Khān va
Gaykhātū Khān / ed. K. Jahn. -- The Hague: 1957.
- D17 Vol. 3, pt. 3. Dāstān-i Ghāzān Khān.
R3466 JĀMI⁶ AL-TAVĀRIKH. QISM 1. TĀRIKH-I GHĀZĀNĪ.
1940 JILD 3. JUZ' 3. DĀSTĀN-I GHĀZĀN KHĀN.
Kitāb-i tā'riḫ-i mubārak-i Ghāzānī: dāstān-i Ghāzān Khān
/ ed. K. Jahn. -- London: 1940.

Separate parts of Dastan-i Ghazan Khan:

- D17 Part 1
R34664 JĀMI⁶ AL-TAVĀRIKH. QISM 1. TĀRIKH-I GHĀZĀNĪ. JILD 3.
1989 JUZ' 3. DĀSTĀN-I GHĀZĀN KHĀN. BAKHSH 1.
- D17 Part 2
R34665 As above, except: Substitute BAKHSH 2 for BAKHSH 1.
1989
- D17 Part 3
R34666 As above, except: Substitute BAKHSH 3 for BAKHSH 2.
1957 Tāriḫ-i ijtīmā'ī-i dawrah-i Mughūl, mushtamal bar
bakhsh-i 3. az tāriḫ-i Ghāzān Khān / ed. A. H.
Jahānbiglū. -- Isfahān: 1336 [1957 or 58]

Second series: General history - Vols. 4-7

- D17 Persian
R35 JĀMI⁶ AL-TAVĀRIKH. QISM 2.
1989
- D17 English
R3513
1989
- D17 French
R3514
1989

Separate volumes of the second series

- D17 Vol. 4. Iran before Islam. Life of the prophet
 R354 Muhammad
 1989 JĀMI⁶ AL-TAVĀRIKH. QISM 2. JILD 4.
- D17 Vol. 5. History of the caliphs.
 R355 JĀMI⁶ AL-TAVĀRIKH. QISM 2. JILD 5.
 1989
- D17 Vol. 6. Iran from the Arab to the Mongol Conquest.
 R356 JĀMI⁶ AL-TAVĀRIKH. QISM 2. JILD 6.
 1989

Separate parts of vol. 6

- D17 Part 1. The Ghaznevids.
 R3564 JĀMI⁶ AL-TAVĀRIKH. QISM 2. JILD 6. JUZ' 1.
 1989
- D17 Part 2. Zikr-i tārikh-i āl-i Salchūq.
 R3565 JĀMI⁶ AL-TAVĀRIKH. QISM 2. JILD 6. JUZ' 2.
 1989 Zikr-i tārikh-i āl-i Salchūq.

The above two parts published as a set:

- D17 JĀMI⁶ AL-TAVĀRIKH. QISM 2. JILD 6. JUZ' 1-2.
 R3564 Jāmi⁶ al-tavārikh. Jild-i 2, juz'-i 4-5 / ed. A. Ateş. --
 1957 Ankara: 1957-1960.
 v.1-v.2

Reprint of the above in 1 vol.:

- D17 Jāmi⁶ al-tavārikh. -- Tihrān: 1362 [1983 or 1984]
 R3564
 1983
- D17 Part 3. Khvarazmshahs, Salgharids and Karts
 R3566 JĀMI⁶ AL-TAVĀRIKH. QISM 2. JILD 6. JUZ' 3.
 1989

- D17 Part 4. Fatimites and Ismailites.
R3567 JĀMI^c AL-TAVĀRIKH. QISM 2. JILD 6. JUZ' 4.
1989
- D17 Part 4. Fasl 1. The Fatimites
R35674 JĀMI^c AL-TAVĀRIKH. QISM 2. JILD 6. JUZ' 4. FAŞL 1.
1989
- D17 Part 4. Fasl 2. The Ismailites of Iran. Assassins
R35675 JĀMI^c AL-TAVĀRIKH. QISM 2. JILD 6. JUZ' 4. FAŞL 2.
1958 Faşl' az Jāmi^c al-tavārikh: tāriḫ-i firqah-i Rafīqān va
Ismā'īlīyān-i Alamūt / ed. M. Dabīr Siyāqī. -- Tihran: 1958
- D17 Vol. 7. Rest of the world.
R357 JĀMI^c AL-TAVĀRIKH. QISM 2. JILD 7.
1989

Separate parts of vol. 7

- D17 Part 1. Sharḥ-i aḥvāl-i Ughūz
R3574 JĀMI^c AL-TAVĀRIKH. QISM 2. JILD 7. JUZ' 1.
1989 Sharḥ-i aḥvāl-i Ughūz
- D17 Part 2. History of China
R3575 JĀMI^c AL-TAVĀRIKH. QISM 2. JILD 7. JUZ' 2.
1989
- D17 Part 3. Tāriḫ-i Afranj
R3576 JĀMI^c AL-TAVĀRIKH. QISM 2. JILD 7. JUZ' 3.
1989 Tāriḫ-i Afranj
- D17 German translation:
R357615 Die Frankengeschichte / Übers. K. Jahn. -- Wien: 1977
1977
- D17 Part 3. Qism 1. History of Biblical events
R35674 JĀMI^c AL-TAVĀRIKH. QISM 2. JILD 7. JUZ' 3.
1989 TĀRIKH-I AFRANJ. FAŞL 1.
- D17 Part 3. Qism 2. Early Christendom, Armenia, Europe
R35765 JĀMI^c AL-TAVĀRIKH. QISM 2. JILD 7. JUZ' 3.
1989 TĀRIKH-I AFRANJ. FAŞL 2.

- D17 Part 3. Faṣl 2. Bāb 1. Early Christendom
R357654 JĀMI^f AL-TAVĀRIKH. QISM 2. JILD 7. JUZ' 3.
1989 TĀRIKH-I AFRANJ. FAṢL 2. BĀB 1.
- D17 Part 3. Faṣl 2. Bāb 2. Armenia
R357655 JAMI' AL-TAVARIKH. QISM 2. JILD 7. JUZ' 3.
1989 TARIKH-I AFRANJ. FAṢL 2. BĀB 2.
- D17 Part 3. Fasl 2. Bab 3-4. Europe
R357656 JĀMI^f AL-TAVĀRIKH. QISM 2. JILD 7. JUZ' 3.
1960 TĀRIKH-I AFRANJ. FAṢL 2. BĀB 3-4.
Tāriḫ-i Afranj, yā, Faṣlī az Jāmi^f al-tavāriḫ, shāmil-i bāb-i
3. az qism-i 2. az Tāriḫ-i Afranj ... va bāb-i 4. / ed. M.
Dabīr Siyāqī. -- Tihiran: 1960.
- D17 French translation:
R3576564 Histoire universelle ... I. Histoire des Francs / tr.
1951 *** par K. Jahn. -- Leiden: 1951
Includes Persian original.
- D17 Part 4. Tarikh-i Hind
R3577 JĀMI^f AL-TAVĀRIKH. QISM 2. JILD 7. JUZ' 4.
1989 Tāriḫ al-Hind.

Criticism of Part 4:

- D17 Jahn, Karl. Rashid al-Din's History of India. -- The
R35773J3 Hague: 1965.
1965

Jan Weryho
McGill University

According to the rule regarding translations this Cutter should have been R35765614. The numeral 1 indicating translation has been omitted for technical reasons only: to avoid excessive length.

1. Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu, 1957, p. 6-7 of the introduction

2. This imaginary date of publication will be used throughout the scheme, except when actual examples are given.

3. For translations into other languages, our official translation table should be used. Editions containing both original Persian text and a translation should be classified with the translation.

LIBRARIANS: THE HIDDEN MINORITY IN THE STATE-OF-THE-ART

OBSERVATION: The Study of the Middle East: Research and Scholarship in the Humanities and the Social Sciences, the 1976 publication edited by Leonard Binder as a project of the Research and Training Committee of MESA (New York: Wiley and Sons) and purporting to be the state-of-the-art summation on Middle Eastern studies, did not mention librarians, library science, or librarianship.

As one who seeks no further recognition in life than to be regarded and known as a librarian, I have always wondered why an important publication that was designed to sum up the "state-of-the-art" in Middle Eastern studies was seemingly blind to the work to which I, along with some two dozen colleagues in major research libraries around the country, devote myself. Surely the annual budget for my department at Harvard, as well as those at a few other major collections are larger than the budgets of many academic departments in which teaching on the Middle East occurs. I have always assumed that library resources are the foundation of every scholar's work. Are not the various *centers* at academic institutions always boasting about their library resources? Does not each center in its competitive application for those federal funds that are disbursed through the Department of Education always stress its library collection and emphasize how much money it doles out in support of its library? Why were Binder and company so blind? Is there something about librarianship or library science that makes it unworthy to be included in statements about Middle Eastern studies?

Binder's book devotes a chapter to each of the following: Islamic religious tradition, history, anthropology, Islamic art and architecture; political science, philosophy, linguistics, literature, sociology and economics. Each section is well written by a competent scholar: indeed, some of the contributors to Binder's volume are outstanding; yet not one of these authors deemed it necessary to talk about library collection, the training of bibliographers, the costs involved in building collections, the sources of printed books, etc. However, I do not want to imply that books are not mentioned. In fact, major portions of some of the chapters of the book can be read as sophisticated bibliographical essays. And all of the chapters have bibliographies appended to them that are worthy of close attention by reference librarians.¹ But the word "libraries" is hardly mentioned. Richard Antoun (Anthropology) admits with unusual candor on p. 189 that "significant research may now be

undertaken on the basis of the secondary resources now available in university and other libraries." And Oleg Grabar (Art), perhaps because of his long interest in building collections at the University of Michigan and Harvard University, pays more attention to resources than any of his fellow writers. Not only does he use the word "libraries" (pp. 247, 249, 250, 252, and again on p. 256), but he even speaks in one paragraph of archives or depositories whose "problems are ... lack of personnel, sporadic funds, and uncertain direction over long periods of time." In this brilliant essay, Grabar recognizes a "profound problem" in the control of new materials in the 25 or so languages of Islamic art. He pinpoints "creation of repositories of documents" as one of four approaches to the needs and priorities of his field. Significantly, Grabar reveals (p. 260) that "several commentators [who critiqued his chapter] pointed out that this report deals too much with cataloging and gathering in formation and documents, at the expense of developing ideas and theories."² Seyyed Hossein Nasr in "Philosophy" uses the word "libraries" (pp. 331, 334, 335) and calls in passing for the fuller cataloging of manuscript collections. He also sees the need for a center where all the primary and secondary sources and microfilms can be assembled (p. 341). This sounds like a library to me but the "L-word" is not used. "Political Science" completely avoids it. Gernot Windfuhr says in his magnificent survey of "Linguistics" (p. 381) that a "library of tapes" should be built up as a concomitant of dialect studies. Most amazingly, the fine essays on Arabic, Persian and Turkish literatures do not mention the word "libraries"; nor does George Sabagh's "Sociology". However, Sabagh does lament a lack of bibliographies. The final essay, "Economics" by John Simmons, skirts curiously around the issue of libraries as centers for resources. He never mentions the word but refers often to "collections of data." He hopes to avoid duplication in data collections and suggests that the responsibility for collecting and cataloging data be shared. In effect, the reader of all these great summations finds a curious silence about our professional concerns.

Could this silence signal a tacit recognition that American libraries have successfully met the post-war challenge of building up research collection for non-Western studies? Are the shelves of American libraries so well stocked and organized for Middle Eastern studies that librarians can be taken for granted by the practitioners and theoreticians of Middle Eastern area studies? These may be rhetorical question, but I believe that if Middle Eastern librarianship is to flourish now and in the future, librarians who understand that the answers are negative must address the questions even if the theoreticians of Middle Eastern area studies do not.

The data requirements of each discipline are different. Historical research relies upon written and other documents of past times. Collections of materials--whether primary or secondary in nature, whether in published or in manuscript forms or in the form of archives--these are needed by the *historian*. And, although one can philosophize many concepts without recourse to a book collection, I think one has to admit that the philosopher, or at least the student of the history of a particular *philosophy* such as "Islamic" or "Arabic" must rely upon a collection in which information about the subject is preserved. One might think that the social scientist would not be tied to a collection, for the essence of *social science* research is the observation of social phenomena and the subsequent construction of theories of human behavior, be it in the political, social, or economic spheres. But even the social scientist does not want to re-invent the three-by-five card, so to speak, and will demand access to those store-houses of information known as libraries so as to know about the object of his research in advance of field surveys and the gathering of data. The same is true of the linguist whose field may be a dialect. While he must study the living language of a group or tribe by using his own ears, the information so gleaned can only be compared with a wider universe of data through recourse to the information stored by other researchers in collections of linguistic data. Usually these collections are known as libraries. Scholars depend on libraries not only as sources of information, but also as an important means of making their work known to other scholars. It would seem, therefore, that attention to library resources would be uppermost in the minds of those researchers who attempt to write knowingly about the present status of the major disciplines of Middle Eastern area study; so how do we account for the silence about librarianship? Do we wrongly assume that we have an important role?

Perhaps *librarianship* is beneath the notice of academicians. What we do as librarians is not very clear to those outside our so-called profession. After all, we are I suppose, the only group that is named for the *building* in which we work! A teacher teaches; a doctor practices medicine; a researcher researches; but does a librarian librarianize? No, he/she works in a library! A multitude of tasks or functions is subsumed under the label librarian. And since most "librarians" perform the mental equivalent of manual labor, those whose work does have an intellectual quality often label themselves "bibliographers," or "archivists," or more recently--and more pretentiously--"information managers" to avoid the common appellation. This fact, that faculty tend to ignore librarians and lump us all together, may in actuality have been partly caused by the American library system, which has striven to turn the acquisition and cataloging of books, and the purveying of book-stored knowledge, into

a production line process by breaking down operations into simple tasks that can be done by low-cost labor with little or no exercised of intelligence. The primary goal of library administrators, even at academic institutions, is to reduce costs rather than to facilitate learning.

I believe that automation strengthens this trend, for I see the result of automation not the enriching of library service, but rather the cheapening of library work. Through nation-wide databases catalogers are given instant electronic access to the work of other catalogers. I maintain that the intention here is not so much to improve the quality of cataloging³ but rather to reduce and eliminate the time-consuming and expensive application of intellect to the cataloging process. Because the cataloger will no longer need to comprehend a text to catalog it--because of recourse to the electronically retrieved work of others--that librarian no longer engages in the intellectual process of understanding a particular text. Over time he or she will gain only a limited understanding and appreciation of his/her own collection. I suggest also that reference librarians will be degraded to being mere clerks who are trained to connect a patron with a data base. Then, because subject specialists will no longer be needed to acquire and catalog books or to interpret the collections, their work having been turned into routine chores, librarianship will be lowered further in prestige in the opinion of anyone whose profession is based on intellectual work. Our profession, librarianship, therefore, is causing its own demise as an intellectually respectable occupation. In time, the only professionals left in a library will be the administrators. Like other subject specialist, the Middle Eastern variety is in danger. This trend is not without implications for the Middle East Librarians Association.

I suggest it would be instructive to compare the essays within the covers of Binder's book and whatever essays one might find on the "stat of the art" of librarianship. Binder's book sums up the process of determining the paradigms of Middle Eastern area studies; librarianship applies technology to the storage and retrieval of information. At its highest level, librarianship is the profession that specializes in providing access to sources of information. The computer keyboard that allows access to a database is today's equivalent to yesterday's card catalog. Neither card catalogs nor computer terminals (in themselves) allow the librarian to add to the sum of knowledge. But the faculty member, as a researcher, increases mankind's store of information and, as a thinker, increases mankind's store of knowledge.

As subject specialists and as academic librarians, if we want the researcher and teacher to be aware of us, to recognize our share in the educational process, to praise or blame us for the successes and

failures of our profession--or even to recognize that we *do* have a profession--then we librarians must raise our profession to a level of competence from which it can make contributions to mankind's store of information and knowledge. The educational requirements for library work must be rethought. It is unacceptable to me that major libraries would insist upon the M.L.S. for employment and reject that person who has on a Ph.D. Is there anyone who points with pride to the library degree? The research faculty of Binder's book know the significance of a degree in library science. If there is to be a future for scholarly librarians, we must not allow ourselves to be submerged in the *processes* of acquisitions and cataloging and reference. In addition to fulfilling those utilitarian duties, we must be prepared to meet the faculty on its own turf.

David H. Partington
Harvard University

1. I thought it might be instructive to count the items in the bibliographies of each chapter as an exercise in "comparative bibliography". Here are the results: History, 202; Anthropology, 141; Islamic Art, 234; Political Science, 4651; Philosophy, 57; Linguistics, 59; Arabic Literature, 254; Persian Literature, 149; Turkish Literature, 178; Sociology, 321; and Economics, 108.

2. Here, in stark succinctness, is the difference between a librarian and a faculty member: the former gathers books and documents and then catalogs them; the latter develops ideas and theories.

3. Which, I admit, can be an unintended, accidental by-product.

POSITIONS AVAILABLE

SULTAN QABOOS UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, Sultanate of Oman:

The Main Library of Sultan Qaboos University seeks applicants for senior **Arabic and English cataloguing positions** (AACR2 and LC classification) and **AV/Media Librarian**.

Requirements: MLS, extensive library experience, at least 5 yrs. in university libraries.

Salary: 980 Rials Omani/month (RO 1 = US\$ 2.58)

Benefits: Free housing, free hospitalization, tickets to and from place of residence, paid annual home leave, bonus at end of contract.

Send resume and cover letter to: **DIRECTOR, MAIN LIBRARY, SULTAN QABOOS UNIVERSITY, P.O. BOX 32487, AL-KHOD, MUSCAT, SULTANATE OF OMAN**

YALE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

ARABIC TEAM LEADER, Processing Services Dept., Sterling Memorial Library, Yale University. Manages the full range of work activities in processing and cataloging monographs and serials in Arabic and other Near Eastern languages. Assists in collection development activities for Arabic materials.

Qualifications: MLS from ALA-accredited library school. Two years of library experience at the professional level. Strong knowledge of Arabic. Previous cataloging experience. Demonstrated ability to work effectively with faculty, students, administrators, and library colleagues. Knowledge of current cataloging code; LC subject heading and classification practices. Educational background in Arabic and/or Islamic Studies.

Supervisory experience; familiarity with LC rule interpretations; familiarity with MARC format and content designation; reading knowledge of other Near Eastern languages, especially Persian and Turkish preferred.

Salary and rank dependent upon qualifications and experience; from a minimum of \$27,300.

Applications received by 13 April 1990 will be given first consideration; applications will be accepted until the position is filled.

Send letter of application, resume, and the names of three references to **DIANE Y. TURNER, ACTING HEAD, LIBRARY PERSONNEL SERVICES, YALE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, P.O. BOX 1603A YALE STATION, NEW HAVEN CT 06520. EEO/AA**

LIBRARY/BOOK FELLOWS

Applications are being accepted for the 1990-91 Library/Book Fellows Program. The joint program of the American Library Association and the United States Information Agency will place approximately **eight** U.S. citizens overseas beginning September, 1990. While 16 positions are listed, funding will permit approximately eight placements.

Stipends for Library/Book Fellows are \$28,000 per year. Travel expenses (fellow and one dependant) to and from host country will be reimbursed, and health and life insurance coverage are provided. Some hosts will assist with housing. *Eligibility requirement:* U.S. citizenship; command of the language of the host country is desired; education and experience in library or information science, publishing or other fields directly related to the interests and needs of specific projects, with demonstrated competency as required. Persons who have lived abroad for a ten-year period immediately preceding application are not eligible.

To apply, send resume with a cover letter briefly stating desired position, foreign language skills, subject expertise and maximum placement service length. No application forms are available. The application deadline is 15 April 1990. Contact: ROBERT P. DOYLE, DIRECTOR, LIBRARY/BOOK FELLOWS PROGRAM, AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, 50 E. HURON ST., CHICAGO, IL 606121, TEL.: 800-545-2433.

1990-91 Library/Book Fellows positions of interest to MELA members include:

Islamabad, Pakistan: Pakistan Department of Archives: Six months, October 1990-March 1991: Conduct seminars and workshops on 1) archival theory and practice; 2) organization and management of archives and records; and 3) archival reference service.

Amman, Jordan: University of Jordan Library: Nine months, Sept. 1990-May 1991: Train university and other librarians to search online database services and CD-ROM; and updated the staff's knowledge of American bibliographic sources to enhance the acquisition of American books and periodicals.

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