

MELA *notes*

MIDDLE EAST LIBRARIANS ASSOCIATION

NUMBER 47

SPRING, 1989

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MELA NOTES
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MIDDLE EAST LIBRARIANS ASSOCIATION

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FROM THE EDITOR

Many of our members list no organizational affiliation in the Membership Roster entries. It seems that this would be useful, particularly if one is looking for an unknown name at a specific institution. The membership list has previously been used primarily for mailing purposes, but, with the wonders of word processing, it is no longer necessary to restrict ourselves to this. If you would like to include your position and organization in your listing, please send me the correct information, along with any other corrections. Electronic addresses are also welcome.

Response to requests for contributions to MELA Notes has been excellent. However, do not hesitate to send me your news, articles and thoughts; please limit your musings to library-related matters. Longer issues can certainly be explored. Hopefully, this also indicates that a more substantial publication, such as Ed Jaiko's suggestion for a Journal of Middle East Librarianship, could be undertaken. I would be interested in your thoughts on a journal, as well as a demonstration of support for such a publication.

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 January for the Winter issue, April for the Spring issue, and August 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.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

26 May 1989

Because of a mix-up in communications, the last issue of MELA Notes (no. 46, Winter 1989) included the text of my letter to the Librarian of Congress, written on behalf of and at the direction of the MELA membership, but not Dr. Billington's reply. His letter is reprinted in this issue, for the benefit of all MELA members, on whose behalf and at whose direction it was written.

I have had no further correspondence with Dr. Billington or the Library of Congress. I have been told that the MELA letter to Dr. Billington has generated some comment and controversy. One LC staff member telephoned me about my letter. We had a very long conversation that was illuminating and, in diplomatic terms, frank, cordial, friendly and constructive. The conversation started out on a wary note but concluded in a very friendly fashion. I certainly learned more about the problems that impede operations at LC.

The letter had one totally unforeseen result, reported by one of our colleagues, who informed me that his administration has seized on the examples of high statistics cited in the letter as a way of criticizing his cataloging output. I would never have thought of such a possibility, and am bothered by and deeply regret what is tantamount to a deliberate misuse of the information in the letter. I am also very surprised that non-specialist library administrators read MELA Notes, or else that some tale-bearing busybody would bring the letter to their attention in order to discredit someone else, which is certainly shameful dirty dealing.

When we discussed the letter to LC in Los Angeles, MELA members had various suggestions for helping LC improve cataloging output. If we are sincere in our criticisms of the present system at LC and its results, and want to do something about it, it is important that we press LC to do what it should. One letter of criticism, receiving a less than enthusiastic response from the Librarian of Congress, who has more important things on his mind than a tiny, disorganized constituency of Middle East specialists, won't do the job. We need to organize a plan for dealing with the cataloging problem, present it to LC, and lobby for it actively and strongly. I have been thinking about such a plan, and trying to figure out how it could work.

With regard to our all working together, in the last MELA Notes I called on MELA members to form special interest groups and to let me know what they are interested in doing. The response to that call has been absolutely zero. As is noted above, somebody read the last issue. But no one responded to my call.

OK, so maybe you're not interested in joining another Special Interest Group. But you are interested in doing something about your intractable cataloging backlog, and about getting more cataloging copy from the Library of Congress. Now is the time to send your suggestions to Lucia Rather (with a copy to me, please), or, better, to send them to me so that I can collate and organize them and present them to Mrs. Rather as an official statement of the Middle East Librarians Association.

Edward Jajko
President, MELA

LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS RESPONDS TO MELA PRESIDENT'S LETTER

2 February 1989

Dear Mr. Jajko,

In your letter of 9 December 1988 you expressed concern over the low cataloging output of the Library of Congress in Arabic, Persian and Turkish. I am well aware of this problem and share your concern. I want to assure you that we take very seriously our responsibility for contributing to Middle Eastern librarianship and scholarship and intend to fulfill that responsibility as well as our resources will allow.

I am pleased to inform you that the prospects for improved output in all three languages are favorable. The decline of cataloging in Arabic and Persian in the recent past was primarily due to a shortage of qualified staff coupled with a hiring freeze which prevented recruitment of new personnel with the necessary language skills. At present, however, staffing for Arabic and Persian has improved, with two additional catalogers hired late in 1986 now at a full level of proficiency. Our anticipated output for FY89 is 2,000 items in Arabic and 250 in Persian. In Turkish, though we have not increased our staffing, we are nevertheless projecting an increase of output to 800 items in FY89.

In the longer term, the most important development is our effort to enhance the cataloging operations in our overseas offices. Our goal is to develop the cataloging expertise in these offices to the point that their staffs can produce full-level bibliographic records which are equal in quality to those produced by our Washington staff. Furthermore, we plan to enable these offices to produce their records in machine-readable form so that re-keying of cataloging data in Washington will be unnecessary. This effort is expected to increase substantially our ability to provide bibliographic control over the receipts of the overseas offices by allowing us to utilize more fully than is presently the case the linguistic expertise available in the countries where the offices are located and by eliminating certain duplication of effort which is presently a feature of the processing workflow for overseas office acquisitions. New Delhi was the first overseas office in which this program was implemented. This first effort has been quite successful, and New Delhi now prepares high-quality full-level bibliographic records in machine-readable form for items acquired by that office. Substantial progress is being made on our plans to develop a comparable capability in the Cairo office. This development is expected to result in a substantial increase in our output of cataloging in Arabic and Turkish. Thereafter, we would expect to proceed with expansion of cataloging responsibility in other overseas offices, including Karachi, where most of our Persian materials are acquired.

In your letter you made an offer of assistance and expressed a willingness to "join with [us] in working out solutions to this serious problem." If you have any specific ideas in mind as to how cooperative efforts might lead to an improvement in the bibliographic control of materials in the languages of the Middle East, I suggest that you write directly to Lucia J. Rather, director for cataloging.

Sincerely,

James H. Billington
The Librarian of Congress

FUTURE CONFERENCES

MIDDLE EAST MICROFORM PROJECT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The MEMP Executive Committee will meet at the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago on 23 June 1989, from 1-3:30 p.m. The minutes of this meeting will be printed in MELA Notes 48.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

- 25 June - ACRL/Asian and African Section Executive Committee
- RTSD/Committee on Cataloging Asian and African Materials
- 26 June - ACRL/Asian and African Section program: History of Libraries in Asia and Africa, including a presentation on Middle Eastern libraries

MELA 1989

The next annual meeting will be held in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, on 15 November, in Robarts Library, University of Toronto. The Program will be in the morning, from 9-12:30; after lunch we will reconvene for the Business Meeting, from 2-5 pm. The two program sessions are: Middle East Library Resources in Canada and Current Issues and Problems in Middle East Librarianship. Meryle Gaston, Vice-President and Program Chair, is planning the program. Members will receive fuller program information and dining arrangements in September/October.

Also of interest, an exhibition on early Islamic printing is planned for Robarts Library at the University of Toronto.

MESA advance information draws attention to the fact that Toronto, "referred to as the Paris of North America is a special city that you won't want to miss." Room rates at the Sheraton Centre are \$100 (Canadian) single (=US\$77) and \$120 (Canadian) double (=US\$92).

MESA also advises that everyone will have to pass through Canadian Customs. All American citizens must show proof of citizenship (birth certificate, passport, "green card"). Citizens of countries other than the U.S. should check with the Canadian Embassy or nearest Consulate before their departure.

MESA 1989

The twenty-third Annual Meeting will be held at the Sheraton Centre in Toronto, Ontario, on 15-18 November 1989; it will be hosted by the Department of Middle East and Islamic Studies at the University of Toronto. The reception will be held at the Royal Ontario Museum, where there will be an exhibit of Oriental carpets and an exhibitions of Persian drawings from the 14th and 15th centuries loaned by the Staatsbibliothek in Berlin.

ELECTRONIC ADDRESSES

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Dona Straley	"
Amnon Zipin	"

NEWS OF THE MEMBERS

The new Assistant to the Middle East Bibliographer, Regenstein Library, University of Chicago is Laurie Abbott. Congratulations, Laurie'

At the upcoming ALA conference in Dallas, Basima Bezirgan (University of Chicago), 1989 chair of the Asian and African Section of the Association of College and Research Libraries, will preside over the Section's program on history of libraries in Asia and Africa. Lesley Wilkins (Boston Public Library) will present a paper on Middle Eastern libraries through history. Dona Straley (Ohio State University) will succeed Bezirgan as chair of the Section in 1990.

Salwa Ferahian (McGill University) reports that she has just completed Handlist of M.A. and Ph.D. theses submitted to the Institute of Islamic Studies. It is available for US\$3.50; remittance should be included when ordering and should be addressed to: Salwa Ferahian, MLS
Public Services Section
Islamic Studies Library
McGill University
3485 McTavish
Montreal, P.Q.
CANADA H3A 1Y1

Ragai Makar (University of Utah) writes that his article entitled "Book publishing in Egypt, 1970-1985: trends, problems and prospects" appeared in IAOL Bulletin 32-33 (1988). A report on his recent Library/Book Fellow experience will appear in the next issue of MELA Notes.

Jim Pollock (ex Indiana University) writes that he is editing Calverley's translation to English of the Baydawī/Iṣfahānī text, Maṭālī' al-anṣār sharḥ Tawālī' al-anwār, which he says is "great sport and a long job"! He has recently moved to a retirement community and looks forward to news of everyone. New address:
36 Oak Lane
Washington, IA 52353
phone: 319-653-7481

Islam in Canada: a Complete Bibliography

The Muslim world, with its huge oil reserves, emerged in 1973 as an area of enormous importance to North America and the Western world. It may come as a surprise for many North Americans to learn that there were 98,165 Muslims in Canada in 1981, according to Census of Canada.¹ This figure is undoubtedly higher now; moreover, demographers predict that, in Ontario alone, there will be an additional 10,000 Muslim votes in the November, 1988, federal elections.²

A great percentage of the Muslim community are highly educated. Almost all Muslims adhere strongly to their religion. Islam is an important factor in their well being. Muslims in Canada come from diverse ethnic groupings.

There are few studies about Muslims in Canada. Among them are "The Arab Moslem community in the Canadian Mosaic" and "Arab Women in Canada". The author has found when compiling this bibliography that not a single study have been conducted so far about Islamic and Middle Eastern resources in Canada or the United States.

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Salwa Ferahian
McGill University

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Iraq-Iran War: a Bibliographical Project

Introduction

The bibliography on the Iraq-Iran war began as a project in my spare time. In 1986 I was awarded a six month sabbatical leave, scheduled to begin in July, which allowed me to complete a significant part of the project. It was another seven months before I was ready to submit a draft to the publisher. The book was released in September, 1988, by Mansell Publishing Ltd. in Great Britain and is scheduled for release in the United States by Gale in January, 1989. In this presentation I discuss the scope, methods of collecting and recording the book and journal citations, the organization of the entries, and the editing of the bibliography.

Background to the Bibliography

Encouragement for this bibliography originated with the publisher Mansell who contacted me after reading my article "Book Publications on the Iran-Iraq War: a Partial Bibliography".¹

A search of the literature disclosed some bibliographical efforts. Baqir Raza Mehdi had published an index to English newspaper and magazine articles on the war and Simi Muhammad Salih and 'Abd al-'Amr 'Abd al-Karim one for Arabic newspaper and journal articles in 1981 in al-Khalij al-'Arabi. Another index to European newspaper and journal articles was issued by Ahmad Mahradi: Der Iran-Irak Konflikt in 1985.

Thus, in 1985, when I was considering the project, bibliographic control of publications on the war had scarcely begun. The topic, as I was assured, would be well worth pursuing.

Scope

Published materials only are included. These are limited to books, substantial articles (five or more pages), films, and graphic arts. Interviews with important individuals connected to the war, regardless of length, are also considered. Although concentration is on the war from its outbreak to early 1987, pre-war publications dealing with Iranian-Iraqi border relations were gathered. Ephemera (pamphlets, broadsides, etc.) are not represented.

All books and journal articles located were found in a library. Some books were not yet cataloged. Unseen books and films identified in book lists or filmographies were added. These are

¹ MELA Notes 33 (Fall 1984)

Collecting Citations

There were three steps I followed in gathering the citations.

The first was to identify and search bibliographical sources covering the war most comprehensively. For Western language periodicals I referred to Middle East Abstracts and Index, Index Islamicus, Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature, International Political Science Abstracts, Index to Legal Periodicals, Current Law Index, and the bibliography section of Middle East Journal. I relied on publisher's blurbs, catalogs, journal and book bibliographies, Dissertation Abstracts International, and Islamic Book Review Index for books.

It was more difficult to track down Arabic and Persian language publications. For Arabic periodicals, al-Fihrist was indispensable. The bibliographical section of the Middle East Journal was also helpful. There was nothing comparable to al-Fihrist for Persian language periodicals, which are not well-represented. Avandah, Nashr-i Danish, and the Middle East Accessions List, as well as publisher's blurbs, catalogs, and book and journal bibliographies were scanned for Persian language books. The online databases Middle East Abstracts and Index and Mideast File were also searched.

The second step required identifying and then visiting research libraries with significant collections on the modern Middle East. The following libraries were visited: University Research Library, University of California at Los Angeles, and the Doe Library, University of California, Berkeley; Near East Room, Widener Library, Harvard University; the Near East Section of the Library of Congress; Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace; and the Oriental Section, New York Public Library.

Thirdly, I informed colleagues of my project. Many citations were acquired in this way.

Citations were recorded according to the Chicago Manual of Style, 13th ed. standard. Each citation contains an author or editor entry (when it is given), then the title, imprint or name of journal (with month and year), pages, series information, and an annotation of the article or book. The above information was recorded on a 3x5 card, which was prepared for entering on my computer database.

The form of the author's or editor's name conforms with that used by the Library of Congress, when it could be determined. Arabic script entries were romanized. The annotation was given in the form of an abstract. Standardized spelling of terms in the abstract occasionally resulted in spelling different from the same term in the citation.

term in the citation.

Organization

There is a two tier topical arrangement of the entries. The primary tier is my subject. This is the pattern set by the subject coverage of the books and articles collected. Some topics received more coverage than others; for example, "Military and Armaments" (38 citations), "Peace Efforts and Peace Predictions" (53). Sometimes cited titles fell into more than one category. In this case I arranged them by predominate subject or put them in a "general" division. The secondary tier was alphabetical within each subject category.

Every citation was assigned author, subject, and date descriptors. A list of the subject descriptors was kept. Citations were categorized by descriptors into broad subject/period groups. These groups² were the basis for the chapter organization of the bibliography. During the editing stage, the grouping was reduced to seven chapters³. Within each chapter entries were arranged by subject.

The computer greatly facilitated the compilation of the bibliography. Using a software package called Superfile, along with the word processing program Wordstar, I was able to create a database and sort the citations by subject, author, or any other descriptor assigned to a citation.

The citations on the 3x5 card were transferred to an online file using Wordstar. Each citation was entered in a form Superfile could read and separated by a symbol understandable to Superfile.

Wordstar did (release 3.1) and still does not (release 4) have the ability to create diacritics. With complex manipulation (using the subscript and superscript commands), I was able to add diacritics. The results, however, were not satisfactory on a dot matrix printer (my only printer). Superfile would not number the citations nor create an index. I used a Kaypro IV (CP/M) which is now obsolete. There is no comparable variety of software for CP/M machines today as there is for DOS machines. I was also unable to use the campus computer printers.

² 11 groups: introductory sources; original sources; general studies; genesis of the Iraq-Iran conflict; domestic impact; foreign impact; impact of the war on the Gulf; literature of the war; memoirs, biography, journals, and accounts of individuals; and photographic essays and films

³ 1. introductory sources; history of Iraqi-Iranian animosity; Iraq and Iran at war, 1980-1987; domestic impact; foreign impact; and conflict in the Gulf; and literature and film of the war.

Editing of the Bibliography

After the citations on the database were organized, all the Superfile codes were erased and each citation was numbered sequentially using a simple PASCAL program I wrote. The chapter headings were then added to the database (each chapter had been loaded onto a separate floppy disk to facilitate management of the database). An author and title index were built manually on the computer using the word processing program.

The publisher refused to print diacritics because of the cost and the belief they were not crucial to understanding the Arabic and Persian citations. It did accept the 'ayn and hamza. For the sake of clarification I translated these titles into English.

Initially Mansell wanted me to prepare my text disks so they could print directly from them. This required the removal of all the Wordstar codes and replacing them with print codes which they supplied. Fortunately they decided to work from a manuscript copy.

During the editing stage I began thinking about a final title for the bibliography. The publisher wanted something with "punch." They suggested "The Iran-Iraq War: a Bibliography". I, thinking of the limitations of the work, was using the working titles "A Reference Guide to the Iran-Iraq War". A second issue was the word order of the title. Which country should be listed first? One point of view was that since Iraq had launched the invasion of Iran, it should be listed first. Others, Iranians opposed to the war, thought it was immaterial. The print media referred to it both ways. I took the librarian's viewpoint and accepted the order established by the Library of Congress.

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Contemporary Persian Press in Exile

Historical Background

In the early beginnings of Persian journalism in the late nineteenth century, when any expression of democratic ideas was extremely difficult, writers abroad arduously campaigned for reforms and freedom of speech. Most of the periodicals published abroad, in spite of their being banned in Iran, were smuggled in by various means and had tremendous impact on the course of the Constitutional Revolution.

The first newspaper published outside Iran was Akhtar, which began in Istanbul in 1873 and lasted until 1896. Under the editorship of Āqā Muḥammad Jāhir Tabrizī and with contributions from such well-known figures as Mīrzā Āqā Khān Kirmānī, Shaykh Aḥmad Rūhī and Mīrzā Maḥdī Tabrizī, it gained such a reputation in the Middle East that its readers were called "Akhtari mazhab", meaning those of Akhtarī school of thought, and some fanatics considered its reading a sin. Akhtar was one of the first Persian newspapers to be published with movable type. It soon acquired the reputation as a well-written periodical of moderate views. As a result of pressure from the Iranian government, the Ottoman authorities banned its publication. In a dark period of Iranian history, full of tyranny and despotism, Akhtar had a significant impact on the minds of Iranians.¹

In 1888, Mīrzā ʿAbd al-Rahim Jāliboff and Sayyid Muḥammad Shabistarī published the first Persian satirical paper in Istanbul, sarcastically entitled Shāhsavan (Lover of a King) with a note on its cover that "every forty years one issue would come out."² It was printed secretly in 300 copies and then sent in envelopes to various clerics, merchants and statesmen in Iran. In order to conceal its place of publication, the copies were often sent to Paris or London and then forwarded to Iran. This paper did not last long, though, and according to Muḥammad ʿAlī Tarbiyat in his Jarāyid-i Azarbayjān it did not survive beyond its first issue.

An outstanding and influential Persian periodical was published by Mīrzā Malkum Khān from 1890 to 1906 in London. Qānūn was supposed to be a weekly paper, but in 15 years only 24 issues were published. Malkum Khān sent the first issue of the paper with a letter to Nāṣir al-Dīn Shāh, saying: "Since we heard that Your Majesty is inclined toward a government of law and order in Iran, the writers of the paper have decided to formulate a constitution for Iran and send it to you gradually."³ The then prime minister Amīn al-Ṣaltānah, as well as the whole system of government, were bitterly criticized. From the first issue its entry was banned in Iran, but some copies were secretly sent to Tehran for distribution among some intellectuals. The editor was the major writer of the paper and his biting and critical articles attracted considerable attention. Like Akhtar, Qānūn had a significant impact on the intellectual and political trends of the Constitutional period.

Egypt, too, was home to a couple of long-lasting Persian periodicals with a large readership. First was Hikmat by Mīrzā Mahdī Khān Tabrizī (a contributor to the earlier Akhtar) which began publication in 1310 H. (1892/3) and lasted almost twenty years. It was a well-written, serious paper and the editor especially wanted to promote the pure Persian language untainted by Arabic. Also published in Cairo was the weekly Surayyā, under the editorship of Mīrzā 'Alī Muḥammad Khān Kāshānī from 1898 until 1900. In the second year Mīrzā 'Alī Muḥammad Khān went to Iran and handed over the paper to Sayyid Faraj Allāh, who continued to publish Surayyā, first in Tehran and later in Kāshān.

Another extremely influential paper outside Iran was the Habl al-matin of Calcutta under the editorship of Sayyid Jamāl al-Dīn Husaynī Mu'ayyid al-Islām, which was published from 1893 for a total of 37 years. During this period, it was banned 43 times and was denied distribution in Iran. Yet, because of its democratic views and well-documented news, it was very popular both in Iran and outside. It had reporters all over the Middle East, and for the first 10 years 5,000 copies were distributed among the clerics of Iran and Najaf, as well as among the intellectuals.

These periodicals all originated outside Iran and played an important role in the Constitutional movement inside the country. But there were also a number of periodicals that began in Iran and were forced into exile during the period of autocracy (June 23, 1908-July 16, 1909). These included Islāh (Paris) by Dr. Jalīl Khān Mu'ayyad al-Hukamā and Shams by Sayyid Ḥasan Tabrizī in Istanbul. The three papers of 'Alī Akbar Dikhudā published after his escape from Iran (Sūr-i Isrā'īl at Yverdonne, Surūsh in Istanbul and Rūh al-Qudus in Paris) contain his beautifully written pieces of political satire. Two other weeklies (Āzādī by Husayn Nāji Qāsimzādah and Nālah-i millat by Mīrzā 'Alī Āqā Shīrāzī) appeared in Istanbul and Mecca respectively, but none of them continued beyond the first issue.

The events of the First World War and the threat of Iran's being divided into two spheres of influence by Russian and England in 1919, sent a new wave of Iranian exiles abroad and produced a number of remarkable journals. Pārs, a bi-monthly, of which only six issues appeared in Istanbul in 1921, was founded by Lāhūtī and it included a French section edited by Ḥasan Muqaddam. As a by-product of the war, the famous journal Kāvah was published from 1916 until 1919 by Taqī'zādah and Jamāl'zādah and several other writers with the help of the German government. Though it was a political paper and served the interests of Germany, Kāvah contained many scholarly and literary articles. The German government paid 600 Marks to Taqī'zādah and 200 to the other main writers. After the war, this was stopped and Taqī'zādah and Jamāl'zādah had a hard time earning a living. Nonetheless they published Kāvah in a new series form for two years, from January 22, 1920 to December 1, 1921. In the new series, the journal became strictly literary and cultural and mainly aimed at

introducing European thought and ways of life to Iranians. Jamalzadah's "literary manifesto", which later on served as an introduction to his collection of short stories, appeared in these series.

In 1921, when Kāvan ceased publication, Īrānshahr began its life in Berlin under the editorship of Kāzīmzādah Īrānshahr. It was a respectable journal of literature and philosophy, with such writers as Muḥammad Qazvīnī, Rashīd Yāsamī, Maḥmūd Ghani'zādah and Īrānshahr himself. In four years, 48 issues were published. A monthly, whose aim was to "tear the veil of superstition and ignorance and awaken Iran from the sleep of carelessness",⁴ was published by the young Iranian intellectuals from May 1924 to April 1925, under the title Farangistān. Its contributors, who became famous in later years, included Jamālzādah, Ḥasan Muqaddam, Muḥṣīq Kāzīmī and Taqī Arānī.

A very interesting but short-lived paper, which began publishing in Leipzig in 1930, was Paykār, under the editorship of Murtagā 'Alavī, which secretly found its way to Iran during Reza Shah's dictatorship. Farrukhī Yazdī, who after many ordeals in publishing his famous newspaper Tūfān was afraid for his life, fled from Iran and continued his courageous, daring, fearless articles against Reza Shah in Paykār. The Iranian ambassador went to court in order to stop the publication of the paper, but he lost the case and had to pay a fine of 40,000 Marks. More than a decade later, Rūziqār-i nāw began its publication in London, with the financial help of the British government, under the editorship of A.J. Arberry and such contributors as Mīnūvī and Farzād. This literary and historical quarterly, which maintained very high standards and which in many ways resembled the early Kāvan, appeared regularly from 1941 until 1945.

During the 53 years of Pahlavi reign, twice the floodgates of censorship opened and an amazing number of newspapers and journals were published in Iran; once, after the abdication of Reza Shah in 1941 which lasted almost to the end of the premiership of Musaddiq in 1953, and again a few months before the Islamic Revolution and a few months after it. From 1941 to 1948, according to a list prepared by Elwell-Sutton, 464 periodicals were published in Iran, while the number in the first three months of the Revolution was 222. Many newspapers began publication in Iran, were banned, went abroad, then came back and resumed publication in Iran, and then once more were forced out of the country. Here are a few examples:

Dunyā was founded by Dr. Arānī in Tehran in 1933, but it did not last long and Arānī eventually died in prison. It again resumed publication from 1960 to 1963. In its third period it began publication in Sweden and continued until 1978. The fourth and fifth series again began in Sweden. Associated with the Tudeh Party was the satirical paper Chalangaar, which appeared in Tehran from 1950 for 1951, under the editorship of Muḥammad 'Alī Afrāshtah. After the 1953 coup, Afrāshtah fled Iran and went to Bulgaria where he eventually died. After the Islamic Revolution,

Chalangar was replaced by Āhangar, of which 16 issues came out in Tehran. In 1981, it resumed publication under the editorship of Manūchihr Mahjūbī in London, and now, thanks to contributions from Ismā'īl Khū'ī and others, it has become one of the most outstanding Persian satirical papers. Similarly, Parvīz Khaṭībī published his satirical weekly Hājjī Bābā in Tehran from 1949 to 1953. After the Revolution, it was published as the continuation of the old periodical, but before long Khaṭībī had to flee the country. This time he published Hājjī Bābā for two years in New York, from 1979 to 1981.

The Present Era

To study the contemporary Persian press outside Iran, a review of the demographic situation of Iranians living abroad is in order. Immediately after the Islamic Revolution of February, 1979, a great majority of Iranians living in exile, who could not or would not go back to Iran under the Shah, returned home. At the same time, a number of Iranians, who could not or would not live in Iran under the new regime, left the country. As the Revolution took hold and the initial relaxation in censorship was replaced by repression and dictatorship, a new wave of political exiles were driven out to foreign lands. These were intellectuals, writers and artists who were disillusioned with the Revolution and sought to continue their fight against autocracy and despotism from abroad. The economic base of this group was much less strong than the first wave, who had generally enjoyed economic prosperity under the Shah. To these were added many students and foreign graduates who had arrived in Iran after the Revolution, to find living there intolerable under the new regime, and, finally, the Iraqi-Iranian war of 1980 caused the departure from Iran of a large number of young Iranians who would otherwise have been drafted into the army. So the present community of Iranians living abroad consists of the following:

- 1) Political exiles of two camps: those who were in favor of the Shah's regime and do have a good economic standing and those who reject both the Shah and Khomeini regimes and are not so well off;
- 2) Educated Iranians who have left Iran with or without their families and are mostly settled in European countries and North America;
- 3) Students and young Iranians who have left Iran after the Revolution;
- 4) Merchants and retired persons.⁷

In summary the composition of the present Iranian emigre community consists of a large number of relatively well-educated Iranians, who are dispersed primarily in North America and Europe, without close ties with each other, and with no regular communication with Iran. This kind of profile is reflected in the press outside Iran and, consequently, a variety of periodical publications are being published these days. In general, they can be divided into periodicals of various political organizations and those of a literary and cultural nature with some degree of commercial enterprise. There are also those that do not have a clear orientation and their contents are a mix of politics, history,

culture, art and literature. Due to their wide scatterance and lack of information, a comprehensive survey of Persian periodicals was not possible. Up to the time of submitting this study for publication, we had identified only about 120 titles which began publishing after February, 1979. Obviously, due to space limitations, we could not describe all or even a significant portion of the identified titles here. We have, therefore, opted to describe a few titles in this issue of MELA Notes, and leave the publication of A Directory of Persian Periodicals in Exile, as an addendum to this article, for another occasion.

It should be noted that, like a vast majority of Persian periodicals appearing and disappearing after the Revolution in Iran, many of the periodicals published outside Iran since the Revolution have also disappeared because of financial or other problems. Notations of such changes will be included in the listing where the information is available.

A Sampling

Soon after the Revolution of 1979 Āhangar (a weekly satirical paper) began publication in Tehran. This was in fact a replacement of the famous satirical journal Chalanger, which used to be published by the poet and journalist MuḥammadʿAlī Afrāshṭah in the Muṣaddīq era.² At the outset Āhangar, like its predecessor Chalanger, wanted to keep its affiliation with the Tudeh Party, but as it was openly critical of the Islamic government and followed an independent policy, the party denounced the journal and denied any ties with it. After sixteen issues, Āhangar was forced to close by the government in August, 1979. Almost two years later, in 1981, it resumed publication in London as Āhangar dar tabʿīd under the editorship of Manūchīhr Maḥjūbī, with the help of a number of its former contributors, including the well-known poet Ismāʿīl Khūʾī.³ Āhangar dar tabʿīd is still being published, and like its original Tehran edition, it is one of the most well-written and well-illustrated satirical Persian papers, with an impressive array of satirical pieces both in prose and poetry, as well as numerous cartoons.

Hādī Khursandī, one of the most talented satirists of Iran who had been roughed up in an attack by some extremists on the office of one of the newspapers of Tehran, on 27 July 1979, began the publication of Jāghūt, whose name was chosen in defiance of the Islamic extremists. It was a remarkable achievement that he wrote prose and poetry and even illustrated his paper himself occasionally for six months. After twenty-two issues other satirists joined him and the name of the paper was changed to Asghar Aqā (January 1980). It takes its name from a fictitious character who was given the editorship of the paper. For eight years Khursandī managed to bring out the paper with an incredible talent and resourcefulness. His familiarity with classical Persian literature and his talent as an accomplished poet gave the paper

a unique quality and, to his satire, a special richness and depth. Some of the satirical pieces written by Khursandī such as "The Sermons of Asghar Āqā" (Khuṭbahhā-yi Namāz-i Jum'ah-i Asghar Āqā) were collected and published as a book. Due to financial problems, Khursandī could not continue his paper after 1987, but he still writes for various Iranian periodicals abroad, such as Rūziqār-i Naw.

An outstanding literary and political journal published in Paris by Ghulām Husayn Sā'idī was Alifbā. Sā'idī founded this magazine in 1973 during the reign of the Shah and, in spite of strict censorship, managed to bring out six issues. Between issues 3 and 4, he was imprisoned for eleven months in the notorious Evin prison. On the eve of the Islamic Revolution, Sā'idī and the well-known poet Ahmad Shāmlū founded, in London, the weekly Irānshahr. On account of his criticism of the new regime, Sā'idī had to flee from Iran and ended up in Paris in April, 1982. Until his death in November, 1985, he published six issues of Alifbā and number 7 was published posthumously. Alifbā, a journal of high literary standards, contains not only most of the later works of Sā'idī, but also the works of some of the best Iranian writers in exile. The journal's editorials, mostly written by Sā'idī himself, were representative of the views of an unaligned and liberal left with an international interest and were highly critical of the Iranian regime. In his first editorial, he developed the idea of "deculturalization" (farhangkushī) and lambasted the regime for repressive measures against literary and artistic expressions in Iran. Irānshahr, yet another revival of an earlier name, soon after beginning publication under its first editor, Ahmad Shāmlū, changed into a new series in Washington, D.C. and continued until 1984. A weekly of liberal tendencies, it was a very informative and well-balanced periodical, which came out first in eight, and later in sixteen, quarto pages. Zamān-i naw, Chashmandāz and Andīshah-i Āzād, which are published in France, Germany and Sweden respectively, with various degrees of liberalism and leftist tendencies follow the same path as that of Alifbā. The first issue of Zamān-i naw was published in Paris (November, 1983) and then in Köln, and now after thirteen issues, it is going to end up in London. Though it is stated that the journal will be published every two months, between the last two issues there was a hiatus of one and one-half years. Long delays between issues have been compensated by a considerable increase in the number of pages. Zamān-i naw has become a hefty publication with numerous scholarly articles on Iranian politics and history, political theory and international affairs.

Sahand is another publication of leftist leaning that is being published in Paris under the editorship of Muhammad Arasī. So far, eight issues have appeared (from fall, 1984 to summer, 1986). It is a scholarly journal of "political and cultural studies", mostly devoted to theoretical, philosophical and political discussions from a non-aligned leftist point of view.

Chashmandāz and Andīshah-i āzād are two other journals with similarities to Alifbā. The former is published in Paris under the editorship of Nāṣir Pākḍāman and Muḥsin Yalfānī and so far four issues have appeared (the last one dated 1988). Apart from having some short stories and poems, Chashmandāz leans toward political writings and theoretical or socio-economical analysis of recent Iranian history. Of Andīshah-i āzād, which was founded two years ago in Sweden by Murtaḍā Saqāfī and some of his friends, so far eight issues have appeared, the last being number 7-8 of spring, 1988. It is an intellectual and scholarly journal of short stories, poems and analytical articles about the recent history of Iran as well as some translations pertaining to the Third World, including Iran.

Nāzm-i nuvin is another publication of similar tendencies, which states that "it will publish at irregular intervals whenever there is something to say." It is published in New York, apparently under the editorship of San'atkar, and its latest issue (number 8) is dated Summer, 1987. The journal purportedly belongs to the Iranian intellectuals, and, more than following a certain leftist point of view, tends to favor leftist theories in studying Iranian history and literature.

Rahāvard, under the editorship of Hasan Shahbāz, is a Los Angeles-based quarterly journal, which has published since 1982. It is predominantly devoted to the study of Persian literature and history. Mr. Shahbāz, who is a prolific translator of European masterpieces into Persian, occasionally brings in some of his own translations. It is described as "a Persian journal for preserving and expanding Persian culture."

Rūziqār-i naw, yet another revival of an earlier name, was founded seven years ago by Ja'far Rā'īd under the editorship of Ismā'īl Pūrvalī. Publishing regularly every month, it normally has around 100 pages, and aims at being a Newsweek or Time magazine in Persian. Rūziqār-i naw, basically a political and cultural journal, has very informed and sometimes comprehensive articles about the Arab world. Ja'far Rā'īd, who was the Iranian ambassador to Saudi Arabia and an excellent Arabist, as well as 'Alī Rīzā Nūrī'zādah, are the writers of these articles. The diary of the editor entitled "My sorrowful life and my Iran", which began with the publication of the journal, has so far run into 80 installments.

Irān'nāmah, a quarterly journal of Iranian studies, has been published by the Foundation for Iranian Studies in Washington, D.C., since 1982. The foundation came into being on account of an endowment by the Pahlavi family, and Jalāl Matīnī is the editor of the journal. It is a scholarly publication devoted mainly to classical Persian literature and Iranian history. However, in its editorial, Dr. Matīnī occasionally touches on the politics of the day. In such editorials the editor displays a conservatism which puts him at odds with some of the above mentioned journals.

Another literary and scholarly journal is Kāvāh, which began publication, under the editorship of Muḥammad Ḥāshimī, in Germany in 1964. It is still published, although very irregularly, in Munich under the same editorship, and it is perhaps one of the oldest Iranian journals outside Iran. Unlike Īrān'nāmah, it covers both modern and classical Iranian literature, and contains poems and fiction by some modernist poets and writers. It also includes a few pages in German, which often are devoted to the studies of the German Iranologists.

Lastly, mention should be made of two weeklies of considerable popularity and standing: Kayhān of London and Iran times international of Washington, D.C. The former began publication in 1984 under the editorship of Dr. Miṣbāḥ'zādah, the former editor of the Tehran daily Kayhān, and the latter was started by Javad Khakbāz in 1970 in order to keep the Iranian communities of the U.S. and around the world informed of the happenings in their homeland. Iran times international has always been published with a few pages of English that summarizes the contents of the newspaper. It has an independent orientation which makes it different from Kayhān, which seemingly still has a somewhat pro-monarchist point of view.

Hasan Javadi
Abazar Sepehri

1. Ṣadr Ḥāshimī, Muḥammad. Tārīkh-i jarā'id va majallāt-i Īrān. 2d ed. Iṣfahān : Intishārāt-i Kamāl, 1363 [1984], v. 1, p. 63.
2. Browne, Edward G. The press and poetry of modern Persia. Los Angeles : Kalimat Press, 1983, p. 106.
3. Ibid., p. 106.
4. Ṣadr Ḥāshimī, op. cit., v. 4, p. 97.
5. Ibid., v. 2, p. 201.
6. Ibid., v. 4, p. 67.
7. Amīnī, Taqī. "Nashr-i kitāb-i Fārsī dar khārij az kishvar". Zamān-i naw, no. 11 (March 1986), p. 219-227.
8. For a study of the works of Afraštah, see the article on him by Hasan Javādī and Bahman Shu'lahvar in Encyclopedia Iranica, Fasc. 4.
9. See Hasan Javādī and Michael Beard, "Iranian writers abroad: survey and elegy" in World literature today, Spring 1986, p. 23. Also Hasan Javādī, Satire in Persian literature, Fairleigh University Press, 1988, pp. 282-284.

A Lone Bibliographer at her PC

In an article in MELA Notes 43, Mike Albin wrote of developments in the field of Middle Eastern bibliographic studies, from the immense computer-intensive Library of Congress to "the efforts of a lone bibliographer at her PC in Denver." Thence, the title of this paper.

My efforts as a lone bibliographer began in 1982, in Rabat, where I was Curator of The Reed Collection, a private library on Morocco. The collector for whom I worked wanted "everything" on Morocco. We began with 110 books, mostly English travel books, plus a few titles in French. As the collection grew, the collector wanted more - and more - and he wanted them yesterday!

Tracking down works on Morocco in Morocco became one of my full-time jobs. I became a regular visitor to Rabat bookstores and second-hand book dealers, kept my ears and eyes open at social functions, went from one government ministry to another for publications (even mimeographed copies), and scouted "tabac kiosks" where privately-printed material often appeared next to the cigarettes and gum. Dealers in London and New York drew my attention to English-language works. Five dealers in Paris kept us apprised of out-of-print French publications.

In Morocco, I concentrated on French-language Moroccan publications and Spanish Protectorate works, assiduously studying the local press, jotting down every reference or possible lead for authors and publications. I scoured every footnote. In Rabat I quickly narrowed my focus to one very knowledgeable book dealer (his store, near the university, was the hang-out for intellectuals, budding writers, professors and researchers, and book lovers in general). All this took the place of DIALOG, OCLC, and even your old-fashioned card catalog.

I soon realized I couldn't cope with the rapidly accumulating Morocco collection and the questions my boss threw at me at 8 o'clock on Monday mornings and at 5:10 on Friday evenings: how many books in French do we have? How much did I spend on Morocco books last month? Do we have any titles by Abdallah Laroui? Is the Green March represented in my collection? Do we have any recent books written on Western Sahara? What do we have on King Hassan in the collection? He always expected immediate answers.

Not only did I get questions like this from the boss, but as word spread of his growing Morocco library, I was called on to answer reference questions from diplomats at the American Embassy (and sometimes from the British Embassy), teachers at the American School, Moroccan researchers (who placed their requests through USIS channels), Fulbrighters, and others.

My husband suggested that the computer could help me cope, and insisted that it was (what he called) "user-friendly." So, forms were designed to incorporate data I needed to answer these

questions, and more, and I learned how to use our Apple II+.

Before long, the number of records I had far surpassed the capacity of one diskette. Our imagination was stretched to figure out how to produce an "author list" as the database absorbed more and more diskettes. Separating English and French helped. Dividing English in the middle of the alphabet helped. But, eventually, I ended up with eight diskettes. To cope, I copied the basic data into a new database with minimal data (author, title, date, etc.), split that into French and non-French, and further divided the French listings in mid-alphabet, ending up with over 1,500 records on three diskettes. From that, I could generate an alphabetical author listing without too much difficulty. Sorting and analysis were possible, but slow and painstaking, and updating the three diskettes was a headache.

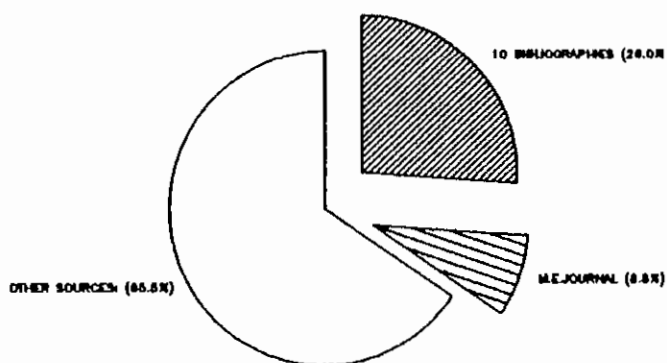
Back in the U.S. by 1986, I had a database of 1,800 titles when the collector stopped collecting Morocco. I had time on my hands, curiosity about Morocco in Colorado libraries, and the Denver Public Library a few blocks away. So I began finding out how to do academic research in a public library, using Colorado's Online Public Access Catalogue called CARL, and the ILL office. I began with Morocco in bibliographies available in U.S. libraries, using ILL and OCLC rather excessively. I manually searched ten bibliographies and 37 years of the Middle East Journal. I assigned a code letter to each bibliography. I looked at every book listed that mentioned Morocco. If Morocco had two or more entries in the index and at least one paragraph devoted to it in the text, I included it. If the work was already in my database, I entered the code to indicate which bibliography it was in. If not found, I added it to my database with its "bibcode". In addition to the usual bibliographic information, I also recorded the language and whether or not the author was a woman. In the meantime, I had converted to a more sophisticated but still "user-friendly" software on COMPAQ Deskpro with hard disk, to deal with the mass of material I was locating.

In a year and a half of research, the database had grown to over 4,000 titles (books, monographs, dissertations, and offprints in Western languages; periodical literature is excluded). I had come to the conclusion that the readily-accessible bibliographies did not do justice to the Morocco-related documentation available in every area of study. I decided to apply to the National Endowment for Humanities for a grant to fund the compilation of the above-mentioned bibliography. For the grant application I did analyses comparing my database with the principal bibliographies.

My database now has 5,375 titles, but only 4,863 were published in or before 1982, the cutoff date for the most recent of the bibliographies consulted. My analyses relate these 4,863 titles to those in the 11 bibliographies listed in Annex I. A basic question: How many of the 4,863 pre-1983 titles identified could be found through the most accessible bibliographies? The answer: 1,266, or 26%; culling entries from 37 years of Middle East Journal

adds another 411 titles (8.5%).

MOROCCO TITLES THROUGH 1982 (N = 4,863)
BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOURCES



How much overlap is there among the bibliographies? Surprisingly little. Of the 1,677 titles appearing in the eleven bibliographies collectively, none appear in all eleven; only two titles appear in ten of the bibliographies; eight titles appear in nine of the bibliographies; and nearly 60% of the titles appear in only one bibliography (figures range from two titles found only in Howard, to 235 unique to Findlay and 360 to the Middle East Journal).

The most complete of the bibliographies are the following:

Area handbook	316 titles
Bennett	362 titles
Findlay	456 titles
MEJ	679 titles

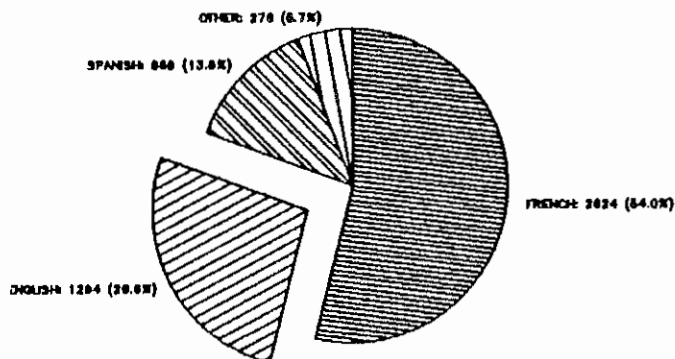
Using all four of these, one would find 1,385 of the titles (83%) in all eleven bibliographies; omitting the MEJ would reduce this to 57%. With any two of the four, the best one could have (with Findlay and MEJ) is 61%. Bear in mind that these percentages relate to little more than a quarter of the total (4,863) Morocco titles identified.

The 3,186 titles (65.5% of the total) not in those bibliographies at all were found in a wide-range of less-accessible sources: end-of-chapter bibliographies, footnotes in scholarly journals, holdings in private collections, my own research in Morocco. These other titles include much fiction with a Morocco setting, travel books on Spain and the Mediterranean that include chapters on Tangier and Morocco, privately printed works, bibliographies of literary and artistic personalities who spent some time in Morocco.

Not surprisingly, English is not the predominant language of works on Morocco.

WORKS ON MOROCCO, BY LANGUAGE

N = 4,863



And, as the following table shows, the American and English bibliographies are not strong on non-English works.

	MEJ + the TEN		O T H E R			
	<u>B I B L I O G R A P H I E S</u>		<u>S O U R C E S</u>		<u>T O T A L</u>	
FRENCH	681	26.0%	1943	74.0%	2624	100.0%
ENGLISH	870	67.2%	424	32.8%	1294	100.0%
SPANISH	45	6.7%	624	93.3%	669	100.0%
OTHER	<u>81</u>	<u>22.3%</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>70.7%</u>	<u>276</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
TOTAL	1677	34.5%	3186	65.5%	4863	100.0%

The paucity of works in Spanish is particularly striking when one realizes that Spain and Morocco have been intimately involved for some seven hundred years. Might this bibliographic weakness have contributed to the fact that in the last hundred years there has been only one American doctoral dissertation on Spain's relations with Morocco?

Once a bibliographic database is established with fields for such characteristics as languages, author's gender, subject matter, date and place of publication, the possibilities for informative analysis multiply rapidly. This is but a sampling... from a lone bibliographer at her PC in Denver.

Priscilla H. Roberts

ANNEX I

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH BIBLIOGRAPHIES CONSULTED

The "Ten" plus the Middle East Journal

American University, Foreign Area Studies Division. Morocco, a country study (formerly called Area handbook for Morocco). Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1986.

Atiyeh, George N. The Contemporary Middle East, 1948-1973: a selected and annotated bibliography. Boston: G.K. Hall, 1975.

Bennett, Norman R. A Study Guide for Morocco. Boston: African Studies Center, Boston University, 1968.

Ettinghausen, Richard, ed. A Selected and Annotated Bibliography of Books and Periodicals in Western Languages Dealing with the Near and Middle East with Special Emphasis on Mediaeval and Modern Times. Washington, D.C.: The Middle East Institute, 1952.

Findlay, Anne M., Allan M. Findlay, and Richard I. Lawless, compilers. Morocco. Oxford, England; Santa Barbara, California: Clio Press, 1984. (World Bibliographical Series, vol. 47)

Hopwood, Derek and Diana Grimwood-Jones, eds. Middle East and Islam: a Bibliographical Introduction. Zug, Switzerland: InterDocumentation, 1972.

Littlefield, David. The Islamic Middle East and Islam: an Annotated Guide to Books in English for Non-Specialists. Littleton, Colorado: Libraries Unlimited, 1977.

Middle East Journal. 1947-1984. Quarterly. Washington, D.C.: Middle East Institute.

Moyer, Canyon E. From Iran to Morocco, from Turkey to the Sudan: a Selected and Annotated Bibliography of North African and the Near and Middle East. New York: Missionary Research Library, 1957.

University of the State of New York, Foreign Area Materials Center, and National Council of Associations for International Studies. Middle East and North Africa: a Bibliography for Undergraduate Libraries. Compiled by Harry Howard, Edith Ehrman, Kathleen Hale and Ward Morehouse. Williamsport, Pa.: Bro-Dart Publishing Co., 1971.

Zuwayyah, Jalal. The Near East (Southwest Asia and North Africa): a Bibliographic Study. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1973.

ANNEX II

TEN MOST COMMONLY CITED TITLES

Found in ten of the bibliographies:

Stuart, Graham H. The International City of Tangier
Westermarck, Edward. Ritual and Belief in Morocco.

And in nine:

Ashford, Douglas E. Political Change in Morocco
Brown, Leon Carl, ed. State and Society in Independent North Africa
Berque, Jacques. French North Africa: the Maghrib between Two World Wars
Coon, Carleton S. Caravan: the Story of the Middle East
Gordon, David C. North Africa's French Legacy, 1934-1962
Halstead, John P. Rebirth of a Nation: the Origins and Rise of Moroccan Nationalism, 1912-1944
Landau, Rom. Moroccan Drama, 1900-1955
Zartman, I. William. Morocco: Problems of New Power

Increasing Productivity and Public Satisfaction with Middle East and Judaic Library Services through Use of a Personal Computer

In January, 1984, the decision to fully romanize catalog records for materials in Arabic, Hebrew, Ottoman Turkish, Persian, and Yiddish was implemented at The Ohio State University Libraries (OSUL).¹ In order to provide patrons with access to at least a portion of the record in the vernacular script, an extra OCLC card was produced for each record, and returned to the Middle East (MEJ) and Jewish Studies (JDS) sections which typed the vernacular title on the card and filed them in title files in the reading rooms. Temporary slips for uncataloged materials were also typed and filed in these title files; corresponding romanized short records (author and title only) were entered into LCS, OSUL's on-line catalog, which is not capable of displaying vernacular scripts.

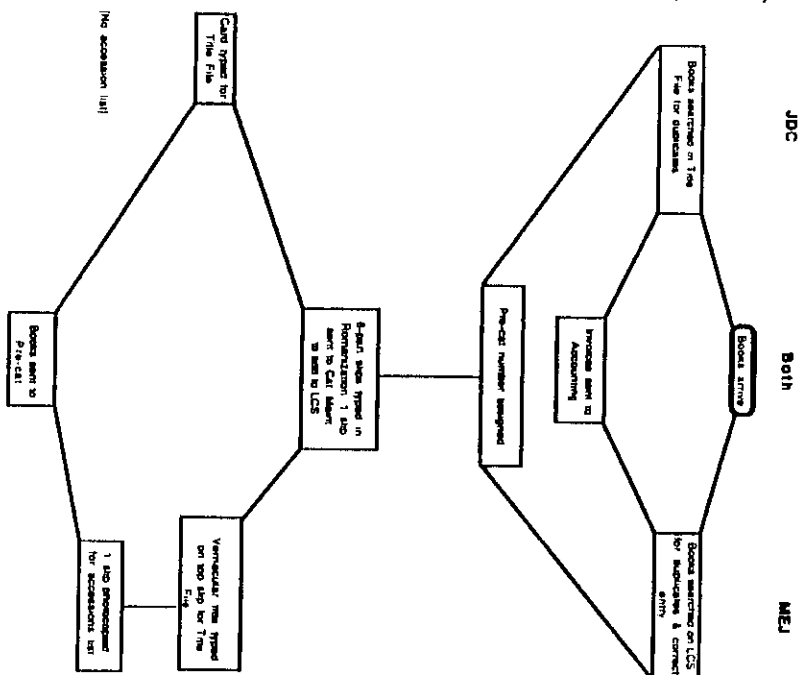
The procedures for processing vernacular acquisitions were labor-intensive and required that each piece be handled by a number of different people several times (see illus. 1). The temporary slips used for the vernacular title files were either flimsy (MEJ), thus assuring a short life, or necessitated a separate card being typed (JDC). In addition, little of this work could be used to notify faculty members of new accessions. MEJ produced in one copy only for circulation among a few faculty members an accessions list, consisting of photocopies of the this slip (of six, which had been typed as part of the processing routine and which frequently was difficult to read, as well as producing an extremely bulky list.

In July, 1987, a Macintosh SE was purchased for the joint use of both sections. By using FileMaker Plus, a database manager, two vernacular word processing programs (AlKaatiib 1.2 and Mousewrite 2.17), and Switcher 5.1 (a program which allows more than one application to be open at the same time), both units developed new processing procedures which significantly streamlined their workflows and which enabled them to produce easy-to-read accessions lists in multiple copies for faculty members (see illus. 2).

Essentially, the new procedures allowed a single person, working at the computer, to assign a pre-cat (accessions) number to each book, to create a romanized record, and to add the vernacular title to that record, in one workflow. Due to differences in the accessions lists, there are variations in the routines of the two sections. The JDC accessions list contains only vernacular materials and is completely in the vernacular scripts; this list is produced first, and the titles are then moved into the romanized processing records using the "cut" and "paste" commands. New vernacular accessions are only part of the MEJ accessions list, which also contains western language material and records for materials newly cataloged; therefore, the processing records are created first and, after being printed, the records are then transferred to a new file in which they are reformatted and

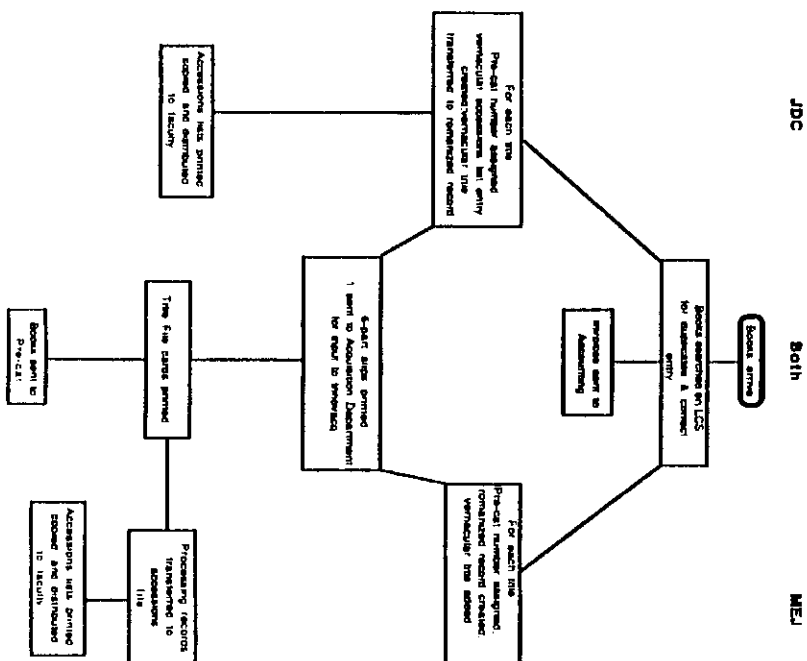
Manual Processing

ILLUS. 1



Mac Processing

ILLUS. 2



integrated into the other records. In addition, each record in the MEJ accessions list is assigned a language code (Arabic, Persian, Turkish or Western) on which FileMaker can sort. Thus, faculty members receiving the MEJ lists can specify in which of the languages they are interested.

The processing records (see Illus. 3) are printed twice. They are produced on 3/5 inch six-part carbonless forms, one of which is removed and sent to the Acquisitions Department for input into INNOVACQ, an automated acquisitions system, and thence by tape-load into LCS; the remaining forms are placed in the book for use by the Cataloging Department. The records are then printed again on 3x5 inch hard cards and filed in the vernacular title files.

vern. title	الاعتماد الاسلامي	
call number	PREX19346	edition al-Tab'ah 1
main entry	'Afor, Muhammad 'Abd al-Mun'im	
title	al-Iqtisad al-Islami : al-nizam wa-al-sukhan wa-al-rifah wa-al-zakah	
imprint	Jiddah : Dar al-Bayan al-'Arabi, 1985	
af 3	clry su	vols. 1, 2, 3, 4
lg ara	loc HAI	

ILLUS. 3

The benefits of these new procedures have been enormous. First, the amount of time spent on processing has decreased, and each book is handled fewer times, both of which have been very popular with the staff members of the two sections. Due to the clarity of the printing on the processing forms and to the fact that the top form is now used by the Acquisitions Department, fewer input errors occur when the records are typed into INNOVACQ by students with no knowledge of these languages. The title file cards for uncataloged materials now contain much more information, which is extremely useful not only to patrons but also to the staff of both sections in resolving problems. Individual copies of the accessions list have proven to be of great value to faculty members, who are now informed in a timely manner of new titles acquired by the Libraries and who are able to request a book from the list for immediate cataloging and use by them.

Dona S. Straley
Amnon Zipin
The Ohio State University Libraries

1. See Amnon Zipin, "Romanized Hebrew script in the on-line catalog at The Ohio State University Libraries", Judaica Librarianship 1 (1984), p. 53-57; Dona S. Straley, "Romanizing Arabic script catalog records: trials, tribulations and success at Ohio State", MELA Notes 42 (1987), p. B-13.

BOOK REVIEW

Dāyirat al-ma'ārif-i Tashayyūc / Zīr-i nāzar-i Ahmad Sadr Hājj Sayyid Javādī, Kāmrān Fānī, Bahā' al-Dīn Khurramshāhī. Tih-rān: Bunyād-i Islāmī-i ʿĀshir, 1366- [1987- <vol. 1>

The event that brought Shi'ism to the fore was the 1979 revolution in Iran, which replaced the Shah's regime by a Shi'ah fundamentalist government to be led and dominated by clerics, with its far-reaching implications for the Middle East and the world as a whole. Considered by many Islamic countries as a heretical sect, Shi'ah ideology and scholarship were not given their deserved spaces in encyclopedias and dictionaries about Islam compiled in Arab countries or in the West. Even those compiled in Iran during the past half century "did not treat Shi'ism adequately". This is the claim of the Tahir Islamic Foundation, which, in spite of two major encyclopedia projects on Iran and Islam undertaken since 1975 (Dānishnāmah-i Irān va Islām and Encyclopedia Iranica), has embarked upon this new project to "correct deficiencies and shortcomings that existed in the earlier works."

The introduction includes a review of several important encyclopedias such as Dāyirat al-ma'ārif Islāmīyah-i Irān va hamagī-i Ma'ārif-i Shi'ah-i Isnā 'Ashariyah of 'Abd al-'Azīz Şāhib-i Javāhir, Dāyirat al-ma'ārif-i A'ālāmī by Shaykh Muḥammad Husayn A'ālāmī Mihrjānī Hā'irī, Dāyirat al-ma'ārif al-Islāmīyah al-Shi'īyah (published in Arabic in Beirut), Encyclopedia of Islam, and Dānishnāmah-i Irān va Islām (which was published from 1975 to 1982 by Bunyād-i Tarjumah va Nashr-i Kitāb but did not continue beyond "al-Ikhvān al-Muslimūn" as the last entry in Fascicle 10). No mention is made of Encyclopedia Iranica in English, edited by Ihsan Yarshater, of which the first fascicle was published by Routledge and Kegan Paul in 1982 and the first bound volume in 1985.

General principles and the criteria applied in the compilation of the encyclopedia can be summarized as: 1) articles are based on Shi'ah sources rather than on the authors' personal opinions and prejudices; 2) Sunni sources have been used for purposes of comparison, verification and emphasis; 3) articles are descriptive, written from historical perspectives, and only occasionally do they contain analysis or criticism; 4) most of the articles are short and treat single subjects; 5) longer articles dealing with more than one subject are divided up into sections relating to those subjects; 6) although this is a specialized work, articles are written in as simple Persian as possible; and 7) Iran, being the center of Shi'ism has received special treatment.

The project is to contain 20,000 articles, none translated from foreign languages. Its main subjects include Qur'an, Hadith, theology, Islamic law, logic, philosophy, gnosticism, biography, important historical events in Islam, geographical locations, Persian literature with emphasis on Shi'ah poets and scholars, Arabic literature with biographies of great Shi'ah Arab scholars, art and archaeology, and important works of Shi'ah writers. Special emphasis is given to biographies of Shi'ah scholars and their works as well as their familial genealogies. More than 300 Shi'ah scholarly families of Iranian or Arab origin have been described. The Arabic familial designation AL precedes these entries. A second category of family groups preceded by BANI is to be listed in volume 3. Featured are mausoleums, shrines and historical monuments associated with Shi'ah leaders and personalities all over the Islamic world. More than 1,000 places with descriptions of their architecture and histories are envisaged. Historical geographies of cities and towns connected with Shi'ism are yet another distinguishing feature of this project. Publications used as sources of articles are listed at the end of each article. Volume 2, which completes entries for the letter A, is to include a cumulative listing of all sources for all articles in the whole set.

A total of 30 authors, with 13 listed as the main contributors, are responsible for all of the 20,000 articles planned for the set. Authors' names are not given at the end of articles, but the introductory part in volume 1 lists them and gives their responsibilities.

If completed successfully, this will be a more comprehensive reference work for Shi'ah Islam than any others so far published. The cumulative bibliography, as part of volume 2, will itself be a very useful source for the study of various aspects of Shi'ism.

Abazar Sepehri
University of Texas at Austin

POSITIONS AVAILABLE

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES, Princeton, New Jersey:

Princeton University Libraries are a major research library which catalogs approximately 65,000 titles a year with a cataloging staff of 25 professionals and 12 support staff. Princeton's Near East collections are among the most important in North America. This position offers the opportunity to become part of a dynamic, progressive, service-oriented operation which is a recognized national leader in the development of innovative approaches to cataloging applications and innovative solutions to cataloging challenges. It would provide the experienced professional with a broad scope of opportunities for continued professional growth and development, or would provide the new professional with a strong foundation for a career in any branch of academic librarianship.

Cataloger, Librarian I or II, Near East Team:

Description: Performs original subject and descriptive cataloging of monographs in Near Eastern languages, using the RLIN database, AACR2, Library of Congress subject headings and classification. Prepares authority records for input to the Library of Congress Name Authorities File (NACD). Revises RLIN member copy to conform with national cataloging standards. Resolves problems, performs general departmental duties and participates in special projects as needed.

Qualifications: A good reading knowledge of Arabic or Persian is required, including ability to romanize. Knowledge of other Near East languages is desirable. A bachelor's degree is required; an MLS from an ALA accredited library school and a subject background in the humanities, social sciences or area studies are preferred. Applicants should have a strong interest in bibliographic control of library materials, good analytical skills, the ability to adapt in a rapidly-changing automated environment and the ability to work effectively with other library staff.

Benefits: 24 vacation days/year, plus 11 paid holidays. Annuity program (TIAA/CREF), group life insurance, health coverage insurance, and disability insurance, all paid for by the University.

Position is available 1 June 1989. To ensure full consideration, candidates should send applications, including resume and the names, titles, address and phone numbers of three references to be contacted, postmarked by 15 May 1989, to:

Cataloger Search Committee
c/o Maria B. Gopel, Personnel Librarian
Princeton University Libraries
One Washington Road
Princeton, NJ 08544-2098

SULTAN QABOOS UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, Sultanate of Oman:

AV/Media Librarian

Requirements: MLS, working knowledge of AV materials, knowledge of automated systems, extensive library experience, at least 5 yrs. in university libraries.

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

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

Send resume and cover letter to:

Director, Recruitment Office

Sultan Qaboos University

P.O. Box 32500

Al-Khod

Muscat

SULTANATE OF OMAN

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY, Chicago, Illinois: 3 positions

The University of Chicago Library holds over 5 million volumes, receives 48,000 current serials and adds 100,000 volumes each year. The Cataloging Department is responsible for cataloging monographic materials except for Chinese, Japanese, and Korean, and in all subjects except law. The Serials Department acquires, records, catalogs, and binds serial materials. All cataloging and processing activities are supported by the Library's central data management system. The Library participates in the National Coordinated Cataloging Operations (NACO) and is a member of the National Coordinated Cataloging Program (NCCP). Cooperative monographic cataloging is performed online through a direct computer link to the Library of Congress database.

Monographic Cataloger - 2 positions:

Duties and responsibilities: Under the supervision of the Head of the Original Cataloging section, performs original cataloging of materials in a variety of languages, and in a wide range of subjects; applies AACR2 rules and LC rule interpretations for bibliographic description; performs related authority work; classifies materials according to LC classification system; assigns subject headings in accordance with LCSH; and may participate in special projects such as NCCP and NACO and in the integration of OCLC member copy into the local bibliographic system.

Education: Graduate degree in library science from an accredited library school required; broad educational background in social science or humanities

Experience: 1-2 years experience in an academic or research library preferred; good knowledge of AACR2 rules, Library of Congress classification and subject analysis; familiarity with Library of Congress rule interpretations and good knowledge of MARC formats.

Languages: Good knowledge of more than one western European language is required; in addition, good knowledge of

Persian, Turkish or Hebrew is required for one of the monographic cataloger posts.

Serials Cataloger:

Duties and responsibilities: under the supervision of the Head of the Serials Cataloging section, performs original cataloging of serials in a variety of western European languages and in a wide range of subjects; applies AACR2 rules and LC rule interpretations for bibliographic description; performs related authority work; classifies serials according to LC classification system and performs subject headings in accordance with LCSH.

Education, Experience, Languages: see above under Monographic Cataloger

Salary and benefits: Appointment salary will be based on qualifications and experience. Salary range begins at \$22,400 per year. Benefits include a contributory retirement plan, health and life insurance, 22 vacation days, 6 University holidays, 5 personal holidays, and sick leave. There is a tuition benefit plan for college age and younger children.

Letters of application should include curriculum vitae and names, addresses, and telephone numbers of three references. Applications received by 1 July 1989 will receive first consideration. Early applications will be considered for interviews at the ALA annual meeting in Dallas. Please submit application to:

Personnel Officer

The University of Chicago Library

1100 East 57th Street

Chicago, IL 60637

ISRAELI FOREIGN RELATIONS DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE*

The Consulate General of Israel in New York has generously offered to make available to libraries, free of charge, the seventh volume of Israel's foreign relations: selected documents, 1981-1982, published by the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Future volumes may also be available.

For your copy contact:

Dr. Tzion Evrony
Consul for Academic Affairs
Consulate General of Israel
800 Second Ave., 15th floor
New York NY 10017
tel.: 212-351-5272

*An earlier announcement contained an incorrect address listing. The editor regrets any inconvenience.

INTIFĀDAH MATERIALS AVAILABLE

Intifādah materials published by Bisan Press (publisher of Filastin al-thawrah) are available, in limited numbers, from the Palestine Affairs Center in Washington. For further information, contact:

Khalil Foutah
Assistant Director for Information
Palestine Affairs Center
1730 K St. NW, Suite 701
Washington DC 20006
tel.: 202-785-8394

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