

*MEELA*

COOPERATION  
AMONG  
MIDDLE EAST LIBRARIES  
OF  
NORTH AMERICA



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Options in Cooperative Middle East Librarianship was the theme of the 1974 MELA meeting held at Harvard University on the 6th of November. The full transcript of this one day workshop was issued as MELA Notes number 4. The workshop in May was built on this foundation and expanded. At the November meeting task force assignments were made and our members began working on a review of the status of Middle East librarianship and libraries in North America. Our workshop was intended to determine directions for the cooperative improvement of our profession and collections. With a lot of hard work by our members we have accomplished this goal. In this report we are presenting the results of that labor.

The next step is to begin planning for the implementation of the report. The November, 1975 meeting of MELA in Louisville will address itself to this. All actions and progress will be reported in future issues of MELA Notes.

We would like to thank Ms Brends Bickett for all of the work in preparing for the workshop and the tremendous work during that very busy and often hectic week. Also deserving our thanks are Ms Kathleen Wilson and Ms Sandra Collinson for assistance during the workshop. Especially the latter for her excellent typing of this rather large report.



Special acknowledgement and thanks must go to the Joint Committee on the Near and Middle East, their representative at the workshop, Dr. K. Allin Luther, and in particular Dr. Rowland Mitchell of the Social Science Research Council for the encouragement and funding for the workshop.

The responsibility for errors contained in this report must remain with the editor. Kindly indicate all errors, typographical and otherwise, to me and I shall present all corrections in MELA Notes.

John A. Eilts  
President  
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COOPERATION BETWEEN LIBRARIES  
INTERESTED IN THE MIDDLE EAST  
IN GREAT BRITAIN

Presented by  
James D. Pearson  
School of Oriental and African Studies  
University of London



COOPERATION BETWEEN LIBRARIES INTERESTED  
IN THE MIDDLE EAST IN GREAT BRITAIN

For some twenty-five years British libraries interested in the Middle East have been discussing and trying out schemes of cooperation aimed mainly at ensuring that more books published in and about the area are placed in the libraries and so made available to scholars than would come in if each library acted independently and in ignorance of what others were doing. The emphasis was, and always should be, on improvement of resources rather than on saving money.

The Middle East Libraries committee (MELCOM) has met regularly twice a year since 1967. It embraces both academics and librarians, a fact which ensures that it does not become too inward-looking. Apart from the opportunities which these bi-annual meetings furnish for informal discussion and passing on information, MELCOM has a fine record of solid achievement. Its formation pre-dated by several years that of the British Society for Middle Eastern Studies. The publication The Middle East and Islam; a bibliographical introduction, edited by Derek Hopwood and Diana Grimwood-Jones, resulted from a conference organized by MELCOM: it has been found useful by those setting up a library catering for those subjects. An Index Arabicus, listing the contents of the fifty most important periodicals in the Arabic Language is in the press, as is a modern counterpart to Gabrieli's Manuale di bibliografia musulmana. A union list of Arabic periodicals to be found in British libraries is nearing

completion.

A Farmington-like plan, instituted some years ago has proved moderately successful, having led to improvements in the coverage of newspapers, periodicals and official material. Some libraries which have been able, on occasion, to send a member of staff to the Middle East on a book-buying expedition, have agreed to allow the traveller to undertake commissions for other libraries as well.

A great achievement of British Orientalist libraries, not merely those with an interest in the Middle East, has been the Union Catalogue of Asian Publications, organized by the School of Oriental Studies. This embodies the additions of books published in Asia (which in Britain includes the Middle East) made to their collections by all the principal libraries in the country. The cooperation required of libraries in this project is of the simplest kind: they send in copies of their catalogue cards, fiches or accessions lists to an editor in SOAS, a genius capable of handling titles in many languages and adept at unifying myriads of variant transliteration schemes and at ironing out differences in cataloguing methods.

The future for cooperation in Britain at the moment is a little obscure. The Director of the British library lending Division has given us his opinion that 'The arbitrary division of subject, country and date areas between libraries, with subsequent efforts to collect comprehensively in them, seem far less satisfactory than collecting comprehensively in a national library.' And Derek Hopwood admits that the MELCOM Farmington scheme is 'no

substitute for an efficient and comprehensive national library.' Come what may, however, MELCOM and similar bodies for other regions will continue to strive to improve their collections, by having an eye on national requirements as well as on immediate local needs, and the occasional meetings of librarians which such organizations and MELCOM arrange will still be of considerable value.

If cooperation between libraries is of value on the national scale it ought to be also on the international plane. MELCOM is thinking of organizing a joint meeting in Tunisia with North African librarians. Our colleagues in Islamic countries can obviously contribute much to our needs: we must determine what we can do in return to help them. Copies of manuscripts, archives and documents in Western Languages might be an obvious choice. Such meetings are of course enormously expensive and difficult to organize, but publishers do still pay royalties and some results of our cooperative efforts sell well and in what better way could sums accruing from these efforts be spent?



BASIC INFORMATION ON COLLECTING  
PERSIAN MATERIALS FOR DEVELOPMENT  
OF IRANIAN AND ISLAMIC STUDIES

Presented by  
Iraj Afshar  
Central Library  
Teheran University





This paper contains information and observations on the problems and difficulties which university libraries and research centers encounter in trying to collect Persian materials. I hope the paper can provide necessary information, description of basic tools useful to collections outside Iran, and also precise techniques to follow to build a decent and useful Iranian studies collection.

First, it must be acknowledged that Persian language printed materials, current and retrospective, are the most essential part of research in Iranian studies. The development and expansion of Center of Iranian Studies depends very largely and logically on Persian materials made available to the scholars and students in the field.

A specialized library requires, in my view, between 400 to 500 new titles per year relating to Iranian and Islamic

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<sup>1</sup>Comments and observations contained in this paper are based on the following personal experience: World travel to Iranology centers of Japan, Germany, France, England, Italy, Israel, the Netherlands, India, and the Scandinavian countries; six months work at the Weidner Library of Harvard University where I was active in selecting and cataloging Persian publications for the collections; ten years of cooperation in selecting Persian publications for the University of California at Los Angeles; Director of the Central Library and Documentation Center; Managing Director of the Tehran University Department of Publications; Editor of MAJEHLEHE RAHNEMAY-E KETAB. During the course of this experience, I have had close personal contact with librarians, booksellers, and Iranologists who collectively form a strong interest group in the subject of this paper.

studies from among the 2500 titles published annually in Iran. (All the statistics given in this paper are approximate) Persian scholarly books published outside Iran in for example Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, or elsewhere are not considered in this paper.

## I. IRANIAN PUBLICATIONS

Regarding the method of publishing in Iran, I should mention that because of the printing costs, limited number of copies printed, and limited market for scholarly books, essential works and classical texts are usually published by governmental institutes and research centers in Iran. These publications are necessary for all research libraries in the field of Near Eastern studies.

Social, religious and literary works consisting of short stories, poems, social problems, plays, and diaries which are mostly the works of contemporary writers are published by private publishers or at the author's own expense. I would like to classify and list Iranian publishers as follows:

### 1. Important institutes and research centers

- a) Bunyad-i farhang-i Iran (Foundation of Iranian Culture) - All its publications without exception are essential for libraries acquiring Persian materials. This foundation publishes 12 different text and research series.
- b) Bungah-i tarjumah va nashr-i kitab (Royal Institute of Translation and Publication) - Its Persian texts series and some titles from its Iran Library series are very beneficial for libraries interested in Persian material.

- c) Anjuman-i athar-i milli (Society of Historical Monuments) - All the texts and research studies published by this society are essential sources for Iranian studies.
  - d) Tehran University Publications - The series of works on historical, cultural, and literary topics are required. These works are published by the Department of Publications and by various research institutes. Other important publications on Iran are issued independently by the Faculty of Literature and Humanities, Faculty of Social Sciences, Faculty of Economics, Institute of International Relations, and the Institute of Geography.
  - e) Pahlavi University (Shiraz), Azarbaijan University (Tabriz), Firdowsi University (Mashhad), and University of Isfahan have their own publications. Most of their publications are important and necessary works to acquire.
2. Government publications. There are many governmental publication centers. I would like to list the following important ones:
- a) Ministry of Culture and Art. In this ministry there are the following four important publication centers:
    - 1. Idarh-i nigarish (Department of Publications)
    - 2. Markaz-i mardumshinasi-yi Iran (Center of Anthropological Research)
    - 3. Markaz-i bastanshinasi (Archaeological Center)
    - 4. Farhangistan-i zaban (Academy of Language)

All publications from these four centers are required acquisitions for Iranian studies.
  - b) Markaz-i amar-i Iran (Iran Statistical Center)
  - c) Sazman-i jughrafiya-i-ye (Iran Geographical Institution)
3. Commercial publications. By this, I mean those books published mostly in Tehran by local publishers. This covers the private sector which publishes the majority of books in Iran. In conjunction with publishing, most of them also have their own bookstores. Often works are not widely distributed meaning that buyers must contact the original publisher to acquire a work. Well known publishers who publish useful works on

Iranian Humanities material are:

a) General

Amir-Kabir	Zavvar
Shirkat-i kitab-ha-yi jibi	Safi-Ali-Shah
Ibn Sina	Tahuri
Khavarazmi	Dihkhuda
Iqbal	Gutinburg

b) Islamic Studies

'Ilmiyah-i islamiyah  
Akhundi  
Muhamadi  
Jafari

c) Antiquariat

Shams  
Manuchehri  
Mostowfi

4. Provincial publications. The large cities of Iran have their own private publishers. It is my feeling that no more than 100 titles per year from the provincial publications are worth acquiring. A limited number of these publications can be found in Tehran bookstores. Obtaining these publications is an essential problem in the work of Persian book acquisition.
5. Private publications. These are works published at the author's own expense. They are usually very limited in distribution and are difficult to obtain.
6. Periodicals and newspapers. There are 3 types of such publications. The first group are periodicals published by government departments such as Barrisi-ha-yi tarikhi from the Office of the Supreme Commander's Staff or Hunar va mardum from the Ministry of Culture and Art. The second group are periodicals published by the owner and editor. The third group are the periodicals published by the various Universities. It is interesting to note that in Iran no publishers issue periodicals as is done in other countries.

An index to Persian articles on Iranian studies has been published in two volumes under the title Index Iranicus; volume

3 of this index is now in the press with the Franklin Book Program. Each year, Markaz-i khadimat-i kitabdari-yi Iran (Tebroc) publishes two guides of the names of Iranian periodicals and newspapers. For information on older periodicals and newspapers, see my bibliography in Kitabdari v. 3 pp. 242-251 (1971) published by the Central Library and Documentation Center of Tehran University

## II MANUSCRIPTS AND UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENTS

A. Collections. The important centers for manuscripts and unpublished documents in Tehran are in this order:

- 1) Library of Majlis Shuray-i milli with 16,000 mss.
- 2) Central Library, Tehran University with 14,000 mss. and a collection of 4600 manuscripts on microfilm
- 3) Kitabkhanah-i milli Malik with 9,000 mss.
- 4) Ketabkhaneh-i Saltanati with 2,500 mss.
- 5) Kitabkhaneh-i milli with 7,000 mss.
- 6) Library of Madrasah va masjid-i Sepah-salar with 4,000 mss.
- 7) Library of Majlis Sina with 1,500 mss.

In the provinces, the important collections are: Library of Astanah-i Quds-i Razavi (Mashhad), Firdawsi University (Mashhad), Umumi-i Farhang (Isfahan), Kitabkhaneh-i milli (Tabriz), Tarbiat Library (Tabriz), and Pars Library (Shiraz). In addition, there are many important private collections in Iran. Documents are located in some of the above mentioned libraries and also in: Library of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Palaces offices (Boyutat-i Saltanati), and Sazman-i asnad-i milli-yi Iran (National Archives). There are more than 80 volumes of manuscripts catalogs to the contents of these collections. M.T. Dahishpazhuh and I have begun publication of

Nuskah-ha-yi khatti, the Bulletin of the Central Library and Documentation Center, Tehran University in order to present information about uncataloged mss. from various libraries. Seven volumes of this periodical have been published so far. The easiest way to obtain information about cataloged manuscripts in Iran is to consult the Fihrist Nuskheha-yi Khatli-yi Farri compiled by Ahmad Monzav and published by the Regional Cultural Institute (RCD). Six volumes of this work have appeared. It is a new cumulative list of all cataloged mss. in Iran. Using this work in conjunction with Storey's Persian Literature provides helpful information on manuscripts for librarians and scholars.

At present, the Central Library of Tehran University, Kitabkhaneh-i milli, The National Library, Library of Majlis Shuray-i milli, and Astanah-i Quds-i Razavi Library in Mashhad will do microfilming of their own manuscripts. The Central Library, Tehran University also does microfilming for Kitabkhaneh-i Malik and for the Library of Madrasah-i Sipahsalar of Teheran.

### III. BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND CATALOGS

A main problem in the field of Iranian studies is the lack of a complete bibliography of Persian materials, either current or retrospective. At present, the National Bibliography is published quarterly by Kitabkhaneh-i milli. This lists publications from the private sector mostly, so the majority of official publications are missed. There is no easy access to

information about the official sources of publications which are usually in the form of reports, statistical data, pamphlets, or regulations, etc.

The important bibliographies are:

1. Current - Kitabshinasi-yi milli. Published by the Kitabkhanah-i milli. It is arranged by Dewey Classification. This publication first appeared in 1963 under the title Intisharat-i Iran and was issued annually for five years. It then ceased for two years. In 1970 it resumed publication as a monthly and since 1971 it has been published quarterly. Prior to the appearance of the National Bibliography, the Anjuman-i kitab (Book Society) published a bibliography titled Kitabha-yi Iran which I edited. This was published for 13 years. It ceased publication as the National Bibliography became more regular in its appearance. The National Bibliography contains approximately not more than 70 percent of Iranian publications.
2. "Mu'arrifi-yi kitab-ha-yi tazah". (Introduction to the new books) This is a section in the periodical, Majallah-i Rahnama-yi kitab. It is based on a subject classification. This periodical began as a monthly in 1958. It is now issued quarterly. In recent years, it has aimed at introducing new books in the field of Iranian studies. The coverage includes official publications. If a library collects those books mentioned in Ranama-yi kitab, it will be able to keep up with the current publication in the field of Iranian studies. The book review section in this journal is also a useful tool for comparing and evaluating Persian publications.
3. Important literary and cultural journal having new book sections are the following: Sukahan, Yaghma, Vahid, Katib-i imruz, Naneh-i kitabdaran-i Iran -- Bulletin of the Iranian Librarians Association.
4. Publishers' catalogs are useful to a certain extent but these catalogs are not kept up-to-date. Unfortunately, it is not customary in Iran to print and distribute lists of new books. Only the publisher, Amir Kabir, issues regularly each season a catalog of thier new publications.

There is no catalog or listing available in transliterated form. This, I think is a problem for librarians in Near

Eastern collections abroad. I would suggest, if the need exists, a discussion toward a transliterated list of Iranian publications. Rahnama-yi kitab could, for example, if it received a subsidy from the foundation, publish a bibliographical section in transliterated form.

B. Retrospective. Retrospective Persian material without doubt are necessary for an Iranian studies collection. These include retrospective Persian publications from Iran and abroad. The following sources are available for selection and acquisition of the Iranian retrospective publications:

1. Bibliography of books printed in Persia. This is the work edited by Khanbaba Mushar in 2 volumes, Tehran 1958-63. It contains titles of about 14,000 Persian works printed in Iran, India, Turkey, and elsewhere. The majority of the works listed are books. Very few pamphlets, reports, yearbooks, or official statistical publications are included. This famous bibliography has been published by Bungah-i tarjumah va nashr-i kitab. It is alphabetically arranged by title. This is the traditional arrangement, that is by title, in the Islamic countries. Kashf al-zunun and Kashf al-hujub wa-al-astar for example are also arranged in this way. Mushar's bibliography has been out of print for many years. Recently, it has been published different of it: a) the author edition which is published for the moment until later, b) in three volumes at his own expense, c) the Bungah-i Tarjumuch va Nashr-i Kitab edition in three volumes which is complete.
2. Kitabshinasi-yi dah salah-i Iran. This bibliography has been prepared by Mr. Bani-Adam and myself. It is in a subject arrangement with separate indexes of authors, titles, and publishers. It was published by Anjuman-i kitab.
3. Kitabshinasi-yi mawzuh-yi Iran. This bibliography was compiled by Mrs. Bani-Adam and published in 1974 by Bungah-i tarjumah va nashr-i kitab. It contains 7,450 Persian works and is arranged by Dewey Classification system.



4. al-Zariah 'ila Tasanif al-Shi'ah. Agha Buzurg-i Tehrani has compiled this bibliography in 22 volumes up to the letter "MIM". The bibliography is nearly finished. It contains Persian and Arabic books, arranged alphabetically by title. The author index has not been prepared, so that users must know the title of the book.
5. Disregarding at this point subject and special bibliographies, it is worth noting the Bibliography of bibliographies on Iranian studies which I published in Tehran in 1964. A revised edition of this work, which is twice the size of the original edition, is now ready for the press.

Considering the above mentioned works, it seems that the basic problem is the lack of one complete subject bibliography to the 40,000 desirable Persian works. To prepare such a bibliography would require seeing all the works, yet no one center or library has them all.

#### IV. IMPORTANT COLLECTION IN IRAN

I would like to present the important collections in Iran so that librarians can know where to go for photocopying and microfilming.

1. Manuscripts. For an index and guide of manuscript collections, please refer to *Rahnama-yi tahqiqat-i Irani* (Directory of Iranian studies) which I edited. This was published in Tehran in 1970.
2. Older Persian printed materials. National Library, Library of Majlis-i Shawra-i Milli, Central Library of Tehran University, Faculty of Literature and Humanities Library of Tehran University.
3. Microfilms of Islamic mss. at Central Library Tehran University Index in 2 volumes, edited by M.T. Danishpazhuh. This collection contains over 4,700 titles.

4. Periodicals. National Library, Library of Majlis-i Shawra-i milli, Central Library Tehran Univ., Phalvi University Library (Shiraz). The Central Library of Tehran University has the most complete and important collection of periodicals, in my opinion. An index of the retrospective periodicals in this collection has been prepared by Husayn Mahbubi Ardikani and will be published in 1976.

## V. SELECTION AND ACQUISITION

I want to describe several existing ways of acquiring books from dealers, and also some suggestions for possible ideal methods in the future.

1. One method is selection of librarians and scholars from catalogs and bibliographies, followed by acquisition orders from publishers. This is not an ideal method because:
  - a) publishers (booksellers) often do not have the titles ordered, and they prefer to spend time and effort selling the title they do have in stock or they publish themselves.
  - b) publishers do not have well established and organized methods or procedures. Often for example they do not understand foreign languages and therefore cannot service orders from abroad.
  - c) they receive a small profit percentage on books from other publishers such as Tehran Univ., Bunyad-i farhang-i Iran, Bungah-i tarjumah va nashr-i kitab, and therefore they are reluctant to sell and deal in these publications which are the most important works in the field of research for Iranian studies.
2. Selection by the bookdealer who then send the volumes on a standing order basis. This seems to be fairly satisfactory method.
3. Selection by a bibliographic advisor in Iran and controlling the book acquisitions through a local Tehran bookdealer.

To obtain official publications, there needs to be a com-

plete bibliography. Many official publications can be acquired free of charge. I believe that librarians can request such official publications from the Ministry of Information which has some copies of official publications for distribution.

## VI. EXCHANGE

The establishment of exchange programs for Persian publications between Iranian University libraries and libraries abroad was not large and easy. Regulations regarding public property prevent the sending of any official property from an institution regardless of whether or not the institution purchased the materials or received them on deposit. However, those universities in Tehran which publish research works and have trustee bodies are permitted to set up exchanges with institutions abroad. For an exchange program it is beneficial to have the list of Persian materials prepared in transliteration form. At present, the Central Library of Tehran University has exchange programs with libraries in America, Europe, and other areas.

## VII. INFORMATION

Librarians and scholars who are interested in getting more information about Persian materials and about Iranian studies activities can contact the following institutions and persons:

### 1. Institutes

- a) Documentation Center of the Ministry of Science (Irandoc)

- b) Markaz-i kdaimat-i kitabdari (Tebroc)
- c) Iranian Librarians Society
- d) Iran Book Society
- e) Majallah-i rahnama-yi kitab
- f) Central Library and Documentation Center,  
Tehran University
- g) Franklin Book Program

2. Persons

- a) Muhammad Taqi Dahishpazhuh, Central Library,  
Tehran University
- b) Ahmad Monzavi, Central Library, Tehran University
- c) Kavus Jahandari, Director, Library of Majlis-i  
Sena, and Manager of Athar-i Iran
- d) Husayn Bani-Adam, Central Library, Tehran Univ.

I hope this information on Persian publications and the possibilities for cooperation expressed in the paper can be useful to all colleagues gathered at this meeting.

PRESERVATION OF THE DOCUMENTS  
IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S ARCHIVES

Presented by  
Turgut Isıksal  
Conservation Department  
Başvekâlet Arşivi



The remaining documents of the Ottoman Empire, which ruled a great part of the world including the Middle East, South Eastern Europe and North Africa for four hundred and fifty years, are stored in the Prime Minister's Archives (Basvekalet Arsivi) in Istanbul. As the Empire's bureaucracy was run from the city of Istanbul during this period, the documents found in the Archives do not deal exclusively with Turkey, but they also concern administrative matters of the various provinces. These Archives containing countless documents about this most important part of the world have been kept and filed so that they may be of great help to scholars and researchers today. That is to say, the Archives are not an institute just for our own use and benefit but for the whole world.

To say that we have 50 million documents in the Archives is only an approximation. Even at present the documents are counted not by numbers but by the length of the shelves which house them. This "measurement" system results from lack of space coupled with the frequent addition of new shelves for storage, so the arrangement of the documents is subject to continuous change and reshelving.

The documents generally start with the mid-fifteenth century and continue until 1923, the last year of the Ottoman Empire. Although the number of extant documents from the early years are few, by the mid-sixteenth century and later they increase rapidly. During the Empire, the documents about contemporary topics were kept very well. But once they were no

longer contemporaneous, they were, because of lack of space, moved to another building, the doors were locked and thereafter no one was interested in them.

One of many examples which may serve to represent the above is the following: when the Ottomans in 1839 accepted the Western bureaucracy, the old methods of correspondence lost its contemporary interest. The documents were stored in several large rooms of the palace (the present weapons section of the museum), and the doors of this building were kept locked for 70 years, that is until 1911. When the doors were opened the stench of rotting papers was such that no one could enter until the area had been aired out for several days. The seepage from the roof and the windows had reached all the way to the floor through the piles of documents to such an extent that the bottom two feet of documents had been carbonized. Those were thrown away and the rest were transferred to the Prime Minister's Archives.

If we listed all similar events, this report would be a long one. The major destructions took place during a series of fires and rebellions in the Bab-i Alli. Of these, the most important were in the years of 1730, 1739, 1754, 1788, 1808, 1838, and 1878. The poor state of preservation and great gaps in the remaining documents bear witness to these events.

The documents in the Archives are in urgent need of restoration. As mentioned above they were already incomplete and damaged when they were transferred to the Archives; since that time they have never been restored in accordance with the latest



technical developments. Among the millions of documents, we have come across some restorations made by using glue, starch, paper of cheap quality and threads; and rarely, if ever are good restorations to be found among them. Even those restorations of cheap quality show just how necessary it is to have some kind of restoration in order to prolong the lives of the documents. Even these restoration attempts have not been carried out in the last 20 years. Despite the fact that many of these documents were restored in a primitive way, they are still in much better condition than many of those which are currently deteriorating due to conditions in our storage areas today. Due to technical difficulties, we are not even able to operate five moisture control machines which we purchased. However, the biggest danger facing the documents is that even were we able to keep and preserve them in better conditions today, they would still be subject to the continuous deterioration resulting from a lack of care in the past. To stop this process of deterioration, we do not even have a well-equipped repair section in the Archives. As long as we fail to correct this problem, every year thousands of documents concerning the history of mankind will be rendered useless forever.

To preserve the artistic productions of mankind, people have worked hard and received appropriations to support these efforts. In recent years, to save the ruins that were threatened by the Asswan Dam in Egypt and the historical documents which were destroyed by the floods in Northern Italy, a great

amount of money was expended. And if we may compare the values of the historical documents in our Archives with the examples above, we see that their restoration is equally warranted and could be undertaken for only a fraction of the expense.

One of our personnel was sent to France for a course in the restoration of documents; however, because of the lack of staff, a well-designed program and above all of a laboratory, this well-trained person is now being assigned to work in another section of Archives. In 1968, a committee from UNESCO visited our Archives and prepared a report with suggestions for organization and restoration work. Unfortunately, neither the presence of the committee, nor the report which they prepared were appreciated as they might have been, and this offer of aid came to nothing. Doubtless, this rejection meant a great loss on our part. Likewise, in February 1972, an opportunity for our Archivists to attend the Seventh International Congress on Archives was lost due to the bureaucratic difficulties. These difficulties may have arisen in part because the Soviet Union was the sponsor, and the congress would take place in Moscow. The authorities of the Turkish Government in those days sought to avoid discussion in an International Congress of the problems facing the Archives.

It is not possible for us to present any detailed program or plan for the restoration of the documents as we never have had any real experience in restorations. Other than giving some ideas for a program, we have no knowledge of Modern Restoration Techniques and the organization which deals with it.

The three main elements of our problem are: (1) the lack of trained personnel, (2) the lack of technical knowledge, and (3) the lack of organization.

Because of no restoration program in the Archives, we do not have qualified personnel trained for that job. In order to start a program of this kind, we have to have three personnel with about a year of training in the U.S. An Archivist in our country has almost no chance of having a training in other countries, and for that reason they don't need to learn the foreign languages. This handicap leads to a great gap between us and the rapidly developing techniques in Archives. This should be taken in consideration with the personnel to be trained in the U.S. The government put so many restrictions on the personnel to be trained in the U.S. (language tests, age, the health certificate, etc.) that, as a result, the chances to be trained in other countries are lessened. Even the few chances which do exist are often not used properly. For example when I was in England in 1967, I met a woman from my country who had received a grant to study Archive techniques. In fact she was not an Archivist; she only wished to travel abroad, so that the grant was wasted. Language and professional tests are not enough. Organizations which give grants should establish an Archivists' qualifications on a personal level.

While discussing the training of this group, we must keep in mind that the methods to be taught cannot be the same as those currently in use in the U.S., but must take into consideration the fact that the materials available here will be

rather primitive. In other words, we must keep in mind the conditions they will have to work under upon their return here. After the training is finished it would be necessary to bring equipment from the U.S. in order that the actual processes of repair and restoration can take place.

The list attached to this report illustrates the value of the Archives to the entire scholarly community of the world. The examples are but a few samples from many thousands which are in similar disrepair and in danger of being lost to mankind. My presence here represents the first opportunity for someone from our Archives to attend a major library and archives conference abroad. For this opportunity and on behalf of the Prime Ministry Archives in Turkey, I wish to express my deep thanks to the Social Science Research Council as well as to the organizers of this Workshop, especially to Mr. John Eilts.

TASK FORCE I  
REMARKS ON  
EXISTING RESOURCES

Task Force Members:

Richard S. Cooper (U. California, Berkeley)

Fawzi W. Khoury (U. Washington)

David H. Partington (Harvard U.) - Chairman



Middle Eastern library resources may be classified by language of origin; that is, books and serials produced in Western languages, and those produced in the languages of the Middle East. There are materials produced in the West in Eastern languages, but of these we do not speak. Our criteria are language plus the area of production.

In talking about Middle Eastern library resources in the United States I shall limit discussion in this paper to books and serials written in the indigenous languages of the Middle East and produced in the Middle East. For our purposes here we are focusing attention on Arabic, Persian, and Turkish, which are the three traditional languages upon which modern Middle Eastern or Near Eastern studies are organized in the United States. Hebrew is excluded for a number of reasons -- not the least of which is that the acquisition of Hebrew books from Israel poses no special problems for our libraries. More serious a deletion in setting the boundaries of discourse is the neglect of Urdu, which is the language of millions of Muslims in Pakistan and India, and the neglect of Pashto literature from Afghanistan. Those two representatives of the Iranian branch of the great Indo-European family shall here be assigned with reluctance to the area of South-Asian librarianship. We are, therefore, not dealing with the languages of Islamic civilization as a whole but only with that area known geographically as South-West Asia and North Africa. Nor do we deal with the various other languages of the contemporary Middle East for they are today neither the

vehicles of cultural creativity nor the object of sufficient concern by academicians in this country.

In terms of political limits we are talking about the traditional, Arabic speaking countries of North Africa and the Middle East, and with Turkey and Iran. Our cultural boundaries are those of the civilization of Islam, past and present, and the sweep of our surveying eye must embrace Islamic studies, Arabic language and literature, Turkology, Iranology, history, and the new and still-evolving approaches to the study of mankind known as the social sciences -- in fact everything needed to know what is happening, how it occurs, and why it takes place.

As librarians it is our obligation to acquire, catalogue, and service the Middle Eastern materials in our respective libraries. Some books are collected for their antiquarian value, or as works of art: these are not our concern. The books we are concerned with are those that are collected because of their usable content. There are two aspects of the collecting activity. First of all, materials are collected to meet the immediate demands of faculty either for their instructional or research needs. In supporting these two needs, we librarians are ancillary to the faculty in its instructional role: we support them, much as handmaidens. Secondly, materials are collected not to meet immediate needs, but rather for presumed future requirements; or, to be slightly ethereal, we collect to fulfill an ideal of what a collection should be in terms of authors, subjects, or types of material. This second aspect of our work I would suggest is



hardly inferior to the intellectual role of the instructional faculty: it is the supreme task to which a librarian can devote himself, and it is an activity bordering on the limits of aesthetics.

It is common for librarians to speak of "national need". It is popular to assume that the "national interest" demands we know as much about an enemy or potential enemy as possible. I believe this pernicious idea developed during and immediately after World War II when it was discovered that American higher education was provincial and had neglected vast areas of the non-Western world. To support our geo-political interest, we needed numbers of individuals trained in the critical esoteric languages and knowing something about non-Western areas. This need provided impetus to the vast development of "area studies" in this country. Luckily for librarians, this information deemed in the national interest was found most conveniently in the books and serials of foreign countries. So, in our mad, competitive race to build huge collections on the Middle East we perpetrate and perpetuate the idea that we are somehow serving the national interest, but in so doing we may lose sight of the higher, more compelling, and infinitely more rewarding idea that we can justify our work in terms of a cultural ideal rather than being impelled by a political motive. Let us hope we want to know about the Middle East because we wish to extend the frontiers of knowledge, because it is an area intellectually worthwhile to know for itself and on its own terms instead of supporting, as handmaidens, the desires of the oft-cited (but infrequently identified) military industrial complex in the United States.

Let us begin to examine our topic more clearly. There are at least fifty and perhaps as many as eighty libraries in the United States having collections of Middle Eastern material. Most of these libraries are connected with universities, a few are public libraries, and one is our national library, the Library of Congress. Some of the collections are quiescent; a few are seriously engaged in collection building over a broad spectrum of topics; others collect in a desultory fashion, or within narrow limits. The sheer diversity of these institutions and their different collecting policies present difficulties in the cooperative solving of problems.

The gross quantity of Middle Eastern materials in American and Canadian libraries is 850,800 volumes.<sup>1</sup> Of these, Persian accounts for 104,300, Turkish for 125,000, and Arabic for the remainder of 621,500 volumes. The Canadian contribution to these totals is made up of 11,000, 13,500, and 24,000 for Persian, Turkish, and Arabic, respectively. These must be regarded as gross figures as in many instances we do not know if they are for catalogued holdings or for arrearages as well. Except for the collections at the Library of Congress, and also the New York Public Library, the large and active collections are located at educational institutions having large and active programs of Middle Eastern studies.

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<sup>1</sup>These figures are derived largely from James Pollock's "Directory of Library Collections on the Middle East," MESA Bulletin, vol. 8, no. 1 (Feb. 15, 1974), pp. 22-44.

The important Middle Eastern collections in this country are fairly well identified. More of interest however than a recital of gross size, is an estimation of the subject coverage of those collections. The first question is: "how well are the libraries selecting and acquiring books for the needs of our academic programs?"; the second question is "what kind of coverage is achieved for all subject areas?"

In order to answer these questions, we must know what we already have, and we must know how much there is to get.

What are the devices or techniques that allow us to know what we already have? One can publish catalogues: so far, Utah, Hoover, Harvard, Chicago, and NYPL have issued catalogues, either of their total Asian or Middle Eastern holdings or of just the Arabic collections. In general they are difficult to use and of course are not updated. In the seven years, or so, since the catalogues were issued, the most active libraries have each probably added about 20,000 volumes to their collections. Acquisition lists can be circulated. I believe that only UCLA is doing that at present in the USA. A general survey of Middle Eastern collections could be made. In fact, a proposal was made to the Association of Research Libraries in 1968 by Dr. Labib Zuwiyya-Yamak. ARL approved the project, but after Dr. Yamak's fatal illness no one has pursued the project, which would cost thousands of dollars and require several months of labor. It might be desirable now to revive the survey idea but limit it to the nine or ten libraries that have active acquisition programs over and

beyond the increments due to the PL-480 program. By enlisting the cooperation of MELA members, a scaled-down survey might be successfully carried to completion. Two other devices deserve mention and serious consideration by this workshop, namely an NST and NUC designed specifically for Middle Eastern materials. The Harvard serials project might be the beginning of our Middle Eastern NST; and the Chinese Union Catalogue might provide a model for developing an Arabic Union Catalogue.

The gist of what I have said above is that we do not know what we already have. How about what is available for acquisition from the Middle East? Until we know how much is available, we can not ascertain how well we are doing in our collection activities.

A decade ago Mr. James Pearson, then the Librarian at the School of Oriental and African Studies, estimated that 8900 books and pamphlets were produced annually in the Middle East.<sup>2</sup> Of these, he would select 2350, or 26% for his collection. World book production doubled between 1955 and 1975, and the Middle East has shared in that growth; now, as the native economies develop, we shall see the pace of publishing quicken in our area.

UNESCO has for years endeavored to compile statistics on world book production. In the tables that follow (which need minor revision now to accomodate the most recent information for 1972) we can derive useable information for our discussion.

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<sup>2</sup>The next several paragraphs are excerpted from an article "Book production in the Middle East" that I prepared earlier this year to determine the costs of current acquisition from the ME for a major research library. Publication of the article is expected in the ARL Foreign Acquisitions Newsletter, Fall, 1975.

About 15,000 books will be issued in the Middle East during 1975, but that figure can be reduced by eliminating translations, editions, and reprints, and non-collectable subjects. I find that 10% of the gross is in Western languages, 13% is in editions, and some 30% is in non-collectable subjects. Unfortunately we can not conclude that these add up to 53%, for there is an unknown amount of overlapping involved. But for our purposes here I shall assume that 53% of the total volumes are non-collectable. Actual examination of the remainder would reveal much to be unworthy of inclusion in a collection, and it is here that the special requirements of each academic program and bibliographer's judgment and taste come into play. While I would retain virtually all belles-lettres I could never suggest that all books in even the traditional collecting areas such as history, religion, and linguistics be retained. However, the same standards that are used in filtering the input of Western language collections should not be used. At this stage of my inquiry I estimate that only half of the remaining 47% should be seriously considered. The result I have reached is that 35% of total Middle Eastern book production is collectable. Our 15,000 gross, then, comes down to 5250 volumes. But one persistent factor in keeping our input down has been the inefficiency of the native book trade in supplying foreign demands. At best I should expect that only 75% of collectable titles will actually reach our shores while still current. We can think, then, in terms of 3940 for 1975 and, projecting a 5% annual increase, some 5028 volumes in 1980.

In addition to monographs, serial publications must be considered. With respect to newspapers, I generously assume that two papers from each country (there are fourteen of them) are desirable, with four additional titles from Iran and Turkey each, making a total of 36 newspaper titles.

Magazines represent an important vehicle for cultural expression in the Middle East, and they deserve fully as much attention as books in our collection building. The totals as represented in table no. five include non-collectable titles. Perhaps only one-third of the titles warrant our serious consideration; of this number I cautiously suggest that 500 titles be regarded as the maximum quantity worthy of inclusion in a major research collection.

To summarize: in 1975 there are about 4,000 collectable monographs, 36 newspapers, and 500 magazines from the Middle East deemed suitable for a major research collection serving the extensive academic needs of our largest centers of instruction and research.

It might be worthwhile to mention the costs of collecting that much current material. Experience during the winter of 1974 shows that the average cost of trade monographs is \$4.93 per Arabic volume, \$3.49 for Persian, and \$3.52 for Turkish. That includes postage and overseas binding. Subscriptions to serials and newspapers with surface mailing I estimate at \$20.00 per title.

TABLE #1

MIDDLE EAST BOOK PRODUCTION BY COUNTRY -- UNESCO STATISTICS

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Afghanistan					108	172	209				
Algeria					131	196	258	289 <sup>①</sup>			
Bahrayn											
Egypt		2173	2260	2708	1849	1819		1695	1872	2142	
Iran		586		569	985		1231			1381	2190 <sup>②</sup>
Iraq		143				485		473	569	515	
Jordan						27 <sup>①</sup>	162	154	224	114 <sup>①</sup>	73
Kuwayt					113	167	153	132	80	104	117
Lebanon	396	365			373	438	427	543	685	594	
Libya			5				86		290	249	
Morocco	76	139		161						122	
Pakistan											
Qatar								51 <sup>①</sup>		99	88
Saudi Arabia											
Sudan			94								
Syria					485	87 <sup>②</sup>					
Tunisia					200		250		134		
Turkey	2150		3447	4357	5442	6060	5688	5492	5669	5854	6540

<sup>1</sup>First editions.<sup>2</sup>No pamphlets included.

TABLE NO. 2

## First Editions

	<u>Books</u>	<u>Pamphlets</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Gross</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Iraq	345	133	478	515	92
Jordan	100	14	114	114	100
Lebanon	426	28	454	594	76
Qatar	77	3	80	99	80

TABLE NO. 3

## Subject Categories

	<u>Books</u>	<u>Pamphlets</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Reject</u>	<u>o/o of non-collectable</u>
Iran	1381		1381	443	32
Iraq	380	135	515	44	8
Jordan	100	14	114	41	36
Kuwayt	60	44	104	57	55
Lebanon	553	41	594	35	6
Qatar	96	3	99	34	34
Turkey			5854	1868	31



TABLE NO. 4

## Daily Newspapers

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Afghanistan	12	17		18	
Algeria	9	5		4	
Egypt			14		
Iran	26	18	26	33	29
Iraq			5	4	
Jordan	6	7		5	3
Kuwayt	1		5	5	6
Lebanon		37		52	
Libya	2	4	8	8	7
Morocco	12			14	13
Saudi Arabia	4	7	6	5	5
Sudan	7	9		22	
Syria				5	
Turkey	506	375	400	437	432
Yemen				6	3

TABLE NO. 5

## Magazines

Algeria	(1968) 91 titles	Iran	(1972) 188 titles
Egypt	(1969) 176 titles	Jordan	(1971) 16 titles
Sudan	(1968) 55 titles	Kuwayt	(1971) 8 titles
Tunisia	(1969) 51 titles	Lebanon	(1970) 323 titles
Afghanistan	(1970) 24 titles	Saudi Ar.	(1971) 10 titles
Bahrayn	(1970) 15 titles	Turkey	(1971) 1944 titles

Arabic =	\$11,832
Persian =	2,582
Turkish =	3,027
Newspapers =	720
Serials =	<u>10,000</u>
	\$28,161

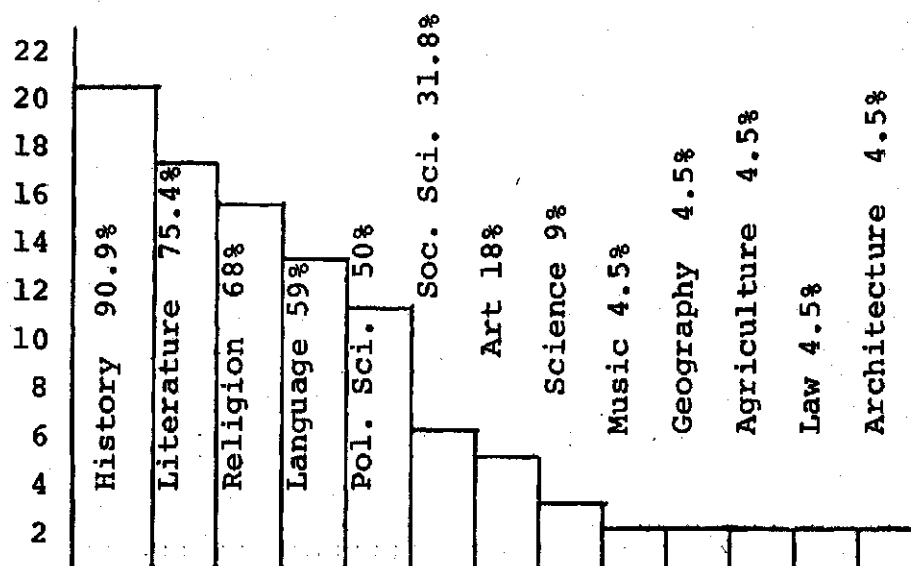
The question that intrudes upon us is: "Can American libraries afford to be libraries of record?" Probably not. Only two or three can even make the attempt to be comprehensive in collecting policy.

One must bear in mind that the preceding paragraphs concern just one major research library. Undoubtedly there are more than 36 newspaper titles and probably more than 500 magazines that ought to be collected. The needs of nation-wide research may well require that more than 36 newspapers be collected: it is here that the doors of cooperation need to be opened, or some device be created to assure us that all collectable titles are received.

Let us try to get a little closer to the profile of Middle Eastern collections. In the Spring of 1973, in connection with the ARL study of the PL-480 program, I asked the librarians who receive PL-480 shares the following question: "In terms of Arabic resources, what are the principal subject categories collected in your library?" All 24 librarians responded, but two responses can be eliminated because of lack of detail. The remaining 22 can be listed as follows:

Religion	15	Law	1
History	20	Art	4
Language	13	Music	1
Literature	17	Geography	1
Philosophy	7	Science & Tech.	2
Social Science	7	Agriculture	1
Political Science	4	Archeology	1

And in terms of percentages, the following chart may be useful:



No one should carry the results of this simple question too far. Nevertheless, I think we can say that the librarians responded in terms of what they thought was important for their local programs in Arabic or Middle Eastern studies. Our basic assumption here, and one that may not be valid when examined in detail, is that librarians deliberately build collections to serve local needs. In the light of that assumption, the results of the questionnaire reveal a divergence from the profile of Middle Eastern area studies as presented in Lambert's Language and Area Studies Review. Lambert found that 18% of the specialists in our field are in language/literature; 26% are in history; and 27% are in the various

social sciences. The librarians whom I questioned pay more attention to religion, history, language and literature and less to the social sciences than faculty interests would seem to require. This imbalance may reflect the heritage or orientalism, the exigencies of the Middle Eastern book trade, the personal interests of the librarians queried, the lack of communication between faculty and librarians, and the low-level of book production in the social sciences. Among these varied reflections, we as librarians should concern ourselves with the likelihood of bias in book selection. It might be useful to develop education and interest profiles of Middle Eastern librarians in this country. I suspect we harbor a high percentage of Islamicists in our ranks. No matter what the cause of the imbalance, I think we can say that our libraries are not devoting enough attention to social science topics. The replies mentioned above do not include education, economics, trade, commerce, banking -- all of which can be regarded as subjects the collection of which would serve our national interests. No one mentioned documents.

Earlier I mentioned gross figures for Middle Eastern collections. Let us examine this more closely. We lack detailed statistical information about the Persian and Turkish collections in this country, so the discussion here concentrates on Arabic holdings.

Our 1973/74 ARL-PL-480 study revealed that of the 24 libraries

polled (we excluded LC) only nine claimed holdings substantially above the amount contributed by the PL-480 program: that is, nine<sup>3</sup> claimed holdings of more than 20,000 volumes at a time when the PL-480 program can be assumed to have contributed a minimum of 12,000 volumes to each. Amongst the non-PL-480 participants in 1973-74, four claimed holdings above 10,000 volumes.<sup>4</sup> We also ascertained in the same study what percentage of acquisitions are attributable to PL-480. Among the 25 PL-480 participants twelve relied on PL-480 for 90% or more for Arabic; three for 80-89%; two for 70-79%; and only six indicated 60% or less. Of course, these percentages reflect just one year's activity. Several years of figures would be needed for an accurate assessment. Nevertheless, for one year the three largest collections relied on PL-480 for an average of 54.3% of their acquisitions. Translated into volumes, this means that roughly 1,100 volumes were acquired by each in addition to the PL-480 input. Most unfortunately, we do not know what percentage of those 1,100 are current and what percentage are retrospective. Recent experience at Harvard indicates that our proportion is roughly 50:50. Therefore, about 550 volumes are current. Looking back on our Middle Eastern book production figures we see that after eliminating the PL-480 portion of our approximately 2,200 collectable Arabic volumes

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<sup>3</sup>Princeton, Harvard, Michigan, Hoover, Columbia, Utah, NYPL, and Texas.

<sup>4</sup>Minnesota, Ohio State, Pennsylvania, and Washington (Seattle).

we are left with 1,000. Now, since we have purchased 550 current volumes, at least 450 volumes of current publications are slipping through Harvard's net.

Given the tenaciously held belief that "bigger is better," we have assumed that large collections are preferable to small collections because they must contain more information and more varied information that can be used by larger numbers of scholars. But is it worth our time and money to collect material that is not now and may never be utilized? I would like to think the answer is yes, that our essential task is to preserve the records of other societies. Harsh reality, however, makes us face constantly increasing costs and often decreasing funds. It becomes necessary to tie our work in with the use, and users, of our collections. We need, therefore, to have information on the users of Middle Eastern collections and on how the books are used. No such study has been published, but Richard Cooper of Berkeley has made an initial effort by utilizing circulation statistics.

Perhaps we should also ask ourselves: "What is the present national situation with regard to those Middle Eastern area studies we are supposed to be serving?" Are there trends that we should take into consideration?

At last count there were some 1252 Middle Eastern area courses out of a total of 8890 -- excluding the first three years of language instruction. Our field evidently represents a small portion of the total, and this academic interest represents accurately

the national interest in our area. There is no reason to believe that an increase in interest will occur.

Language, literature, and history predominate as areas of academic interest. Of the various area groups, the Middle East has the largest proportion of medieval or classical history courses. Only 9% of the national total of Middle East history courses deal with the 19th and/or the 20th centuries. This lack of attention to the contemporary world may be due to the heritage of orientalism that permeates our area; it also may have strong bearing on the willingness of faculty and librarians to involve themselves in cooperative ventures designed to facilitate the acquisition of currently applicable source material, such as runs of statistics.

There is a rule that the greater the emphasis on language, the smaller is the proportion of social scientists in any area study group. This is true for the Middle East. The social sciences can be thought of as a sort of continuum, according to Lambert, with history and anthropology at one end and sociology and economics at the other. The former are particularistic and the latter are universalistic in their approach, method, and aim. The behavioral scientists do not favor area studies, and many practitioners of sociology, political science, and economics look upon area study types as bogged down in case studies, merely descriptive and particularistic -- unable to search for the formulae of universal human behavior. Area study, runs this considerable opinion, is old fashioned. The resolution of this dispute is bound to have repercussions in the collecting policies of our libraries.

Arabic is the primate language for Middle Eastern studies. From 370 students in 1958 we have 1333 in 1970. Persian and Turkish grew from 23 and 36 students to 246 and 101 in the same period. Arabic enrollments are expected to grow moderately; but both Turkish and Persian, after great development due to NDEA, have been declining since 1963 and will continue to slide. The national need for expertise will continue, but it will be difficult to justify to the budget-conscious administrators of our universities the need to continue teaching low-enrollment and high-cost esoteric Middle Eastern languages. Only Arabic seems to attract enough students each year to justify continued teaching at most centers.

The period of rapid expansion for Middle Eastern studies is over. Hence forth we shall see a few major centers producing an ever greater proportion of the scholars of our field. Only the largest centers will obtain the internal and external funding necessary to put forth a full panoply of course, the leaves for faculty, the salary increases, and the development of library resources needed for continued improvement in teaching and research. At the same time, the numbers of well-trained academicians whom the centers can not absorb will move into teaching position in the nation's colleges. Their effect will cause an increase in courses on the Middle East. However, the colleges will be unable to develop vernacular resources for the individual research of their specialist faculty. It will be up to the library community to meet these new demands as well as find more efficient ways to satisfy old demands.



**TASK FORCE II**  
**CO-OPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS**

**Task Force Members:**

**Edward Jajko (Yale U.)**

**Michel Nabti (Hoover Institution)**

**Richard S. Cooper (U. California, Berkeley)- Chairman**



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The timetable for the Task Force on Co-operative Arrangements called for a report to be presented at the initial general session of the Ann Arbor workshop. Since no meetings were scheduled for this task force, and its members were at the same time members of other task forces, this report by and large records my own views. Michel Nabti was in frequent telephonic communication with me and made numerous useful suggestions, and contributed to the workshop a report on the efforts to form a western consortium. Ed Jajko made an intensive investigation of RLG and presented his report at the initial session. Their conclusions are quoted in this report and any errors or misrepresentations concerning these matters are entirely my own responsibility. A preliminary version of this report was presented at the final general session and revised in terms of the discussion which followed.

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## Co-operative Arrangements:

At the first MELA workshop (Boston, Nov. 1975) a task force was constituted to explore the cooperative development of Middle East library resources, and specifically to examine the possibility of a consortium organized and co-ordinated by MELA. This task force broadened its scope to include all types of co-operative arrangements which serve the national interest and could be undertaken by MELA itself, with the exception of the resource development and/or technical processing activities specifically allocated to other task forces (serials; cataloging; micro-filming and preservation). Our report reviews co-operation in Middle East librarianship to date, examines and assesses the consortium idea and alternate methods of co-operation, and concludes with proposals for additional co-operative activities which can be undertaken by MELA. Members of the task force were Ed Jajko (Yale), Michel Nabti (Hoover-Stanford) and Richard Cooper (UC Berkeley).

### I. THE EXISTING SITUATION

The types of co-operative programs which can be undertaken by libraries have been grouped into the following categories:

1) union lists and catalogs; 2) cooperative development of resources; 3) sharing resources in terms of use; 4) communication; 5) centralized processing; 6) cooperatively sponsored planning and surveys; 7) cooperative storage; 8) cooperative computer center (as identified by G. Flint Purdy in "Interrelations among public school and academic libraries," pp. 52-65 in:

University of Chicago, Graduate Library School, Library Networks --  
promise and performance; the 33rd conference... July 29-31, 1968,  
Chicago).

The extent of co-operation between the 27 institutions reportedly offering doctoral programs in Arabic (with lesser numbers offering Persian and Turkish) is at present restricted to the sharing of resources in terms of use, through interlibrary lending and the extension of hospitality to visiting scholars. Some of these institutions are parts of networks or consortia which serve more comprehensive functions than the support of Middle East studies. Other forms of co-operation have been extra-institutional and the result of the activities and workshops of the Middle East Librarians Association. These activities include an experimental union list of Arabic alphabet materials produced under MELA sponsorship by the Center for Near Eastern and North African Studies of the University of Michigan, (which would become the basis of a shared cataloging bulletin according to a recommendation of the Cataloging Task Force); improved communication and consultation among Middle East Library specialists; and the sponsorship of planning and surveys. A proposal for a co-operative computer project has been initiated by the University of Michigan, to initially involve the University of Pennsylvania and the University of California, Berkeley, and will become a reality if funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Centralized processing and cooperative storage (except through existing arrangements like CRL) have been deemed two areas in which co-operation is not feasible for Middle East collections.

#### A. COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES:

The most promising area for cooperation among libraries housing Middle East collections is in the cooperative development of resources. The high costs of acquiring and processing Middle East materials means that very few if any libraries can meet all of the research and instructional demands which will be placed on them in the future. Some libraries will be called upon to specialize and to rely on other collections for materials which are outside their specialized collecting fields or their commitments to the immediate instructional and research needs of the institution they service. This requires a rational collection policy for all of North America, a regard for the regional groupings of collections, and ready access to these collections. Achievement of these objectives, of course, is dependent upon an inventory of resources in existing collections and full as well as prompt bibliographic control of all materials collected henceforth.

Several possibilities have been explored in the search for an appropriate vehicle for cooperation. To be successful, cooperative ventures must be relatively low-cost, high-benefit, and low-compromise. These arrangements might be informal or formal, the latter consisting of networks or consortia in which libraries and universities surrender some part of their autonomy. Both types of formal agreements were studied by the task force.

Our conclusions were that both the consortium and network arrangements were too formal and structured to be implemented at

this time. The difficulty of obtaining commitments proved insurmountable for a previous consortium plan involving 12 universities west of the Rockies. Though the initial response was favorable and nearly unanimous, a two-year feasibility study resulted in no action and no commitments. The aims were modest enough -- share library materials, use telephone communication to request materials located elsewhere and send the materials by air, allocate collection responsibilities and subsidize researchers' travel to use these facilities. In the end the institutions were not able to overcome the physical problems of transporting materials, and institutional rivalry prevented any agreement on who should build up distinguished collections in specific areas.

Not only is it difficult to obtain commitments, but as libraries eager to beat the high costs of maintaining themselves do enter into agreements it is in no way clear what the future of collecting patterns for Middle East materials will be. The Middle East librarians of the Research Libraries Group, for example, have had limited success in co-ordinating their collection responsibilities. In some cases they are uncertain about the intentions of RLG in this respect, sense a lack of vertical communication, and are apprehensive of decisions which will be made at a remote high level and have far-reaching consequences for their collections.

Another type of co-operative arrangement we explored is the network, using as an example the network of medical libraries.

There is a problem of scope, because Middle East studies is a comparatively small field. The health sciences are at the other end of the spectrum, and one can study in the organization of medical libraries an example of a highly organized field of librarianship, equally specialized but serving a vastly larger clientele. Large amounts of Federal money have been made available to build a hierarchy of libraries, with the National Library of Medicine at the pinnacle. In the middle are the regional libraries, which in turn service a number of smaller libraries in hospitals, schools, clinics, etc. A vast and rapidly changing body of literature is available for this clientele, and is accessible through elaborate, costly indexing and abstracting services. It has been a beneficiary of computer technology, and the coming of age of third-generation computers, large and fast disc drives with capacities of 100 million characters per drive, cheap terminals with hard-copy printout to speeds of 30 characters per second, and reliable, moderate-tariff, long-line communication networks have added the elements of speed and ease of use. On-line access allows for immediacy and flexible strategy in conducting bibliographic searches, not to mention CIS searches and retrospective bibliographies which can be compiled through batch processing. MEDLINE and TOXLINE are only two of several systems presently available.

But in Middle East studies, we do not have such a vast clientele, massive amounts of funding, or any sort of hierarchical grouping of libraries. The Library of Congress, which we look to



as our national library, has never officially been given that recognition. There are no large regional repositories to back up the major universities with Middle East programs (in the case of CRL, the contributing members determine the make-up of its collection). The development of machine applications to Middle East studies and bibliography cannot proceed until the problem of handling non-roman script has been solved, and moreover, will be extremely handicapped without the prior development of indexing and abstracting services.

#### B. INDEXING, ABSTRACTING AND MACHINE APPLICATIONS:

The scholarly needs of traditional humanistic Middle East studies have been well served bibliographically. A number of general and special bibliographies have been compiled; there are numerous reviewing journals; the Middle East Journal publishes a regular listing of articles and books published and gives a separate listing of book reviews; the Index Islamicus provides a comprehensive listing of all articles in journals and Festschriften in western languages, organized by subject. But while these meticulously compiled bibliographies will always be necessary and essential to serious scholars in the humanities, other users of these materials need a faster and different kind of access to the same literature. The narrow and shallow indexing which adequately serves the humanist is slow and cumbersome to, among others, the social scientist, linguist, and government official. These classes of users are best served by the broader indexing usually associated with machine-retrievable

information.

The ability to formulate searches utilizing a broader thesaurus of index terms in a sophisticated array of delimiters is only one of the advantages of an automated literature search. Their most useful function is that a printout can be immediately supplied, saving hours or days of tedious labor. The best systems will also be able to provide an abstract. However this presupposes the existence of an abstracting service which either utilizes its own staff to abstract the article or can publish abstracts already accompanying the article. This is an undisputed timesaver for researchers unable to scan all journals of possible interest to them. Some journals in Middle East studies, such as the Journal of the American Oriental Society, have already recognized the value of such abstracts and require their contributors to write them. The Abstracta Islamica published in REI, despite its name, is not a true abstracting journal, and is highly selective.

#### C. PUBLICATIONS:

A number of excellent bibliographies, directories and handbooks for Middle East studies exist, and not attempt at enumeration will be made here. Despite these excellent guides to the literature, there is an identified failure in the training of researchers in bibliographic skills. Librarians frequently encounter researchers underutilizing their collections, using inadequate search strategies, or, owing to a disinclination to

understand the basic principles of library science, unable to use the library itself as a research tool. There is no layman's guide to librarianship geared to the needs of the researcher in Middle East studies.

#### D. COMMUNICATION:

Communication concerning the development of resources has not been as successful as it has been in technical service matters. To some extent this is due to the way in which area studies developed in the United States, with reliance on large federal grants followed by competition for shrinking resources when the boom was over. There is a certain amount of institutional rivalry which is most apparent in the behind-the-scenes machinations involved in acquiring large private collections. Buying trips, now rare, are not publicized so that special commissions could be undertaken for other (and possibly rival) libraries. Though all libraries have duplicates which could be exchanged, there is no easy and inexpensive (time-saving) way to effect exchanges and no likelihood of its being feasible.

## II. SUMMARY: NEEDS AND BENEFITS:

### A. Co-operative development and sharing of resources.

1. NEED: Informal and voluntary cooperation on a regional basis.

2. BENEFITS:

- a. Reduces costs for libraries, which will not need to duplicate resources little used or readily available elsewhere.

- b. Permits libraries to utilize their resources to build specialized collections, and will reduce the amount of travel by researchers who will find materials they need concentrated in one location.
- c. Exploits library specialist expertise in building specialized collections and bringing them under bibliographic control.
- d. Improves document delivery.
- e. Facilitates better academic planning, bringing centers into co-operation and away from competition.

B. Indexing, abstracting and machine applications:

- 1. NEED: Improved availability and accessibility of bibliographic data through indexing and abstracting, and the further development of machine applications.
- 2. BENEFITS:
  - a. The timely dissemination of bibliographic data facilitates the co-operative development and sharing of resources.
  - b. Gives researchers improved access to documents and saves valuable time now used for bibliographic searches.
  - c. Allows quick and easy formulation of CIS (current awareness) and retrospective searches.
  - d. Permits library specialists to maintain better control of their collections, improve information retrieval success, and optimize their collection development, cataloging and reference functions.

C. Publication:

1. NEED: A handbook on the "art" of Middle East bibliography.
2. BENEFITS:
  - a. Facilitates access to resources which are presently underutilized and bestows on non-librarians some of the skills necessary for discovering uncharted resources of research value.
  - b. Meets an immediate teaching need.

D. Communication:

1. NEED: Clearing-house activities to co-ordinate the purchase and rational location of expensive materials, the purchase and relocation of private collections, the exchange of duplicates as well as exchanges of materials in the interest of strengthening specialized collections, and for publicizing buying trips abroad.
2. BENEFITS:
  - a. Cost savings where expensive publications can be shared on a regional basis.
  - b. Elimination of competition for retrospective materials and private collections, to allow more rational location of materials, shared purchase and allocation, and hold the line on costs.
  - c. Facilitates the relocation of duplicates.
  - d. Encourages co-operation among libraries to exchange materials for the purpose of strengthening specialized collections.
  - e. Librarians on buying trips can undertake commissions for other libraries.

III. SPECIFIC PROPOSALS, ANTICIPATED COSTS, AND TIMETABLES FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

A. Co-operative development and sharing resources:

1. PROPOSAL: Regionalization.

Formal arrangements, i.e. consortia and networks, are not feasible at this time. Co-operation in the immediate future will have to be informal and voluntary rather than formal and structured. Since the clientelle served and the corpus of materials collected is not increasing at the rate it is in fields such as the health sciences, it is highly unlikely, given the "steady state" budgets in these fields, that new sources of funding are likely to be found for Middle East studies. Therefore only co-operative enterprises which are without cost can be considered. It is recommended, in view of the great geographical spread of Middle East studies programs, that each institution enter into informal "gentlemen's agreements" with its neighbors to establish those areas of collection development in which each institution will give primary emphasis and commit its resources. These flexible Farmington-type agreements will hopefully result in a pattern of regionalization which will serve the majority of research needs with a minimum of travel required or researchers. Co-operative development of resources also requires some degree of predictability as to where materials might be found or are likely to be purchases. MELA can facilitate the dissemination of this information by encouraging its members to prepare collection policies and then publicizing them.

2. COSTS: None.

3. TIMETABLE: Can be immediately implemented and indefinitely maintained.

B. Indexing, abstracting, and machine applications:

1. PROPOSAL: that MELA explore the possibility of publishing an abstract journal.

The trend in other fields is to require authors of journal articles to prepare abstracts of their articles, and in some cases to designate the key words by which to index them. The editors of all journals concerned with Middle East studies should be persuaded to require abstracts from their contributors. Since the field is not large enough to support a paid abstracting service, it will have to be a voluntary shared labor of all researchers and library specialists concerned. Whether or not such an abstract journal is published under MELA auspices, MELA should certainly take the lead in arousing interest in it.

If the automated bibliographic project proposes by the University of Michigan is funded by NEH, a thesaurus of key words will be developed and authors (or abstractors) will be encouraged to supply index terms with their abstracts.

2. COSTS: To be sold at cost and self-supporting.
3. TIMETABLE: To be implemented as soon as adequate interest has been aroused.

C. Publications:

1. PROPOSAL: that the MELA Publications Board recruit an editor to compile a handbook on the "art" of Middle East bibliography.

Intended for researchers, students and librarians, such a handbook should include a general section on how to use libraries as research tools and be a layman's guide to librarianship and its most important tools. Additional chapters devoted to Arabic, Persian and Turkish bibliography would include evaluative descriptions of the major bibliographic and research tools, how to

use them, search strategies, etc. Publication should be in an inexpensive but attractive format.

2. COSTS: None. Publication costs will be covered by sale of the handbook and royalties will accrue to the author(s) or MELA.

3. TIMETABLE: Can be implemented immediately.

D. Communication:

No specific proposals at this time.



TASK FORCE III

SERIALS

Task Force Members:

Muzaffar Ali (McGill)

Margaret Anderson (Toronto)

Virginia Gibbons (Princeton)

Richard Michna (Toronto)

Abazar Sepehri (Chicago)

Dunning Wilson (UCLA)

Martha Dukas (Harvard) - Chairwoman



## I. METHOD AND SCOPE OF INQUIRY

The Task Force on Serials began work in January 1975 and quickly agreed to channel its research in three directions. The first was to survey the current state of serials management in 19 of the 20 major Middle Eastern collections represented at this workshop.<sup>1</sup> The second was to identify present and projected national and international efforts to improve serials management and assess their relevance to Middle Eastern librarianship. The third was to investigate what cooperative endeavors other area librarians had undertaken to see if any might serve as a model for this group assembled at Ann Arbor.

The Task Force decided to limit its inquiry to those serials found in the Middle East collections of most of our libraries: newspapers, periodicals, and government documents in Arabic, Persian, and Turkish and western language periodicals dealing with the Middle East. Each of the initial members of the Task Force took responsibility for one of the four language categories. Margaret Anderson (Toronto) studied western language publications; Dunning Wilson (UCLA) handled Persian; Virginia Gibbons (Princeton) concentrated on Turkish; and Martha Dukas (Harvard) worked on Arabic. At the workshop they were joined by Muzaffar Ali (McGill), Richard Michna (Toronto), and Abazar Sepehri (Chicago) who also contributed valuable information and ideas.

In its meetings the Task Force discussed the following 5 areas of serials management: acquisitions, cataloguing, holdings lists, preservation, and indexing and abstracting. We

hoped to work out a plan to improve Middle Eastern serials resources in North America that would involve a voluntary but effective level of cooperation, a plan that would work in spite of the great variances in distance, autonomy, and resources among our libraries. We especially wanted to work within the framework of existing cooperative efforts and to avoid generating unnecessary paperwork for anyone concerned.

The tables and bibliography which will supplement the final version of this report illustrate the rather large amount of information we were able to gather through reading, personal contacts, and considerable research of the most tedious sort. Nevertheless, we recognize that they represent only preliminary efforts to consolidate information. The first supplement, compiled by Virginia Gibbons, is a table arranged by country showing the number of daily newspaper currently published in the Middle East, which ones are received by workshop participants, and which are preserved on microfilm. The second supplement, edited by Dunning Wilson from material supplied by the whole Task Force, consists of an annotated bibliography of bibliographic tools useful in identifying Middle Eastern serials; Library of Congress call numbers are included when available. The third supplement, compiled by Margaret Anderson, is a guide showing which western language serials related to Near East studies and Islam are covered by major American and British periodical indexes. Mr. Frank McGowan, Chief of the Overseas Operations Division of the Library of Congress and the staff of the American Libraries Book Procurement Center in Cairo have provided the fourth supplement,

a list of the serials distributed by the Center to PL-480 participants. The final supplement is a list of journals pertaining to the Islamic Middle East included in the Center for Research Libraries' Expanded Journals Project, compiled by Marth Dukas.

Our working bibliography and tabulation of the questionnaire we distributed prior to the workshop are appended to this report. Considering the late date the questionnaire was mailed and the ambiguity of its wording, for which the chairwoman alone must be held accountable, the response of 90% was very good, and the Task Force wished to thank all who contributed information.

## II. THE EXISTING SITUATION

The situation in acquisitions is most uneven. The number of Middle Eastern serial titles currently received varies from 60 to over 700, and annual budgets for serials from \$100 to more than \$6000. As expected, duplication of many current titles is high while present evidence suggests that the number of extensive backfiles of older titles is low. Certain areas of the Middle East are inadequately covered. Of all the languages and types of serials received by our libraries, increasing demand is greatest for Arabic newspapers and for western language news digests and periodicals about the Middle East. It is not surprising that the largest collections have the least restrictive selection policies and make the most effort to acquire serials beyond those offered by the PL-480 program.

The shortage of selection tools and the difficulties of acquiring materials, especially government documents, are legendary and need no further elaboration here. With the exception of the Research Libraries Group,<sup>2</sup> which is still largely in the planning stage, the present regional networks offer no means of sharing the human and financial burden of acquiring serials from the Middle East. Diverse order procedures and forms are used by individual libraries. The Center for Research Libraries is a disaster area for Middle East librarianship although all of the libraries represented at this workshop are members. The Center's Expanded Journal Project, begun in 1973, has picked up only 27 titles directly related to our area of study, the Islamic Middle East. Of these titles, only 11 are stored at the Center in Chicago, the other 16 being collected at the British National Lending Library at Boston Spa. Moreover, holdings for some of these titles are incomplete.

For cataloguing our best friend and worst enemy is the Library of Congress. Virtually all of the libraries represented at this workshop already or soon will use the Library of Congress classification schedules and subject headings for currently catalogued materials, and most search Library of Congress bibliographic tools such as the National Union Catalog, New Serial Titles, or depository cards for cataloguing copy. The situation is best, though by no means good, in Arabic and western language materials. All but the smallest libraries report

that they have had to process very large percentages of serials with original cataloguing. The study of the PL-480 program conducted by David Partington for the Association of Research Libraries revealed large backlogs of uncatalogued serials in a number of libraries. The nearly 150,000 unedited Arabic and Persian catalogue cards contributed by our libraries for publications in the National Union Catalog most likely include many serial titles, but there are insufficient funds for processing them. The MARC Project has not yet resolved the problems involved in the automated processing of non-Roman alphabets. On Arabic cards bearing the MARC-S designation at present, only the English language data elements have actually been encoded in the MARC II Serials Format.

Other sources of cataloguing copy for both current and older titles are inadequate. Whatever information does appear in print is hard to locate and sometimes conflicts with information in other sources even as recent changes in serials cataloguing procedures such as the switch to successive entry require more and better bibliographic data than are available at present. The OCLC-based CONSER Project, which includes at least a quarter of the libraries represented at this workshop, has not placed a high priority on covering titles from our area. OCLC does not yet have an operational system for providing catalogue cards for serials in any language, but at least 8 of our libraries hope to utilize this service when it becomes available. Presumably OCLC will rely on the Library of Congress for machine

readable cataloguing copy for vernacular serials when the problems of data representation are resolved.

There is currently no participation by Middle East librarians in the Z39 group which represents the United States in the efforts to standardize documentation coordinated by the International Organization for Standardization. One group of significance--the Catalog Code Revision Committee of the American Library Association's Resources and Technical Services Division--has invited Middle East librarians to participate in its efforts to revise the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, and John Eilts, President of MELA, has volunteered to act as our representative to that group.

At present there is no union list of Middle Eastern serials held by our libraries. Only 5 have holdings lists of all or part of their vernacular titles, while 7 others contribute to serials lists which encompass all languages on their own campuses. An appendix in El-Hadi's 1964 dissertation, Arabic Library Resources in the United States, is the only national union list of Arabic serials extant. There are none for Persian or Turkish. According to its Handbook, the Center for Research Libraries holds "a large collection" of Turkish newspaper published between 1948 and 1954 and has holdings from other countries as well, but most do not appear in the Center's catalogue. All but 5 of the libraries participating in this workshop report their holdings to New Serial Titles, but this publication excludes some of the most important materials in our collections: titles which began publication before 1950. Five libraries have indicated that they currently or soon will report their holdings



to regional networks.

Preservation of newspapers and periodicals poses problems for almost every library, and 2 libraries reported severe restrictions imposed by general library policy, selection policy, space, and lack of funds for binding and filming. Most reports of severe restrictions referred to space limitations and a shortage of funds. Four libraries have attempted to sell their duplicates serials, and 12 try to use them in exchanges with other libraries. Only 5 libraries believed that the expanded preservation programs at the Center for Research Libraries and the Library of Congress had had any effects on their own efforts in this direction. Since the Center for Research Libraries depends to some extent on deposits and requests from its members, the latter bear some responsibility for this situation. Similarly, although 14 of our libraries subscribe to the Association of Research Libraries Foreign Newspaper Microfilm Project, which began in 1956, the titles covered indicate there has been little input from Middle East librarians.

Automation figures vary little in our serials operations at the present time. Apart from housekeeping, the principal use of computers has been to produce holdings lists covering serial titles in all languages on campus. The proposed Middle East Bibliographic Network among the libraries of the Universities of Michigan, Pennsylvania, and California at Berkeley and the Harvard Serials Project are committed to generating bibliographic data in the MARC format.

There is great variety in the quality, quantity, and timeliness of indexing. For current Arabic language periodicals the situation is poor. A few journals list articles of interest to their readers published in other journals, and there is only minimal coverage of Arabic periodicals in such western language indexing services as the quarterly listing in Middle East Journal and the projected Index Arabicus. Currently there are 5 or 6 incomplete indexes available to us for Persian language items, most notably Index Iranicus. A large number of Turkish serials are indexed in Türkiye Makaleler Bibliografyası.

For western language periodicals in the humanities, there is good coverage in Index Islamicus and more specialized indexes such as Art Index, where most of the major European language museum and archaeological bulletins and journals are represented. The general Humanities Index gives us very little coverage of journals--even those in English--published outside the United States, and it indexes our materials primarily from the interdisciplinary publications like Comparative Literature, Daedalus, Isis, and Commentary. For the social sciences, a quarterly listing of periodical articles in both western and vernacular languages appears in Middle East Journal. The basic social science indexes, PAIS Bulletin, PAIS Foreign Language Index, and Social Sciences Index, cover Middle East material found primarily in interdisciplinary journals not devoted to one geographic area although a few of our most prominent area journals are included in one or more of these indexes. The

great number of these titles are English language journals published in the United States. Coverage of bibliographic listings in Modern Language Association publications is being increased with the cooperation of the American Association of Teachers of Arabic. Practically none of the western language journals published in the Middle East are indexed in the major indexes published in the United States or Great Britain. There was insufficient time before this workshop to survey the coverage in indexes in other western languages like the Internationale Bibliographie der Zeitschriften-Literatur.

### III. PROBLEMS & POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

After surveying the current status of Middle Eastern serials in North American libraries, the Task Force on Serials has identified what it feels are the most pressing problems interfering with effective management of our collections. While some of these problems cannot be solved at the present time, others could be mitigated with outside assistance or by our own coordinated efforts. The Task Force believes that the following needs could be met:

1. Reduce duplication and improve coverage in certain areas without increased funds.
2. Increase the timeliness and dissemination of existing cataloguing copy.
3. Produce a union list of Middle Eastern serials, recording holdings in North America.
4. Rationalize current preservation efforts and facilitate use of duplicate items to fill gaps in holdings on a regional or national level.

5. Generate reliable data on all aspects of serials processing.
6. Insure that our interests are represented through participation in existing networks and projects.
7. Broaden the coverage of journals pertaining to Middle Eastern studies by current periodical indexing services.

The Task Force on Serials has discussed several methods of meeting these needs and hopes that the following proposals will be accepted by the representatives at this workshop and by the Middle East Librarians' Association. We propose that:

A. A Middle Eastern Serials Scheme be instituted to rationalize selection, cataloguing, and preservation. The scheme would consist of a voluntary, cooperative effort involving minimal consultation and record keeping in which each participant would concentrate special effort on the serials of a particular country or area. It would not involve additional expenditure or threaten the autonomy of any library. We hope, rather, that this scheme would lead to greater freedom of choice in spite of contracting or static budgets and would permit our individual collections to grow in depth while our collections grow in breadth on a national level. Although there are 20 Middle Eastern countries to be covered and 20 libraries represented at this workshop, we are not proposing a one-to-one division of responsibility. Some of the smaller libraries may not feel able to participate, while others may have commitments to regional consortia already. Moreover, the number of serial titles published varies considerable from country to country. The Middle Eastern countries

could be grouped into 10-12 units and 2 or 3 libraries close to each other might undertake to cover a single country with many publications by dividing their acquisition of serials by subject. A list of divided responsibilities could be prepared by the November MELA meeting in Louisville. The scheme would go into effect at the beginning of FY 1977. We consider five years a fair trial for such a scheme. For the country or countries it chose to cover, each library would undertake the following:

1. To acquire through any means the worthwhile serial output including newspapers not covered by the Library of Congress.
2. To report annually the number of titles acquired and their cost.
3. To make sure that these titles are given cataloging priority.
4. To preserve the titles acquired in a format available for Interlibrary Loan.
5. To report these titles promptly to New Serial Titles and the Foreign Newspaper and Gazette Microfilming Office at the Library of Congress when appropriate.
6. To recommend titles for deposit or purchase by the Center for Research Libraries and for preservation by the Foreign Newspaper Microfilming Project when appropriate.
7. To fill backfiles wherever practical.
8. To act as a reference center concerning serials from the country by keeping informed through the tools we now have and maintaining contacts with libraries, associations, and local diplomatic missions when appropriate.

B. The numbers of sets of little-used PL-480 serial titles be reduced on a regional basis. In the first 9 months of the current fiscal year the Cairo Office sent 5700 serial pieces to our libraries.<sup>3</sup> Although a reduction in the number of pieces acquired and shipped would not result in the diversion of PL-480 funds to cover more non-Egyptian material, it would reduce our processing costs and free some shelf space, since many of our libraries receive at least half of their Middle Eastern serials through the Cairo Office.

C. Closer contacts with the Center for Research Libraries and the Foreign Newspaper Microfilming Project be initiated to explore ways of improving their coverage of Middle Eastern serials. At present, it appears that some librarians are not well informed about the actual and potential resources of the Center, while the Center, in turn, may not be aware of the needs of Middle East librarians in member institutions.

D. A campaign be mounted to encourage the Library of Congress to provide cataloguing copy more quickly and to edit and publish in the National Union Catalog the vernacular cards now stored in the Near Eastern Section of the Orientalia Division. The Middle East Librarians' Association can document the need for improvement, and individual members could request their library directors to communicate their concern to the Library of Congress.

E. Individual librarians be encouraged to publish bibliographic tools resulting from their day-to-day work or outside

research. We look forward to the completion of our colleague Mr. Abazar Sepehri's work on a list of Persian corporate headings similar to the one for Arab states compiled by Mohammed Aman. Sources of funding and potential publishers could receive notice in MELA NOTES.

F. A union list of Middle Eastern serials in our collections be published to facilitate the sharing of resources. As a first step, we believe that a preliminary list of current titles should be produced from the machine-readable data base represented in New Serial Titles, 1950-1970. This file could be search to extract all titles from Middle Eastern countries, which could then be resorted into alphabetical order. An official of the Bowker Company, which currently owns this file, has estimated that a print-out of Middle Eastern titles and holdings information could be produced for \$2000-\$3000.<sup>4</sup> Funds for the creation of bibliographic tools are available through the National Endowment for the Humanities. In the future, an Anglo-American list may be possible to generate using the machine-readable portions of the British Union-Catalogue of Periodicals.

G. A serials classified section become a regular feature of MELA Notes so that duplicate or unwanted volumes for sale or exchange could be used to fill gaps in other collections, leading perhaps to a reduction in the number of partial sets held at present.

H. The Middle East Librarians' Association request the Middle East Journal to issue a cumulative index to its index of periodical articles and encourage commercial indexing services to reduce duplicate coverage and include more titles of use to students of the Middle East.

I. A Permanent Committee on Serials be appointed at this workshop by the President of the Middle East Librarians' Association to organize and monitor a Middle Eastern serials (Proposals B-H) mentioned above. The members of the Task Force on Serials could constitute the first members of this committee and have volunteered to do so.<sup>5</sup> Such a committee must try to keep informed of significant national and international projects that will ultimately affect the work of Middle East librarians and contribute ideas and opinions in their behalf. The Task Force would like to emphasize the importance of having a Permanent Committee to represent Middle East librarians in significant serials programs, to implement cooperative efforts like the ones proposed today, and to suggest others as new needs are identified.

#### FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>The Library of Congress was excluded because it operates on a scale and in a manner much different from the others.

<sup>2</sup> The Research Libraries Group is composed of the libraries of Harvard University, Yale University, Columbia University and the New York Public Library.

<sup>3</sup>Figure supplied by the Overseas Operations Division of the Library of Congress.

<sup>4</sup>Soon after the workshop the Task Force learned that ownership of this data base will revert to the public domain in September 1975.

<sup>5</sup>They were appointed as such on 30 May.



**TASK FORCE III**

**APPENDIX I**

**WORKING BIBLIOGRAPHY**

**Compiled By**

**Martha Dukas (Harvard)**



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TASK FORCE III

APPENDIX II

QUESTIONNAIRE ON MIDDLE EASTERN SERIALS

Compiled By

Martha Dukas (Harvard)



MIDDLE EAST LIBRARIANS' ASSOCIATION  
ANN ARBOR WORKSHOP ON COOPERATION - TASK FORCE ON SERIALS  
QUESTIONNAIRE ON MIDDLE EASTERN SERIALS

[Distribution: 19]

[Response: 17]

**ACQUISITIONS**

1. Pattern of user demand?	increasing	decreasing	static
Arabic.....newspapers	<u>11</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>
government documents	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>
periodicals	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>
Persian.....newspapers	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>11</u>
government documents	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>
periodicals	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>
Turkish.....newspapers	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>11</u>
government documents	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>
periodicals	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>13</u>
European language....news digests	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
periodicals	<u>11</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>

(check)

2. Limits imposed by selection policy? (specify)

languages \_\_\_\_\_  
countries \_\_\_\_\_  
subjects \_\_\_\_\_

Responses were impossible to quantify but yielded valuable information; only 1 library submitted a selection policy statement.

3. Budget for newspapers and periodicals during current academic year? \$ 100 - 6000  
[If further breakdown is possible (e.g. by language), please supply on verso.]

4. Methods of acquisition?

direct subscription 0 - 65% (mean 23%)  
jobber 0 - 68% ( " 25%)  
PI-480 0 - 95% ( " 43%)  
exchange 0 - 30% ( " 6%)  
gift 0 - 10% ( " 2%)

(give number or estimate percentage)

5. Alternatives to purchase utilized?

interlibrary loan 15  
Center for Research Libraries 10  
membership in regional network 4

(check)

6. Please enclose a copy of your acquisitions procedures and/or order forms if possible.

**CATALOGUING**

7. Original cataloguing necessary during last academic year?

Arabic 1 - 100% (mean 44%)  
Persian 1 - 100% ( " 41%)  
Turkish 20 - 100% ( " 64%)

(estimate percentage)

8. Sources of cataloguing copy routinely searched?

NST 7 NUC 9 LC depository card file 10 network data base 0 other 1 (check)  
[If "other" is checked, please specify on verso.]

9. Descriptive cataloguing code followed?

revised AACR (1974) 8 old AACR (1967) 4 other 0 (check)  
[If "other" is checked, please specify on verso.]

10. Subject headings used?

LC 11 Sears 0 other 1 (check)  
[If "other" is checked, please specify on verso.]

11. Classification scheme used?

LC 9 DDC 0 other 3 (check)

12. Please enclose a copy of your cataloguing procedures and/or unit cards for Al-Ahram and Middle East Journal if possible.

HOLDINGS

13. Holdings list in existence or planned? (check and state frequency of updating)

Middle Eastern vernacular serials	<u>5</u>	updated	<u>none planned</u>
European language serials only	<u>1</u>	updated	<u>" "</u>
all serials	<u>7</u>	updated	<u>monthly - none planned</u>

14. Holdings reported elsewhere?

NST 12 regional network 5 other 1 (check)  
[If "other" is checked, please specify on verso.]

15. Estimated number of volumes as reported in "Directory of Library Collections on the Middle East", Middle East Studies Association Bulletin, VIII, 1 (February 15, 1974), substantially correct?

yes 10 no 2 [If "no" is checked, please give revised figures on verso.]

16. Any major change in the size or character of serials collection anticipated in the next five years?

yes 9 no 8 [If "yes" is checked, please explain on verso.]

17. Please enclose a copy of or a citation for your holdings list of Middle Eastern vernacular serials if one exists.

18. If holdings list is unavailable, please enclose a list of the Middle Eastern newspapers to which library subscribes.

PRESERVATION

19. Limits imposed on preservation?

	severe	moderate	none	
general library policy	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	(check)
selection policy	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	
space allocations	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	
funds for binding, filming, etc.	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	



20. Treatment of duplicates and rejects?

listed and sold 4  
exchanged 12  
discarded 8

(check)

21. Newspaper preservation still as reported in Newspapers in Microform: Foreign Countries, 1948-1972 (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1973)?

yes 10 no 1 [If "no" is checked, please specify changes on verso.]

22. Effect of "expanded" preservation projects at LC and Center for Research Libraries on your preservation program?

greatly reduced 1  
moderately reduced 4  
no effect 11

(check)

RECORD FORMAT

23. Script used in serial records for Arabic and Persian titles?

original 5  
LC transliteration 14  
other transliteration 2

(check)

24. Automation in effect or contemplated for any portion of serials processing?

yes 13 no 3 [If "yes" is checked, please explain on verso.]

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OR COMMENTS



TASK FORCE III

APPENDIX III

A LIST OF WESTERN LANGUAGE JOURNALS  
PERTAINING TO NEAR EAST & ISLAMIC STUDIES  
INCLUDED IN EIGHT AMERICAN & BRITISH PERIODICAL INDEXES

Compiled By

Margaret Anderson (Toronto)



JOURNAL<sup>1</sup>INDEXES:<sup>2</sup> AI BHI EI HI PI PAIS FLI SSI

Actuel developpement								X
Africa (London)		X					X	
Africa (Madrid)								X
Africa (Rome)							X	X
Africa Report (New York)				X			X	
African Affairs (London)		X						
African Arts/Arts d'Afrique		X						
African Development							X	
African Language Review		X						
Afrique contemporaine								X
Afrique et Asie								X
American Academy of Political & Social Science. Annals							X	X
American Anthropologist								X
American Antiquity (Washington)				X				
American Economic Review							X	X
American Journal of Agricultural Economics							X	
American Journal of Comparative Law							X	
American Journal of Economics & Sociology							X	X
American Journal of International Law								X
American Journal of Philology				X	X			
American Journal of Political Science							X	X
American Journal of Sociology								X
American Oriental Society. Journal				X				
American Philosophical Quarterly				X	X			
American Philosophical Society. Proceedings							X	
American Political Science Review								X
American Politics Quarterly							X	
American Sociological Review								X
Anatolian Studies		X						
Annales: economies, societies, civilisations (Paris)								X
Anthropological Quarterly								X
Anthropos (Fribourg, Switzerland)								X
Antike Kunst		X						
Antiquity		X	X	X				
Arab World (New York)			X				X	
Aramco World Magazine							X	
Archaeologia		X	X					
Archaeological Journal (London)		X	X					
Archaeological Reports		X	X					

## JOURNAL

INDEXES: AI BHI EI HI PI PAIS FLI SSI

Archäologische Bibliographie	X							
Archäologischer Anzeiger	X							
Archaeology	X			X				
Archives europeenes de sociologie (Paris)						X		X
Archivo Espanol de Arte	X							
Arion (Boston)				X				
Ars Orientalis	X							
Art in America	X							
Art Journal	X							
Art Quarterly	X							
Artibus Asiae	X							
Asia Quarterly (Brussels)						X		
Asian Affairs (London)		X				X		X
Asien, Afrika, Lateinamerika (East Berlin)							X	
Aussenpolitik (Stuttgart)							X	
Bank Markazi Iran. Bulletin						X		
Bank of Israel. Economic Review (Jerusalem)						X		
Berytus	X							
Biblical Archaeologist	X							
Bibliographical Society of America. Papers				X				
Bodleian Library Record		X						
Boston Museum Bulletin	X							
British Journal for the History of Science		X		X				
British Journal for the Philosophy of Science		X		X	X			
British Journal of Aesthetics					X			
British Journal of Political Science								X
British Museum Quarterly		X						
Brookings Papers on Economic Activity						X		
Brooklyn Museum Annual	X							
Bulletin de documentation economique (Geneva)							X	
Bulletin for International Fiscal Documentation (Amsterdam)						X		
Burlington Magazine	X	X						
Business Week						X		
Cahiers d'etudes africaines (Paris)							X	
Cahiers d'outre-mer (Bordeaux)							X	
Central Bank of Egypt. Economic Review						X		
Central Bank of Libya. Economic Bulletin.						X		

## JOURNAL

INDEXES: AI BHI BI HI PI PAIS FLI SSI

Ceres: FAO Review							X		
Civilisations (Brussels)							X	X	
Classical Philology (Chicago)					X				
Cleveland Museum of Art. Bulletin		X							
Clio						X			
Columbia Journal of World Business (New York)							X		
Commerce du Levant (Beirut)								X	
Comparative Education Review			X				X		
Comparative Political Studies (London)							X		X
Comparative Politics							X		X
Comparative Studies in Society & History (New York)				X					
Contemporary Sociology							X		
Cooperation technique (Paris)								X	
Current Anthropology									X
Current History							X		
Daedalus				X					
Damascus Economic Letter							X		
Demography (Chicago)									X
Demography (Washington)							X		
Detroit Institute of Arts. Bulletin		X							
Deutsche Zeitschrift für Philosophie					X				
Developpement et civilisations (Paris)								X	
Diogenes (Florence)				X					
Documentation législative et administrative africaine (Dakar)								X	
Dokumente (Köln)								X	
Durham Research Review		X							
Durham University Journal		X							
Economic Development & Cultural Change (Chicago)							X		X
Economic Geography (Worcester, Massachusetts)							X		X
Economic Indicators							X		
Economic Trends (London)							X		
Economie et humanisme (Paris)								X	
Economie et politique (Paris)								X	
Economies et sociétés								X	
Economist (London)									X
Economist (New York)							X		
Educational Record			X						

## JOURNAL

INDEXES: AI BHI EI HI PI PAIS FLI SSI

Educational Theory (Urbana, Illinois)			X		X			
Egypte contemporaine (Cairo)						X		
Encounter (London)				X				
Ethics (Chicago)					X			
Ethiopia Observer		X						
Ethnology (Pittsburgh)								X
Ethnomusicology (Ann Arbor, Michigan)				X				
Etudes (Paris)					X		X	
Etudes philosophiques (Paris)					X			
European Free Trade Association. EFTA Bulletin						X		
Folk Lore (London)		X		X				
Foreign Affairs (New York)						X		X
Foreign Agriculture						X		
Foundations of language					X			
Geneva-Africana/Geneve-Afrique						X		
Geographical Journal (London)		X						X
Geographical Review (New York)						X		X
Geography		X						
Geographische Rundschau							X	
Harvard Business Review						X		
Harvard Educational Review			X			X		
Harvard International Law Journal						X		
Harvard Theological Review				X				
Historical Journal (London & New York)		X		X				
History (London)				X				
History & Theory				X	X			
History of Religions				X				
History Today		X		X				
Indian Philosophy & Culture					X			
Industries et travaux d'outre-mer (Paris)							X	
Information economique africaine (Tunis)							X	
Institute of British Geographers. Transactions						X		
International Affairs (London)		X				X		X
International Affairs (Moscow)						X		
International & Comparative Law (London)						X		



## JOURNAL

INDEXES: AI BHI BI HI PI PAIS FLI SSI

International Development Review (Washington)						X		X
International Economic Review (Osaka)						X		X
International Journal for Philosophy of Religion (The Hague)				X	X			
International Journal of Comparative Sociology (Leiden)								X
International Journal of Middle East Studies (London & New York)						X		X
International Philosophical Quarterly (New York)				X	X			
International Problems (Tel Aviv)						X	X	
International Review of Education			X					
International Social Development Review (New York)						X		
International Social Science Journal (Paris)						X		X
Internationales Afrikaforum (Munich)							X	
Internationales Asienforum (Munich)							X	
Iran			X					
Iranica Antiqua		X						
Iraq		X						
Isis				X				
Israel Economist						X		
Israel Quarterly of Economics						X		
Jahrbuch für Wirtschaftsgeschichte (East Berlin)							X	
John Rylands Library. Bulletin		X						
Journal of Abnormal Social Psychology (New York)								X
Journal of Aesthetics & Art Criticism	X							
Journal of African History		X		X				
Journal of African Law						X		
Journal of Asian & African Studies								X
Journal of Asian History (Wiesbaden)				X				
Journal of Asian Studies (Ann Arbor, Michigan)				X		X		
Journal of Conflict Resolution								X
Journal of Contemporary History		X		X				
Journal of Development Studies (London)		X				X		X
Journal of Economic History (New York)						X		
Journal of Egyptian Archaeology	X	X						
Journal of Experimental Education				X				
Journal of Indian Philosophy					X			
Journal of International Affairs								X
Journal of International Economics (Amsterdam)						X		
Journal of Interdisciplinary History				X				
Journal of Linguistics (New York)				X				

## JOURNAL

INDEXES: AI BHI EI HI PI PAIS FLI SSI

Journal of Marriage & the Family								X
Journal of Modern African Studies	X							X
Journal of Modern History (Chicago)				X				
Journal of Near Eastern Studies (Chicago)				X				
Journal of Palestine Studies						X		
Journal of Peace Research						X		X
Journal of Philosophy (Chicago)				X				
Journal of Political Economy (Chicago)						X		X
Journal of Politics (Gainesville, Florida)						X		X
Journal of Religion (Chicago)				X				
Journal of Semitic Studies	X							
Journal of Social Issues (New York)								X
Journal of Social Psychology								X
Journal of the History of Ideas (New York)				X	X			
Journal of the History of Philosophy				X	X			
Journal of World Trade Law	X							
Language				X				
Lebanon. Mudiriyat al-Insha' al-Markazi. Bulletin statistique mensuel								X
Linguistics				X				
London. Univ. School of Oriental & African Studies. Bulletin				X				
London. Univ. Warburg Inst. J. of the Warburg & Courtauld Institutes	X	X						
Marches tropicaux et mediterraneens (Paris)								X
Mare	X							
Mediaeval Studies (Toronto)				X				
Medieval Archaeology				X				
Mediterraneo (Palermo)								X
Metropolitan Museum of Art. Bulletin	X							
Middle East Economic Digest						X		
Middle East Journal						X		X
Middle Eastern Studies (London)	X							X
Minneapolis Institute of Arts. Bulletin	X							
Modern Language Quarterly (Seattle)				X				
Modern Language Review (Washington)				X				
Modern Philology (Chicago)				X				
Mondes et developpement (Paris)						X	X	
Monthly Review (New York)								X
Museums Journal	X							

## JOURNAL

INDEXES: AI BHI BI HI PI PAIS FLI SSI

New Outlook (Tel Aviv)						X		
New Statesman		X						X
Orbis (Philadelphia)						X		X
Oxford Economic Papers						X		X
Orient (Opladen, Federal Republic of Germany)							X	
Oriental Art		X						
Pakistan Philosophical Journal						X		
Palestine Exploration Quarterly		X						
Pantheon		X						
Petroleum Today (Washington)						X		
Philological Quarterly (Ames, Iowa)					X			
Philosophia (Ramat-Gan, Israel)						X		
Philosophical Quarterly		X		X	X			
Philosophical Review (Ithaca, New York)				X	X			
Philosophisches Jahrbuch (Freiburg)					X			
Philosophy (New York)				X				
Philosophy of Science (East Lansing, Michigan)				X	X			
Philosophy of the Social Sciences (Aberdeen, Scotland)					X			
Political Quarterly (London)		X				X		
Political Science		X						
Political Science Quarterly (New York)						X		X
Political Studies (London)		X				X		X
Politico (Pavia, Italy)							X	
Politique étrangère (Paris)							X	
Population (Paris)							X	
Population Index (Princeton, New Jersey)						X		
Population Studies (London)						X		
Presence africaine (Paris)							X	
Preuves							X	
Public Opinion Quarterly (New York)								X
Quarterly Journal of Economics						X		X
Religious Studies		X		X				
Review of Politics								X
Revista di filosofia neo-scholastica (Milano)					X			
Revue algérienne des sciences juridiques, économiques et politiques							X	

## JOURNAL

INDEXES: AI BHI BI HI PI PAIS FLI SSI

Revue archeologique	X								
Revue des sciences philosophiques et theologiques (Paris)					X				
Revue du Louvre et des musees de France	X								
Revue economique (Paris)								X	
Revue française d'etudes politiques africaines								X	
Revue française de science politique								X	
Revue française de sociologie								X	
Revue juridique et politique (Paris)								X	
Revue tunisienne des sciences sociales (Tunis)								X	
Rhode Island School of Design. Bulletin	X								
Round Table									X
Rural Sociology									X
Scottish Geographical Magazine				X					
Scuola Archeologica di Atene e delle Missioni...in Oriente. Annuario	X								
Social Education					X				
Social Forces									X
Sociology & Social Research (Los Angeles)									X
Soukan (Rabat)								X	
Speculum					X				
Studies in Comparative International Development							X		
Studies in Comparative Religion (Middlesex, England)					X				
Studies in the History & Philosophy of Science		X							
Sud (Marseilles)								X	
Survey									X
Symposium (Syracuse, New York)					X				
Syrie et monde arabe (Damascus)								X	
Temps modernes (Paris)								X	
Texas Studies in Literature & Language (Austin)					X				
Tiers-monde (Paris)								X	
Times, London. Literary Supplement		X							
Traditio						X			
Travaux et jours (Beirut)									X
U.S. Department of State. Bulletin								X	
U.S. Department of State. Newsletter.								X	
Victoria and Albert Museum. Yearbook		X							

## JOURNAL

INDEXES: AI BHI EI HI PI PAIS FLI SSI

Western Political Quarterly (Salt Lake City)						X		X
World Affairs (Washington)						X		
World Development		X						
World Politics (Princeton, New Jersey)						X		X
World Today (London)						X		X
Year's Work in Modern Language Studies		X						
Zeitschrift für Ausländische Landwirtschaft								X
Zeitschrift für Ausländisches und Öffentliches Recht und Völkerrecht								X
Zeitschrift für Kulturaustausch (Stuttgart)								X
Zeitschrift für Kunstgeschichte		X						
Zeitschrift für Philosophische Forschung						X		
Zeitschrift für Politik (Berlin)								X
Zeitschrift für Religions und Geistesgeschichte						X		
Zeitschrift für Sozialreform (Wiesbaden)								X
Zeitschrift für Wirtschaftsgeographie								X
Zygon (Chicago)				X	X			

<sup>1</sup>Titles were selected from lists of journals indexed in Arab Culture and Society in Change (Beirut, 1973), Index Islamicus (Cambridge, 1958- ), and Middle East Journal (Washington, 1947- ).

<sup>2</sup>Indexes examined were Art Index (AI), British Humanities Index (BHI), Education Index (EI), Humanities Index (HI), Philosopher's Index (PI), Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin (PAIS), Public Affairs Information Service Foreign Language Index (FLI), and Social Sciences Index (SSI).



TASK FORCE III

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF SERIALS

DISTRIBUTED TO PL-480 PARTICIPANTS

BY THE

AMERICAN LIBRARIES BOOK PROCUREMENT CENTER

CAIRO, EGYPT<sup>1</sup>





Key to Participants:

1. LOC
2. Princeton
3. Harvard
4. UCLA
5. Columbia
6. Michigan
7. Pennsylvania
8. Utah
9. Berkeley
10. Boston Public
11. Indiana
12. Virginia
13. Chicago
14. Hoover
15. SUNY, Binghamton
16. Washington
17. Texas
18. Minnesota
19. Ohio State
20. NYPL
21. NY University
22. Yale
23. Arizona
24. Illinois
25. Portland State
26. Hartford



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Code No	Title	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	Total
UAR-D-34	Cairo Press review	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓		✓	✓		✓			✓			11
74-960492	CDC newsletter	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓					✓	✓	✓		✓		15
72-960602	al-Dalil al-hadith lil-hay'at wa-	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		18
72-960043	Dalil al-Kitab al-Misri	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		24
78-962145	Damascus. Institut français	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		24
72-960891	Dināsāt al-thariyah wa-tarikhiyah	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		23
UAR-C-60	Dināsāt fi al-Islām	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		23
78-961854	Dināsāt fi al-qānūn al-dawli	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		17
72-960091	Dināsāt ishtirakiyah	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓			✓	✓	✓		17
UAR-C-13	al-Duktur	✓		✓		✓			✓			✓		✓		✓	✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		13
UAR-219	The Eastern trade directory	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓			18
UAR-D-93	L'Economiste égyptien	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓		✓		15
73-960173	Egypt. Laws, statutes, etc.	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓			✓	✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓			14
72-960601	Egypt. Maslahat al-Kifayah	✓	✓	✓		✓					✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		16
72-960603	Egypt. al-Misalah al-fiqhiyah	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		17
UAR-D-54	Egypt travel magazine	✓							✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓		15
UAR-D-35	L'Egypte Contemporaine	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		24
74-960493	The Egyptian Computer journal	✓	✓			✓	✓				✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		16
→ UAR-D-12	The Egyptian gazette	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		21
UAR-D-65	Egyptian journal animal production	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓		13

(5)

[illegible]



Code No.	Title	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	Total
76-961623	al-Haqq	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		20
VAR-B-29	al-Hasnā	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓		✓					✓	✓	✓	✓					✓		✓		13
VAR-B-10	al-Hamadhith	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓		✓		19
VAR-B-7	Hamamā'	✓			✓	✓			✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		16
VAR-2341	Hay'at al-Mumāpalāt al-Saltaynāh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	27
VAR-C-19	al-Halāl	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	26
VAR-A-14	Houssayr	✓		✓	✓											✓								✓	✓		6	
75-961324	al-Idārah	✓	✓	✓					✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓		15	
VAR-B-6	al-Idhā'ah wa-al-Tilfiḡyūn	✓									✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓						✓		8	
VAR-815	Institut d'Egypte, Cairo (1918- )	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	21	
VAR-C-20	al-Iqtisād wa-al-Muḥāsabah	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓		✓	14	
72-960456	Israel. Knesset. Maḥadith al-	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	16	
VAR-C-211	al-Itihād al-Banī al-'Arabī	✓								✓	✓				✓	✓							✓		✓		7	
72-960183	Itihād al-Jumī'at al-'Arabiyah	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		19	
VAR-1067	Itihād al-Simā'at al-Misriyah	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓		17	
VAR-C-33	Itihād al-Simā'at al-Misriyah	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓		17	
VAR-1070	Itihād al-Simā'at al-Misriyah	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓		19	
VAR-C-59	al-Itihād al-Sūfiyyah	✓		✓									✓		✓	✓	✓		✓					✓	✓	✓		10
72-960089	al-Jadid	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		21	
VAR-D-108	al-Jam'iyah al-fuḡhākiyah	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓		21

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Code No	Title	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	Total
VAR. D-113	al-Jam'iyah al-Misriyah li-Thn	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓					✓	✓		✓		13
VAR-D-107	al-Jam'iyah al-Tilhiyah al-Baytariyah	✓		✓					✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓					✓	✓		✓		11
VAR-C-26	al-Jam'iyah al-Tilhiyah al-Misriyah	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓		✓		15
VAR-C-207	Jam'iyat al-Muhandisin al-Misriyah	✓			✓				✓		✓					✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓		✓		11
VAR-E-28	Jam'iyat al-'Ulum al-Riyadiyah	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓		✓		15
VAR-A-7	al-Jaridah al-Biariyah al-Misriyah	✓					✓				✓			✓		✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓		11
VAR-D-14	Journal d'Egypte	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		14
72-963284	Journal of drug research	✓			✓	✓				✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		13
VAR-D-51	Journal of geology of VAR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		21
72-960892	Journal of Palestine studies	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		21
71-960701	Journal of the Egyptian Surgical	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓				17
VAR-D-141	Journal of veterinary sciences	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓				✓	✓		✓		13
VAR-B-41	al-Jumhuri al-Jadid	✓	✓	✓			✓				✓					✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓		12
VAR-A-8	al-Jumhuriyah	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓		18
74-960059	Kashshaf al-Ahnam	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	27
VAR-D-90	Kasr-el-Aini Journal of surgery	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓				✓	✓	✓					✓	✓		✓		14
VAR-C-23	al-Katib	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	25
73-960176	Khartoum. Jam'i'at al-Qahirah	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		21
VAR-C-81	al-Kitāyah al-Riṭāṭiyah	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓	✓		15
73-960417	al-Kitāh al-Sanani fi al.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		19

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Code No	Title	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	Total
73-960887	al. Majallah al. musiqiyah	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		20
VAR. 4025	al. Majallah al. Cānīkhiyah al. Misriyah	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		23
VAR. C-30	al. Majallah al. zinā'iyah	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓					✓	✓							✓	✓	✓	✓		11
VAR. C-213	Majallat al. 'alaqāt al- 'āmmah	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		18
VAR. C. 79	Majallat al- luhūth al- zinā'iyah	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓					✓	✓							✓	✓	✓	✓		11
73-960333	Majallat al. dirāsāt al- 'isqiyah	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		23
72-960455	Majallat al. hāmīyat al. 'athariyah	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	26
VAR. D-65	Majallat al. lughah al- luhūth	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		19
VAR. C-35	Majallat al- muhandisīn	✓		✓							✓				✓	✓							✓	✓	✓	✓		8
VAR. C-127	Majallat al- muhāsahah wa- al-	✓									✓				✓	✓							✓	✓	✓	✓		7
VAR. C. 39	Majallat al. qānūn wa- al- iqtisād	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		20
74-960491	Majallat al- Sharg al. Amsat	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		25
VAR. C-46	Majallat al. Shukhān al. Mushimūn	✓	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		18
VAR. C-112	Majallat al- Shihah al. mafsiyah	✓						✓	✓	✓					✓	✓							✓	✓	✓	✓		9
VAR. D-92	Majallat al- Tarbiyah al. hadithah	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		17
VAR. C-51	Majallat al- tashī' al. māli wa-	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓			✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓		11
VAR. C-49	Majallat al- 'ulūm al. idāriyah	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		18
VAR. D-35	Majallat al- 'ulūm al- qānūniyah	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		16
VAR. C-189	Majallat al. zinā'iyah	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		12
78-963055	Majallat Idārat Qadīyah al- Hukūm	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		15



Code No.	Title	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	Total
VAR-C-67	al. Muja'mma' al. 'Arabi al-jadid	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓					✓	✓	✓			14
VAR-B-15	al-Musammam	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	23
73-960416	al. Mūsīqā al. 'Arabīyah	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓		✓			✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	17
VAR-C-55	al-Mustim	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	18
73-960585	al-Nashrah al. 'Arabīyah lil-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	25
73-960839	al-Nashrah al-Saydīyah	✓	✓			✓							✓	✓	✓		✓			✓				✓	✓	✓		10
VAR-C-38	al-Nashrah al-Tashrī'iyah	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓		17
VAR-2393	Nashrat al-Idā' al-Shahīyah	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	25
73-960582	Nashrat al-ihzā'āt al-tahawīyah	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	24
73-960584	Nashrat al-tawthīq wa-al-i'ām	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	24
70-961537	al-Naṣṣ	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓			✓				15
VAR-D-22	Peuples afro-asiatiques	✓	✓		✓				✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓						12
VAR-A-15	Phōs	✓														✓								✓	✓			4
VAR-D-21a	Progrès dimanche	✓			✓	✓					✓			✓		✓	✓		✓					✓	✓	✓		10
VAR-D-21	Le Progrès égyptien	✓			✓	✓					✓			✓		✓	✓		✓					✓	✓	✓		10
72-961622	al-Gūmāt al-musallāhah	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓						✓				12
VAR-D-45	Repertoire permanent de	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓							✓	✓			15
VAR-D-20	Revue égyptienne de droit	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	21
VAR-C-205	Risālat al-'ilm	✓	✓				✓		✓		✓					✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓		12
VAR-C-42	Risālat al-mahabbah	✓									✓					✓	✓		✓	✓				✓	✓	✓		9

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Code No	Title	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	Total
UAR-C-206	al-'Ummah	✓		✓	✓				✓	✓	✓					✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓		12
UAR-D-72	L'Union	✓		✓					✓							✓	✓							✓	✓			7
UAR-C-22	United Arab Republic. al-Jamīyah	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓		18
UAR-C-51	United Arab Republic. al-jihāz	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		18
72-961326	United Arab Republic. al-jihāz	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		21
VAR-5062	United Arab Republic. al-jihāz	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓			✓	✓	✓		18
UAR-5892	United Arab Republic. al-jihāz	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		19
73-952500	United Arab Republic al-jihāz	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓		22
74-960742	United Arab Republic. Laus,	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		21
UAR-C-63	United Arab Republic. Laus,	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓			✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓		15
UAR-5457	United Arab Republic. Laus,	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓		17
UAR-3610	United Arab Republic. Laus,	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓					✓		✓	✓		15
UAR-4704	United Arab Republic. Laus,	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓					✓		✓	✓		14
70-969143	United Arab Republic. Laus,	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓		✓	✓		16
UAR-C-149	United Arab Republic. al-Majlis	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓		14
UAR-C-144	United Arab Republic. Mahkamah	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓						✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓		14
UAR-C-150	United Arab Republic. Mahkamah	✓		✓		✓	✓			✓						✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓		12
UAR-1143	United Arab Republic. Maslahat	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		22
UAR-D-55	United Arab Republic. Maslahat	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		21
UAR-C-101	United Arab Republic. Maslahat	✓			✓	✓					✓	✓				✓	✓	✓						✓		✓		10

Code No	Title	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	Total
UAR-C-5	United Arab Republic. Maslahat	✓			✓	✓				✓	✓					✓	✓						✓	✓		✓		10
UAR-C-7	United Arab Republic. Maslahat	✓			✓					✓						✓	✓	✓					✓			✓	✓	9
UAR-C-10	United Arab Republic. Maslahat	✓			✓					✓						✓	✓	✓					✓	✓		✓		9
UAR-C-123	United Arab Republic. Maslahat	✓	✓							✓	✓						✓	✓					✓	✓		✓		9
UAR-D-115	United Arab Republic. Wizarat	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓		16
75-961620	United Arab Republic. Wizarat	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓				✓			✓	✓	✓		16
79-961621	United Arab Republic. Wizarat	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓				✓			✓	✓	✓		16
U.A.R. C-214	U.S. Library of Congress.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	24
UAR-B-24	al-Usbū' al-'Arabi	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓						✓	✓		✓			✓			✓	✓	✓			14
74-960132	al-Ushw' al-thaqafi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		18
74-960206	al-Wahdah al-'Arabiyyah	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		19
UAR-C-50	al-Waqā'i' al-Misriyyah	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓				✓			✓		✓	✓		15
UAR-B-25	Watan														✓	✓		✓			✓		✓		✓	✓		7
79-962349	al-Wathā'iq al-'Arabiyyah		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		22
UAR-C-201	al-Wa'y al-Istam	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		21
72-960092	al-Zahrā'	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				21
UAR-D-29	Zimline review	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			13

<sup>1</sup> This list was supplied by the Cairo Office and is reproduced here with the permission of Mr. Frank McGowan, Chief of the Overseas Operations Division of the Library of Congress.

TASK FORCE III

APPENDIX V

LIST OF JOURNALS

PERTAINING TO NEAR EAST & ISLAMIC STUDIES

INCLUDED IN THE EXPANDED JOURNALS PROJECT OF THE

CENTER FOR RESEARCH LIBRARIES

COMPILED BY

MARTHA DUKAS

(HARVARD)



ARR [Arab report and record] (London) NLL  
 al-Andalus (Madrid) NLL  
 Arabica (Paris) NLL  
 Archiv orientální (Prague) NLL  
 Archiv orientální. Supplementa (Prague) NLL  
 Archivum ottomanicum (The Hague) ICRL v.1 (1969)-  
 L'Argus de la législation libanaise (Beirut) ICRL  
 Asia and Africa review (London) NLL  
 Asien, Afrika, Lateinamerika (Berlin) ICRL v.2 (1974)-  
  
 Cahiers africains d'administration publique (Tangier) ICRL  
  
 Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft. Mitteilungen (Berlin) NLL  
  
 IBLA (Tunis) ICRL v.35 (1973)-  
 Iraq (London) NLL  
  
 Journal asiatique (Paris) NLL  
 Journal of African and Asian studies (Delhi) ICRL v.2 (1965)-  
 Journal of Asian history (Wiesbaden) NLL  
 Journal of the economic and social history of the Orient (Leiden) NLL  
  
 Libyan press review (Tripoli) ICRL 3/13/1974-  
  
 Muslimnews [sic] international (Karachi) ICRL v.7, no.6 (1968)-  
  
 An-Nahar Arab report (Beirut) ICRL v.5 (1974)-  
  
 Orientalia (Rome) NLL  
  
 Proche-Orient; études économiques (Beirut) ICRL no.77/78 (1973)-  
 Proche-Orient; études juridiques (Beirut) NLL  
  
 Tarikh (New York) NLL  
 Türk Tarih Kurumu. Belleten (Ankara) ICRL  
  
 Welt des Orients (Göttingen) NLL  
  
 Zeitschrift für ausländisches öffentliches Recht und Völkerrecht (Stuttgart) NLL

<sup>1</sup> Titles were extracted from the most recent list of Journals Accessible through the Center for Research Libraries (February-March 1975). Of the 3284 titles listed, only these 27 appeared to pertain somehow to the Islamic Middle East. In addition to these social science or humanities journals, the Expanded Journals Project has acquired a few journals in the pure or applied sciences from Middle Eastern countries, but they are not listed here because they usually fall outside the scope of most Middle Eastern collections.



TASK FORCE III

APPENDIX VI

PRELIMINARY

LIST OF CURRENT MIDDLE EASTERN DAILY NEWSPAPERS  
RECEIVED & PRESERVED BY WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

COMPILED BY  
VIRGINIA GIBBONS  
(PRINCETON)





# KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

WORKSHOP PARTICIPANT	SYMBOL <sup>a</sup>	MEMBER OF CRL <sup>b</sup> (ICRL)	MEMBER OF FNMP <sup>c</sup> (ICRL-ARL)
University of Toronto	CaOTU	X	X
McGill University	CaQMM	X	
University of California at Los Angeles	CLU	X	X
Hoover Institution, Stanford University	CSt-H	X	X
Yale University	CtY	X	X
University of California at Berkeley	CU-B	X	X
Library of Congress	DLC	X	X
University of Chicago	ICU	X	X
Indiana University	InU	X	X
Harvard University	NH	X	X
University of Michigan	MIU	X	X
SUNY at Binghamton	NRISU	X	
Princeton University	NJP	X	X
Columbia University	NNC	X	X
New York University	NNU-W	X	
University of Pennsylvania	PU	X	X
University of Texas at Austin	TxU	X	X
University of Utah	UU	X	X
University of Virginia	VIU	X	X
University of Washington	WaU	X	X

<sup>a</sup> Symbols used are those assigned at the Library of Congress for the National Union Catalog and other publications.

<sup>b</sup> Members of the Center for Research Libraries are entitled to borrow microfilm designated ICRL.

<sup>c</sup> Members of the Association of Research Libraries' Foreign Newspaper Microfilm Project, administered by the Center for Research Libraries, are entitled to borrow microfilm designated ICRL-ARL.

COUNTRY	DAILIES <sup>1</sup>	CITY	TITLE	RECEIVED <sup>2</sup>	PRESERVED <sup>3</sup>
Algeria	4	Algiers	El-Moudjahid (Fr.)	DLC	DLC* m 22/6/65- ICRL-ARL s 22/6/65-
			al-Sha'b	DLC	DLC* ms 71-
		Oran	La République	DLC	ICRL-ARL* ms 6/73-
Bahrain	0				
Egypt	14	Cairo	al-Ahram	CIU CSt-H CtY CU-B DLC ICU InU MH MIU NBISU NJP NNC NNU PU TxU UU VIU WaU	CIU s 68- CtY s 21/10/49-11/50; 51-56 CU-B s 43-49; 69- DLC* m 40- ICRL-ARL s 56- ICU s 40-55 InU s 47; 49-50 MH s 40- NJP m 21/10/49-6/53 NNC s 63-64 PU s 40-55 UU s 40- WaU s 56-58
			al-Akhbar	CIU CtY CU-B DLC ICU InU MH MIU NBISU NJP NNC NNU TxU	DLC* ms 61-30/9/68

## Egyptian Gazette

CLU  
 CSt-H  
 CtY  
 CU-B  
 DLC  
 ICU  
 InU  
 MH  
 MIU  
 NBISU  
 NJP  
 NNC  
 NNU  
 TxU  
 YIU

CU-B s 69-  
 DLC\* m 00-51(?); 67-  
 ICRL-ARL m 52-56; s 30-  
 MH : 52-55; 7-12/62  
 NNCs 52-66

## Le Journal d'Égypte

CLU  
 CU-B  
 DLC  
 ICU  
 MH  
 MIU  
 NBISU  
 NNC  
 NNU  
 TxU

DLC\* ms 62-

COUNTRY	DAILIES	CITY	TITLE	RECEIVED	PRESERVED
			al-Jwahrīyah	CLU CSt-H CtY CU-B DLC ICU MH MIU NBISU NJP NNC TxU	CU-B s 67- DLC* ms 7/12/53-58; 62-63; 65 ICU s 54-56 MH s 54-
			al-Maza'	CLU ICU MIU NBISU TxU	
			Le Progrès Égyptien	CLU DLC ICU MIU NBISU TxU	DLC* ms 62-
<hr/>					
Iran	21 <sup>4</sup>	Teheran	Ittila'at	CU-B DLC MH ICRL InU NNC PU UU	CLU m 26- CU-B s 56- DLC m 54-61; 526-20/12/60; 6 ICRL-ARL* ms 10/1/26- 26/3/1 3/64; MH s 6/26-11/38; 12/39- 26/1-8 PU s 54-20/12/56; 26/3/61- UU s 3/26- VU 11/7/26-20/3/66
			Kayhan	CLU DLC	DLC* ms 42-54; 2/60-68
			Kayhan International	CLU CU-B DLC NNC	CU-B s 8/62- DLC* ms 5/62-

COUNTRY

DAILIES

CITY

TITLE

RECEIVED

PRESERVED

Tehran Journal

DLC  
MH  
NB1SU  
NNC  
UU  
V1U

DLC\* ms 60; 7/61-

Iraq

6

Baghdad

Baghdad Observer

DLC  
NNC  
UU

ICRL-ARL\* 7/12/67-

al-Jumhuriyah

DLC  
MIU  
NNC  
TxU

DLC\* ms 66-

al-Ta'akhi

[DLC?]

DLC\* ms 72-

Tariq al-Sha'b

[DLC?]

DLC\* ms 73-

al-Thawrah

CLU  
TxU

Israel

1

Tel Aviv

al-Yawm

DLC

Jordan

4

Amman

al-Dustur

DLC  
NB1SU  
NNCDLC\* ms 66-  
ICRL-ARL 567-

al-Ra'y

[DLC?]

DLC\* ms 7/71-

E. Jerusalem

al-Arba'

DLC

DLC\* ms 68-

al-Quds

DLC  
NNC

DLC\* ms 68-

COUNTRY	DAILIES	CITY	TITLE	RECEIVED	PRESERVED
Kuwait	6	Kuwait	Daily News	DLC	
			Kuwait Times	DLC	DLC ms 61-6/65
			al-Ra'iy al-'Amm	DLC	DLC* ms 68-
			al-Siyasah	DLC NNC	DLC* ms 69-
Lebanon	40	Beirut	al-'Amal	DLC	DLC* ms 71-
			al-Anwar	CLU CSt-H CtY CU-B DLC InU NB1SU NJP NNC NNU TxU WaU	CU-B s 67- DLC* ms 62-
			Daily Star	CU-B DLC NB1SU UU	CU-B s 7/62- DLC* ms 67-70; 74-
			al-Hayat	CLU CU-B DLC NB1SU	CU-B s 8/62- DLC* ms 56- ICRI-ARL s 63- ICU s 56-57; 59-64 MH s 56-11/57; 59-65; 68-
			al-Hurriyah	CLU	
			al-Jaridah		ICRI-ARL s 73-

COUNTRY

DAILIES

CITY

TITLE

RECEIVED

PRESERVED

al-Muharrir

CSt-H  
CtY  
DLC  
MIU  
NBISU  
NjP  
TxU  
VIU  
WaU

al-Nahar

CU-B  
DLC  
MH  
NBISU  
VIUCU-B s 6/70 -  
DLC\* m 44; 48-55; 62 -  
ICU s 52; 54; 62L'Orient-Le Jour<sup>5</sup>

DLC

DLC\*

al-Safir

[DLC?]

DLC\* ms 75-

137

Libya

4

Tripoli

al-Fajr al-Jadid

CLU  
CSt-H  
CtY  
CU-B  
DLC  
ICU  
InU  
MIU  
NBISU  
NjP  
NNC  
TxU  
UU

DLC\* ms 72-

Morocco

9

Casablanca

Maroc Soir<sup>6</sup>

DLC

ICRL-ARL\* ms 72-

Le Matin<sup>7</sup>

DLC

Rabat

al-Alam

DLC

DLC\* ms 13/9/46-7/12/52;  
ICU s 1-6/56; 61 1-6; 5  
61; 67

COUNTRY	DAILIES	CITY	TITLE	RECEIVED	PRESERVED
			L'Opinion	CLU DLC	
		Tangier	Diario España	DLC	
Oman	0				
Qatar	1	Doha	al-'Arab	[DLC?]	DLC* ms 74-
Saudi Arabia	5	Jedda	al-Bilad	DLC NNC	ELC* ms 66-
			al-Madinah	DLC	DLC* ms 74-
		Riyadh	al-Riyadh	[ICRL?]	ICRL-ARL* ms 72-
South Yemen (P.D.R.Y.)	1	Aden	Arba'at 'Ashar Uktubar	DLC	DLC* ms 68-
Sudan	2	Khartoum	al-Ayyam	DLC NNC NNU	DLC* 70-
			al-Sahafah	DLC NNC	ICRL-ARL* ms 69-
Syria	6	Aleppo	al-Saabab		DLC ms 54-57; 59-61
		Damascus	al-Ba'th	DLC MH NBISU NNC	DLC s 15/9/65-68 MH* ms 15/8/65-
			al-Thawrah	MH	MH* ms 66-



COUNTRY	DAILIES	CITY	TITLE	RECEIVED	PRESERVED
Tunisia	4	Tunis	L'Action	CLU CU-B DLC NNC	CU-B s 63- DLC* 4-9/63; 1-9/64; 7-9/66; 67-
			al-'Amal	CSt-H CtY CU-B DLC ICU MH MIU NBISU NJP NNC TxU UU	DLC* 1-8/61; 67-
			La Presse de Tunisie	DLC	DLC* ms 66-
<hr/>					
Turkey <sup>2</sup>	39	Ankara	Adalet	DLC	DLC* ms 64-
			Baris	DLC	DLC* ms 42-
			Daily News	CU-B DLC	CU-B s 62-
			Halkçi		DLC ms 5/54-7/55
			Vatan	[ICU?]	DLC ms 62-64
			Zafer		ICU s 63- DLC ms 6/49-5/60 ICU s 49-
		Istanbul	Aksam	DLC	DLC* ms 7/42-
			Cumhuriyet	CLU CU-B DLC NBISU NNC PU UU	CLU s 67- CU-B s 69- DLC ms 18/7/42-9/69 ICRL-ARL* ms 56- ICU s 18/7/42-55 NJP s 56- NNC s 56-3/31/70 PU s 56-

MX→

COUNTRY	DAILIES	CITY	TITLE	RECEIVED	PRESERVED
			Hurriyet		DLC 5/48-49
			Milliyet	DLC NBISU NNC	DLC* ms 62- ICU s 62-
			Son Saat		DLC ms 19/7/46-49
			Tercüman		DLC ms 3/61-62
			Yeni Istanbul		DLC ms 12/49-55; 6/64-6
United Arab Emirates	2	Abu Dhabi	al-Ittihad	DLC	DLC* ms 74 -
Yemen (Y.A.R.)	1	Sana'a	al-Thawrah	DLC	DLC* ms 70-

140

<sup>1</sup>Figures taken from The Middle East and North Africa, 1974-75, 21st ed., London, Europa, 1974, supplemented by information supplied by George N. Atiyeh, Head of the Near East Section, Orientalia Division, Library of Congress. In keeping with the scope of our research, Armenian, Greek, and Hebrew were excluded.

<sup>2</sup>Information taken from (1) holdings lists which accompanied a number of the questionnaires returned by workshop participants; (2) Newspapers Received Currently in the Library of Congress, 4th ed., Washington, The Library, 1974; (3) Foreign Newspaper and Gazette Report, 1973-; and (4) the List of Serials Distributed by the American Libraries Book Procurement Center, Cairo, Egypt. [Cf. Supplement IV].

<sup>3</sup>Locations taken from (1) Newspapers in Microform: Foreign Countries, 1948-1972, Washington, Library of Congress, 1973; Foreign Newspaper and Gazette Report, 1973-; Foreign Newspaper Microfilm Project, List of Holdings, Chicago, Center for Research Libraries [1974 or 1975]; and holdings lists accompanying the questionnaires returned by Berkeley and Harvard. Asterisk denotes institution filming title on a continuing basis.

<sup>4</sup>Teheran only.

<sup>5</sup>Continues L'Orient (DLC ms 65, 67-69) and Le Jour (DLC s 56-63, 5/5/65-[6/14/71] and ICRL-ARL ms 56-9/14/63).

<sup>6</sup>Continues La Vigie Marocaine (DLC s 57-71; ICRL-ARL ms 57-71 and NNC s 57-65).

<sup>7</sup>Continues Le Petit Marocain (DLC ms 62-66 and ICU s 62-66).

<sup>8</sup>Ankara and Istanbul only.

TASK FORCE III

APPENDIX VII

BIBLIOGRAPHY

EDITED BY

DUNNING S. WILSON

(UCLA)



## I. GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

1. Atiyeh, George N. *The Contemporary Middle East, 1948-1973; a selective and annotated bibliography.* Boston, 1975. (Z 3013 A85)  
Includes a section on Mideast serials - 17 titles. Serials are also reviewed with descriptive and evaluative annotations under the subject arrangement of each region. Comprehensive and current, important publication. dsw.
2. Buck, Elizabeth (Hawthorn). *Materials in the National Archives relating to the Middle East.* Washington, D.C., 1955. (U.S. National Archives. Reference information papers, 44) (CD 3023 A35 no. 44)
3. Ettinghausen, Richard. *A selected and annotated bibliography of books and periodicals in Western languages dealing with the Near and Middle East, with special emphasis on medieval and modern times.* Completed summer 1951. With supplement, December 1953. Washington, D.C., 1954. (Z 3013 E8)
4. *Foreign Newspaper and Gazette Report.* Washington, D.C., 1974- (Z 663.2 F66)  
Supersedes Foreign newspaper report. Covers microfilming news and publication notes. Issued by Library of Congress three times per year. dsw.
5. Friederici, Karl. *Bibliotheca orientalis; a complete list of books, papers, serials, essays, etc. published from the year 1875-1883 on the history, languages, religions, antiquities, and literatures of the East.* Amsterdam, 1967. (Reprint of Leipzig-London 1876-1883 ed.) (Z 3001 F7)
6. Gerould, Winifred (Gregory). *List of the serial publications of foreign governments, 1815-1931.* New York, 1932. (Z 6945 L69)
7. Ljunggren, Florence. *An annotated guide to journals dealing with the Middle East and North Africa.* Cairo, 1964. (Z 3013 L655)
8. *Middle East and Islam; a bibliographical introduction.* (Ed.) D. Hopwood and D. Grimwood-Jones. Zug, Switzerland, c1972. (Z 3013 M48)  
Good coverage of serials and newspapers in this collection of bibliographic essays by specialists. Scholarly evaluations by experts though some chapters include serial lists only, no annotations. dsw.
9. *Middle East and North Africa.* 21st ed. London, 1974. (DS 49 M5)  
An annual survey and directory for the region. 21st ed. lists (p. 922-925) 100 periodicals with addresses, frequency, name of editor; no annotations. dsw.
10. *New serial titles: a union list of serials commencing publication after December 31, 1949.* Washington, D.C., 1950- (Z 6945 U5S42)  
The standard union list providing current bibliographic control for serial resources in the libraries of North America. Eight month issues, four quarterly issues, and regular cumulations the most recent of which are 1950-1970 (4v.) and 1971-1973 (1v.) dsw.

11. U.S. Library of Congress. American Libraries Book Procurement Center, Cairo. Accessions list: Middle East. Cairo, 1963- (Z 3013 U58)  
Bimonthly record, arranged alphabetically, of the publications acquired by the Library of Congress Office in Cairo. A cumulative list of serials appears annually in July; current serial additions, changes, and deletions are listed bimonthly. dsw.
12. U.S. Library of Congress. Catalog Publication Division. Newspapers in microform: foreign countries, 1948-1972. Washington, D.C., 1973. (Z 6945 U58)

## II. GENERAL CATALOGS

1. Algiers (City) al-Maktabah al-wataniyah. Liste des périodiques français et étrangers en cours conservés dans les bibliothèques et centres de documentation des départements (a jour 1er janvier 1960) 3 v. Alger, 1960. (Z 6945 A47)
2. American University at Cairo. Library. Guide to periodicals at the A.U.C. Library. Cairo, 1965. (Z 6945 A55)
3. Cambridge. University. Library. Classified list of current serials available in the University Library, with an index of subjects. 4th ed. Cambridge, 1971.
4. Chicago. University. Oriental Institute. Library. Catalog of the Oriental Institute Library. 16 v. Boston, 1970. (Z 3013 C45)
5. Durham, England. University. Library. A union list of periodicals in the learned libraries of Durham. Durham, 1962.
6. Harvard University. Library. Catalogue of Arabic, Persian, and Ottoman Turkish books. 5 v. Cambridge, 1968. (Z 3013 H35)
7. Harvard University. Library. Periodical classes; classified listing by call number, alphabetical listing by title. Cambridge, 1968. (Widener Library shelflist, 15) (Z 6945 H34)
8. Indiana. University. Library. Serial titles useful in Near East studies, selected with emphasis on philology from Indiana University Library. Bloomington, 1972.
9. London. University. School of Oriental and African Studies. Library. Library catalogue. 28 v. London, 1963. (Z 3009 L63)  
-- --- 1st supplement. 16 v. London, 1968.  
-- --- 2nd supplement. 11 v. London, 1973.
10. McGill University, Montreal. Institute of Islamic Studies. Library. Periodica islamica; a check-list of serials available at the McGill Islamics Library. (Comp.) Muzaffar Ali. Montreal, 1973.
11. The National union catalog; a cumulative author list representing Library of Congress printed cards and titles reported by other American libraries. Washington, D.C., 1956- (Z 881 Z1U372)  
Monthly, quarterly, and annual volumes. 5-year cumulations, 1958-62, 1963-67, 1968-72.

12. The National union catalog, pre-1956 imprints; a cumulative author list representing Library of Congress printed cards and titles reported by other American libraries. London, 1968- (Z 881 ALU518)
13. New York (City) Public Library. Reference Department. Dictionary catalog of the Oriental collection. 16 v. Boston, 1960. (Z 7050 N57)
14. New York (State) State University at Binghamton. Library. The SWANA program and the library; a guide to SWANA reference materials and serials in the SUNY-Binghamton Library. (Comp.) Richard L. Press. Binghamton, N.Y., 1968.
15. New York State union list of serials. Prepared under the direction of the New York State Library. 2 v. New York, 1970. (Z 6945 N685)
16. Stanford University. Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace. Library catalogs of the Hoover Institution; catalogs of western language serials and newspaper collections, 3 v. Boston, 1969. (Z 6945 S7982)
17. Union catalogue of Asian publications, 1965-1970. (Ed.) David E. Hall. 4 v. --- 1971 supplement. London, 1973.
18. United Nations. Library, Geneva. Catalogue of the periodicals, annuals, and special series currently received at the United Nations Library. Geneva, 1972. (Z 6945 U4585)
19. United States. Library of Congress. Reference Department. Periodicals on Africa currently received in selected American libraries. Washington, D.C., 1956. (Z 3503 U53)

### III. ARABIC

#### A. Bibliographies

1. Ahmed-Bioud, Abdelghani. 3200 revues et journaux arabes, de 1800 a 1965. Paris, 1969. (Z 6957 A286)  
Most comprehensive union list to date, indicating locations - not holdings - in 20 libraries around the world; includes transliterated index; frequently unreliable for dates, and in distinguishing among journals with similar titles. md.
2. Cairo. Ma'had al-Takhtit al-Qawmi. Markaz al-Watha'iq. Bibliographical guide to periodicals. Cairo, 1963.  
Arabic section lists, by subject, over 150 government publications and social science journals in the Institute's collection; includes alphabetical title index. md.
3. al-Dawriyat al-'Arabiyah, dalil 'amm lil-suhuf wa-al-majallat al-'Arabiyah al-jariyah fi al-watan al-'Arabi/Arab periodicals: general directory of current periodicals in the Arab world. Cairo, 1973.  
Directory information - address, subscription price, frequency, name of editor - for periodicals from the Arab world. 1040 titles in Arabic, 270 titles in European languages; includes newspapers. Alphabetical arrangement with subject and geographical indexes. Useful, current information.

4. Farès, Louis E. Répertoire général des publications périodiques de la République arabe syrienne, mis-a-jour en avril/mai 1968. Damascus, 1968. (Z 6958 S F35)
5. Iraq. Mudiriyat al-I'lam al-'Ammah. Dalil al-sihafah al-Iraqiyah. Baghdad, 1971. List of 311 Iraqi periodicals which began publication between 1958 and 1968; includes dates ceased or suspended. md.
6. al-Mahdi, Muhammad. Directory of current periodicals published in the Arab world. Cairo, 1965. (Issued also in Arabic) (Z 6957 M25)  
Guide to 863 Arabic and western language journals; arranged by modified UDC with alphabetical and geographical indexes; spotty coverage of non-Egyptian titles. md.
7. Moreh, Shmuel. Bibliography of Arabic books and periodicals published in Israel, 1948-1972. Jerusalem, 1974.

B. Histories

- Though dozens of histories of the press in the Arab world and in individual countries have been written, few are organized in such a way that they can be used as reference tools. Also omitted from this list are a number of well-known titles which have been largely superseded (e.g. Misrati's survey of the Libyan press), or conversely fail to measure up to earlier works (e.g. al-Kattani's history of the Moroccan press). md.
8. al-Hasani, 'Abd al-Razzaq. Tarikh al-sihafah al-'Iraqiyah, v. 1. 3rd rev. ed. Saida, 1971. (PN 5449 17H3)  
Survey of about 250 newspapers journals published in Iraq up through 1933; includes alphabetical title index. Vol. 2 never published. md.
  9. Khuddur, Adib. al-Sihafah al-Suriyah. Damascus, 1972?  
Covers newspaper and periodical publishing in Syria from the 1850s; lacks alphabetical title index but geographical/chronological index (p. alif-ta') can be used in conjunction with table of contents to locate titles. md.
  10. Muruwah, Adib. al-Sihafah al-'Arabiyah. Beirut, 1961. (PN 5359 M8)  
Modelled on Tarrazi; most useful section is Chapter IV (p. 259-427) which covers the period since World War I. Lacks alphabetical title index but titles are accessible through table of contents. md.
  11. Salihah, Muhammad. Tarikh al-sihafah al-Arabiyah. 'Amman, 1966.  
Useful mainly for its chronological arrangement of about 100 newspapers, journals, and government documents published in Jordan since 1920 (p. 81-103). md.
  12. Souriau-Hoebrechts, Christiane. La presse maghrébine: Libye, Tunisie, Maroc, Algérie; évolution historique, situation en 1965, organisation et problèmes actuels. Paris, 1969. (PN 5450.5 N6S6)  
Best source on the North African press to date, covering over 500 newspapers in Middle Eastern and Western languages; includes title index. md.



13. Tarrazi, Philippe de. Tarikh al-sihafah al-'Arabiyah. 4 v. in 2. Baghdad, 196-. (Reprint Beirut 1913-1933 ed.) (PN 5359 T32) Still the standard reference work for Arabic newspapers and magazines published before 1930 in Asia, Africa, Europe, North and South America; some titles accessible through alphabetical index, but basic approach is through geographical/ chronological tables in Part 4.

C. Holdings

14. Baghdad. Jami'at Baghdad. al-Maktabah al-Markaziyah. Fihrist bi-al-majallat al-'Arabiyah al-mawjudah fi al-Maktabah al-Markaziyah. Baghdad, 1969. Holdings information for 148 titles, arranged by DDC; includes alphabetical title index. md.
15. Cairo. Dar al-Kutub al-Misriyah. Qism al-faharis al-'Arabiyah wa-al-ifranjiyah. Fihris al-dawriyat al-'Arabiyah. (Comp.) Mahmud Isma'il 'Abd Allah. 2 v. Cairo, 1961-1963. (Z 6944 A7C3) Lists holdings of Arabic periodicals received by Egyptian National Library before end of 1958. Includes 2194 titles arranged alphabetically with geographical, chronological, and subject indexes. dsw.
16. el-Hadi, Mohamed Mohmed. Union list of Arabic serials in the United States; the Arabic serial holdings of seventeen libraries. Urbana, 1965. (Illinois. University. School of Library Science. Occasional papers, no. 75) (Z 674 I52 no. 75) Covers 400 Arabic language periodical titles in seventeen American research libraries. Holdings information as of June 1963. Excludes newspapers, gazettes, governmental administrative reports. Arranged alphabetically by title. dsw.
17. Hopwood, Derek. Arabic periodicals in Oxford. Oxford, 1968? Holdings information for 140 Arabic newspapers, journals, and government documents in: the Oriental Institute, Middle East Centre at St. Antony's College; and, some collections in the Bodleian Library. md.
18. Stanford University. Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace. Library catalogs of the Hoover Institution: catalog of the Arabic collection. Boston, 1969. (Z 881 S785) Includes holdings list of over 700 government documents, periodicals, and newspapers arranged in separate sections (P. 823-901). md.
19. Utah. University. Middle East Library. Arabic periodical holdings in Middle East Library, University of Utah. Salt Lake City, 1972. Holdings information for about 200 Arabic newspapers, journals, and government documents. md.

#### D. Indexes

20. Hopkins, J.F.P. Arabic periodical literature, 1961. Cambridge, Eng., 1966. Subject index to contents of 23 Arabic periodicals for 1961. Modelled on Index Islamicux; includes author index. md.
21. Kashshaf al-tahlili lil-suhuf wa-al-majallat al-'Arabiyah/ Analytical index for Arabic newspapers and magazines. Cairo, 1961-1967. (AI 19 A6K3)  
Periodical index to 65 Egyptian journals and 5 Cairo newspapers. Articles are indexed under author and subject in a one alphabet arrangement. Use is hampered by having to consult numerous monthly issues; no annual cumulation. Ceased 1967. dsw.
22. Ljunggren, Florence. Arab world index; an international guide to periodical literature in the social sciences and humanities in the contemporary Arab world, 1960-1964. Cairo, 1967.  
Index to articles in 70 western and western language journals for the period, 1960-1964. A one alphabet list which includes entries under author and subject. Only journals and articles dealing with 19th and 20th century Arab world in humanities and social science fields are indexed. dsw.

### IV. PERSIAN

#### A. Bibliographies

1. Abu al-Ziya', Parvin. Rahnama-yi ruznamah'ha-yi Iran/Directory of Iranian newspapers. Teheran, 1352 (1973 or 74)  
Descriptive lists of 125 newspapers. as.
2. Afshar, Iraj. Fihristnamah-i kitabshinasiha-yi Iran/A bibliography of bibliographies on Iranian studies. Teheran, 1342 (1963).  
Includes (p. 20-32) list, with bibliographic data, of 72 journals in the fields of Iranian and Oriental studies. dsw.
3. Afshar, Iraj. Rahnama-yi tahqiqat-i Irani/A directory for Iranian studies. Teheran, 1349 (1970 or 71).  
In Chapter 5 (p. 232-287), author reviews 230 serial titles with descriptive and evaluative annotations. Chapter 5 includes also a descriptive listing of 104 monographic series. Comprehensive and informative publication. dsw.
4. Iran almanac and book of facts. Teheran, 1961- (AY 1185 I7)  
Annual publication. 14th ed. (1975) provides a useful list (p. 133-138) of current Iranian press including Teheran newspapers, weekly and monthly magazines, governmental and organizational periodicals, foreign language serials, and provincial press. dsw.

5. Sultani, Puri. *Rahnama-yi majallahha-yi Iran*, 1352. Teheran, 1353 (1974 or 75) (Issued also in English) (Z 6958 I65P8713) List of 318 periodicals; includes list of titles (52) omitted mentioning reason for omission.
6. Teheran. *Kitabkhanah-i Milli. Kitabshinasi-i milli-i Iran/ National bibliography, Iranian publications*. Teheran, 1963- (Z 3366 T4)  
Each annual volume includes a listing of journals and newspapers in publication. Lists are similar to those found in works of Abu al-Ziya' and Sultani. Latter publications are preferable because of their comprehensiveness, currency, and added information on subscription rates and postal addresses. dsw.

#### B. Histories

7. Browne, Edward Granville. *The press and poetry of modern Iran*. Cambridge, Eng., 1914. (PN 5449 I6B7)
8. Haravi, Mayil. *Mu'arrifi-i ruznamah'ha, jarayid, majallat-i Afghanistan*. Kabul, 1962. (Z 6958 Z33M36)  
Historical record of the Afghan periodical press from 1873-1960. Includes a review and history of 108 titles; title index provided. dsw.
9. Sadr Hashimi, Muhammad. *Tarikh-i jarayid va majallat-i Iran*. 4 v. Isfahan, 1948-53. Standard history of the Iranian periodical press. Arrangement is alphabetical by title. Covers 1186 titles including newspapers. dsw.

#### C. Holdings

10. *Fihrist-i mushtarak-i nashriyahha-yi advari-i mawjud dar kitabkhanahh-yi Iran/The Iranian national union list of serials*. Teheran, 1971-
11. Princeton University. Library. *List of Persian serials in the Princeton University Library as of 1 September 1971*. (Comp.) R. Mach and R.D. McChesney. Princeton, 1971. Holdings information for over 800 Persian language serials. Arranged alphabetically by title. dsw.
12. Stanford University. Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace. *Library catalogs of the Hoover Institution: catalogs of the Turkish and Persian collections*. Boston, 1969. (Z 881 S7865) Persian serials and newspapers listed separately (p. 667-670). dsw.
13. Teheran. *Danishgah. Kitabkhanah-i Markazi va Markaz-i Asnad. Fihrist-i mushtarak-i majallat dar danishgah-i Tihiran*. (Comp.) Kubra Ara'i Ardakani. Teheran, 1973. Lists of serials in 19 libraries of Teheran University. as.

D. Indexes

14. Afshar, Iraj. Fihrist-i maqalat-i farsi/Index Iranicus. Teheran, 1970- (Z 3366 A59)  
Index to articles in Persian on Iran published in periodicals and annuals of Iran and other countries. Arrangement by subject similar to Index Islamicus; volume 1 covers 1910-1958; v. 2, 1959-1966. Each volume includes numerous indexes: authors, geographical terms, personal names as subjects, titles. as.dsw.
15. Afshar, Iraj. Fihrist-i maqalat-i huquqi/Index of Persian articles on law. Teheran, 1968.
16. Azmudah, Maryam. Fihrist-i mawzu'i-i maqalat-i iqtisadi-i sal-i 1350. Teheran, 1351/1973.
17. Chakidah-i maqalahha-yi Iran dar zaminah-i 'ulum va 'ulum-i ijtimai'/Irاندoc science and social science abstract bulletin. Teheran, 1348- (1969-
18. Dastmalchi, Mahin. Fihrist-i guzidah-i maqalat-i ruznamahha-yi Iran. Teheran, 1353 (1974 or 75). A selective list of articles from the newspapers Ayandagan, Ittila'at, and Kayhan for the first half of year 1352.
19. Fihrist-i maqalahha-yi Iran dar zaminah-i 'ulum va 'ulum-i ijtimai'/An index to science and social science articles of Iranian journals. Teheran, 1350- (1971-
20. Fihrist-i mawzu'i-i iqtisadi/Bibliography of articles in Persian on economics. Teheran, 1961/66- (Z 7164 E2F5)  
Index covers 1961-1970 in 3 volumes. dsw.
21. Fihrist-i mundarijat-i majallahha-yi 'ilmi va 'ulum-i ijtimai'-i Iran/Contents pages: Iranian science and social science journals. Teheran, 1348- (1969- (Z 7403 F47)  
Monthly; approximately 35 title pages of Iranian serials are reproduced each issue. dsw.
22. Maqalah'namah-i iqtisadi-i sal-i 1351. Teheran, 1353 (1974 or 75)  
Continuation of Azmudah's work.
23. Teheran. Danishgah. Mu'assasah-i Mutala'at va Tahqiqat-i Ijtimai'. Guruh-i Barrasi-i Madarik va Asnad. Fihrist-i maqalat-i marbut bih 'ulum-i ijtimai'. Teheran, 1969- (Z 7165 I66T44)  
Projected 10 volume work. Volumes 1 - sociology, population research, statistics - and 2 - political science - have been published. Classified arrangement, with indexes. Approximately 140 Persian serials indexed.

## V. TURKISH

### A. Bibliographies

1. Ankara. Milli Kütüphane. Eski harfli Türkçe süreli yayınlar toplu katalogu. Ankara, 1963. (Z 6958 T8A67)
2. Cumhuriyet döneminde bibliyografyaların bibliyografyası. (Ed.) F. Başbugoglu et. al. Ankara, 1973. Includes periodical bibliographies. rm.
3. Turkey. Basın-Yayın ve Turizm Vekâleti. Türkiye'de süreli yayınlar ve basımevleri, 1965. Ankara, 1966. Directory of Turkish newspapers and periodicals. dsw.

### B. Histories

4. Bibliyografya; Türkiye'de çıkan kitap, gazete ve mecmualardan bahsetmek üzere Maarif Vekâleti Milli Talem ve Terbiye Heyeti tarafından çıkarılır Neşriyat Bultenidir. 2 v. İstanbul, 1928-1932. Primarily a booklist but the first issue has an interesting summary of the printing history of early Turkish periodicals. vg.
5. Oral, Fuat Süreyya. Türk basın tarihi. Ankara, 1967- (PN 5355 T8068) Historical survey of printing in Turkey. vg.
6. Tülbentçi, Feridun Fazıl. Cumhuriyetten sonra çıkan gazeteler ve mecmualar. 20 İlkteşrin 1923-31 İlkkanun 1940. İstanbul, 1941.

### C. Holdings

7. Ankara. Milli Kütüphane. 1957 yılına kadar Millia Kütüphane'ye girmiş Arap harfli Türkçe süreli yayınların katalogu. Catalog of the Turkish periodicals in Arabic letters accessioned by the Turkish National Library until 1957. Ankara, 1957.
8. California. University. University at Los Angeles. Library. Inventory of the Turkish language Ottoman periodicals and newspapers (1821-1924) held in the collections of the Library of the University of California, Los Angeles, as of June 1967. (Comp.) Stanford J. Shaw. Los Angeles, 1967. Holdings information for approximately 300 Turkish serial titles of the Ottoman period. dsw.
9. Stanford University. Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace. Library catalogs of the Hoover Institution: catalogs of the Turkish and Persian collections. Boston, 1969 (Z 881 S7865) Separate listing for Turkish serials; useful bibliography. vg.

### D. Indexes

10. Türkiye makaleler bibliyografyası; Bibliographie des articles parus dans les periodiques turcs. İstanbul, 1949- Index to a partial list of periodicals currently published in Turkey. vg.



**TASK FORCE IV**  
**MICROFORMS/PRESERVATION**

**Task Force Members:**

J. Dennis Hyde (U. Pennsylvania)  
Edward Jajko (Yale U.)  
Michel Nabti (Hoover Institute)  
Frank Unlandherm (Columbia U.)  
Michael Albin (U. Texas) - Recorder  
George Atiyeh (Library of Congress) - Chairman

**Consultants:**

Iraj Afshar (U. Tehran)  
Turgut Işıksal (Başvekâlet Arşivi)  
J.D. Pearson (U. London)





## TASK FORCE ON MICROFORMS

The task force discussed microforming from several different aspects: what is being filmed; what ought to be filmed, and the means to insure that what ought to be filmed will be filmed in the future and made available to scholars.

### I. WHAT IS BEING FILMED

The current projects for filming in Iran, England and the U.S. were discussed by task force members. Highlights of the discussion were Professor Afshar's report of manuscript filming being carried out by Teheran University; copies of journals of the Constitutional period are available on film; and Teheran University's agreements with several other libraries in the city to microfilm materials on request.

Professor Pearson mentioned that the major projects in England were the Middle East Data Files published by X/UM and the Interdoc series of development plans and economic materials. He is also updating his Oriental Manuscripts in Europe and North America (Zug 1971) and seeks our members cooperation on this.

George Atiyeh reported that LC microfilming efforts are concentrated on newspapers. L.C. has 63 titles covered by current filming project -- over 40 from Arab countries, 5 from Turkey, and 4 from Iran. A list of filmed newspaper titles at LC will be published in the MESA Bulletin. Hopefully other libraries will publish their microform holdings in the Bulletin. Dr. Atiyeh solicits the opinion of scholars as to which Turkish papers should be filmed.

Others of us reported special microform holdings at Stanford (Tatar), LC (600 Christian mss in Arabic & Syriac), and Utah (200 manuscripts on film for which a catalog will soon appear).

## II. WHAT OUGHT TO BE FILMED

Discussion was broken down into types of material:

1. Newspapers. For major Arab papers it was felt that LC is doing most that needs to be done at present. Prof. Afshar recommended key titles from Iran & Afghanistan that should be filmed and put on deposit in this country.
2. Magazines. It was decided that Harrassowitz's offerings were sufficiently comprehensive as to eliminate the need for filming major backfiles from Iran, Turkey, and the Arab countries.
3. Manuscripts. The consensus was that it was not feasible at this time to bring large numbers of manuscripts to this continent. It is sufficient to take advantage of the filming efforts in the Middle East and in Europe. Notre Dame and the joint St. Fourin and Binghampton have carried out programs of their own. A center should be set up to co-ordinate these efforts and to make catalogs available. On a larger scale, Prof. Luther told us of the proposal that ACLS spearhead a drive to preserve on film the holdings of the great collections in the Middle East beginning with Turkey where deterioration is thought to be especially rapid. The task force agreed that MELA should give this effort every encouragement. Specifically it was suggested that the film holdings of the Arab League, Teheran Univ., etc., could be duplicated and a copy deposited here in the U.S. It was pointed out, however, that films must not be produced and broadcast wholesale around the country. This would not be fair to the owning library.

4. Documents and Archives. Dr. Atiyeh informed us of the LC project to film gazettes and documents. Current news of their efforts can be obtained from the Foreign Newspaper and Gazette Report. Items of special significance were identified for filming. These were the salnamahs from Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan. We need to know first whether Interdoc has already done the Turkish salnamahs.

### III. FINAL PROPOSALS

1. That LC undertake the filming of those key newspapers mentioned by Professor Afshar.
2. That initial steps be taken to film the salnamahs of Iran, Turkey and Afghanistan. Dennis Hyde will first prepare a list of all the published salnamahs. The task force then proposed that a commercial firm be approached to film and sell the material. The representative from Xerox/UM seemed to think that this was a project her company would be interested in.
3. That an organization on the order of CAMP and SAMP be set up at CRL to collect films of little used material and to be itself the agency for filming works in need of preservation.

Immediate projects which can be undertaken by the Center could be the following:

1. Filming infrequently used serials and newspapers.
2. Filming uncataloged pamphlets material now stored in the Central Library of Teheran University. This material includes constitutions of political parties, political songs, and other items of interest for social and political history.
3. Deposit manuscripts and other rare material on films. The films are now held by individual scholars who at their own expense and effort have collected material which might be useful to others.

4. Bringing to this country whole blocks of manuscripts on film from such sources as the Arab League.
5. Preservation of deteriorating material of all kinds - newspapers, monographs, documents, etc. This material can be filmed at common expense and be made available to all members.
- 5a. Library catalogs from Teheran University and other large Middle East Libraries.
6. Coordination of information of microfilms and projects undertaken separately by members.
7. Presenting the field of ME studies to the scholarly and library world as an endeavor worthy of the attention of both.

#### IV. TIMETABLE

1. Today we must select a steering committee composed of the President of MELA, G. Atiyeh, Ed Jajko, and to members to be appointed today. (ask for volunteers) The steering committee would undertake the following:
  - a. Contact libraries in U.S. and abroad to prompt their interest in the program.
  - b. Contact CRL to begin discussion of the details of affiliation.
  - c. Invite a member of CRL to our meeting in Louisville.
  - d. Consider specifics of cost of program.
2. At Louisville we can consider the report of the committee, set out by-laws, appoint a permanent committee, etc.
3. It is possible to be in operation by 1 January, 1977.

#### V. FUNDING

1. One of the advantages of the cooperative organization is that it would be self-propelled financially. A figure of \$1,000 has been suggested as a membership fee from each library. Thereafter there would be \$300 per year dues.

2. This figure could be carried back to our home libraries as a rough estimate of the cost of the program.
3. Special projects could be funded by grants. After the organization has been established, we could hope that foundations, governments, etc., would more readily donate money.



**TASK FORCE IV**

**APPENDIX I**

**LIST OF NEWSPAPERS**

**IN ARABIC ON MICROFILM**

**AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS**





LIST OF NEWSPAPERS IN ARABIC ON MICROFILM  
AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

- al-Ahali (Iraq, Baghdad)  
1952 06 01 - 1952 09 30
- al-Ahram (Egypt, Cairo)  
1876 08 05 - 1877 07 31  
1878 08 01 - 1892 12 31  
1894 01 01 - 1894 03 22  
1900 01 01 - 1900 12 31  
1907 01 01 - 1907 12 31  
1919 01 01 - 1972 12 31  
1973 04 01 - 1974 06 30
- al-Akhbar (Egypt, Cairo)  
1961 01 01 - 1974 06 30
- al-Akhbar (Iraq, Baghdad)  
1942 11 26 - 1953 06 30  
1961 01 01 - 1961 11 30
- al-Akhbar (Lebanon, Beirut)  
1966 01 09 - 1967 12 31  
1968 01 01 - 1972 12 02
- al-Akhbar al-'Adniyah (Aden)  
1946 05 01 - 1947 12 31
- Akhbar al-Yawm (Egypt, Cairo)  
1949 01 01 - 1952 12 31  
1961 01 01 - 1961 12 31  
1962 01 01 - 1966 12 31 (filmed with al-Akhbar)  
1967 01 01 - 1967 12 31
- Akhbar Filastin (Gaza)  
1963 03 12 - 1965 05 24  
1966 01 17 - 1966 12 19
- al-'Alam (Egypt, Cairo)  
1910 03 07 - 1910 07 31
- al-'Alam (Libya, Tripoli. See Tarabulus al-Sharb)
- al-'Alam (Morocco, Rabat)  
1946 09 16 - 1952 12 31  
1956 01 01 - 1956 06 30  
1961 01 01 - 1961 12 31  
1967 01 01 - 1967 12 31

Alif Ba' (Syria, Damascus)  
 1944 01 01 - 1952 06 30  
 1954 02 01 - 1955 11 30

al-'Amal (Lebanon, Beirut)  
 1971 01 01 - 1973 12 31

al-'Amal (Tunisia, Tunis)  
 1961 01 01 - 1961 08 31  
 1966 01 01 - 1973 12 31

al-Anba' (Jordan, Jerusalem)  
 1968 10 01 - 1970 12 31

al-Anwar (Lebanon, Beirut)  
 1962 01 01 - 1966 12 31)  
 1968 01 01 - 1972 06 30  
 1973 01 01 - 1973 03 31

al-Ayyam (Sudan, Khartoum)  
 1970 01 01 - 1972 12 31

al-Ayyam (Syria, Damascus)  
 1954 02 01 - 1963 12 31

al-Ayyam (U.S., New York City)  
 1898 01 13 - 1900 05 17

al-Balagh (Egypt, Cairo)  
 1942 07 27 - 1943 02 28  
 1945 01 01 - 1945 03 28  
 1945 05 01 - 1946 02 28  
 1946 04 01 - 1951 03 31  
 1951 06 01 - 1953 06 30

Barid al-Hijaz (Saudi Arabia, Jiddah)  
 1924 11 26 - 1925 12 13

Barqah al-Jadidah (Libya, Benghazi)  
 1946 11 01 - 1961 12 31  
 See also al-Ummah

al-Bashir (Lebanon, Beirut)  
 1870 09 03 - 1914 10 26  
 1919 09 02 - 1947 07 19

al-Ba'th (Syria, Damascus)  
1965 09 15 - 1973 12 31

al-Bayan (U.S., New York City)  
1911 01 24 - 1926 07 31  
1938 01 25 - 1938 12 31

Bayrut (Lebanon, Beirut)  
1943 01 01 - 1955 12 31

al-Bilad (Saudi Arabia, Jiddah)  
1966 06 01 - 1966 12 30  
1971 01 01 - 1973 12 29

al-Bilad al-Sa'udiyah (Saudi Arabia, Mecca)  
1946 03 04 - 1959 01 25

al-Dalil (U.S., New York City)  
1910 01 29 - 1914 04 11

al-Difa' (Jordan, Jerusalem)  
1942 07 01 - 1948 04 23  
1949 01 01 - 1956 12 31  
1961 01 01 - 1961 12 31

al-Dustur (Jordan, Amman)  
1967 03 28 - 1971 12 31  
1972 05 01 - 1974 06 30

al-Fajr al-Jadid (Libya, Tripoli)  
1972 09 09 - 1973 12 31

Falastin (Jordan, Jerusalem)  
1911 07 15 - 1914 01 07  
1921 03 19 - 1948 12 31  
1950 01 01 - 1955 12 30  
1961 01 01 - 1961 12 31

Fatat al-Jazirah (Aden)  
1943 01 17 - 1950 08 06  
1961 01 01 - 1961 12 31

al-Hayah (Lebanon, Beirut)  
1956 01 01 - 1957 12 31  
1959 01 01 - 1973 06 30

al-Hoda (U.S., New York City)  
1898 02 22 - 1966 02 18

al-Hurriyah (Iraq, Baghdad)  
1956 01 01 - 1956 12 31

al-I'lam (Egypt, Cairo)  
1885 01 11 - 1889 01 03

al-Iman (Yemen, San'a')  
1947 05 30 - 1951 12 01

al-Ittihad (Israel, Tel Aviv)  
1964 01 01 - 1970 12 31

al-Jaridah al-'Arabiyah al-'Usbu'iyah (Eritrea, Asmara)  
1948 01 01 - 1951 12 31

al-Jaridah al-Tijariyah al-Misriyah (Egypt, Cairo)  
1963 01 01 - 1974 06 30

al-Jihad (Egypt, Cairo)  
1933 01 01 - 1933 12 31  
1935 01 01 - 1935 04 30  
1937 01 01 - 1937 06 30

al-Jumhuriyah (Egypt, Cairo)  
1953 12 07 - 1963 12 31  
1965 01 01 - 1974 06 30

al-Jumhuriyah (Iraq, Baghdad)  
1966 07 22 - 1973 12 31

Kawkab al-Sharq (Egypt, Cairo)  
1926 01 01 - 1926 04 30  
1927 01 01 - 1928 12 31  
1933 01 01 - 1933 12 31  
1937 01 01 - 1937 12 31

Kawkab Amirka (U.S., New York City)  
1892 04 15 - 1896 02 28

al-Kawn (U.S., New York City)  
1907 01 03 - 1909 12 23

Lisan al-'Arab (Egypt, Cairo)  
1894 08 01 - 1897 12 31

Liwa' al-Istiqlal (Iraq, Baghdad)  
1949 05 29 - 1951 02 19

al-Liwa' al-Misri (Egypt, Cairo)  
1921 08 23 - 1923 10 24  
1924 05 13 - 1925 05 03

al-Masa' (Egypt, Cairo)

1962 01 01 - 1963 12 31

1964 07 01 - 1967 01 31

Mir'at al-Gharb (U.S., New York City)

1910 09 12 - 1961 11 30

Misr (Egypt, Cairo)

1962 01 02 - 1966 02 03

Misr al-Fatah (Egypt, Cairo)

1908 12 01 - 1909 05 31

al-Misri (Egypt, Cairo)

1944 01 01 - 1953 09 30

al-Muharrir (Lebanon, Beirut)

1963 01 07 - 1967 09 27

al-Mujahid (Algeria, Algiers)

1961 01 01 - 1961 12 31

al-Muqattam (Egypt, Cairo)

1889 02 14 - 1889 10 17

1910 06 18 - 1910 09 18

1925 01 08 - 1925 07 10

1939 05 09 - 1939 08 26

1940 01 01 - 1952 09 30

al-Mushir (Egypt, Cairo)

1894 11 01 - 1897 08 06

al-Nahar (Lebanon, Beirut)

1946 01 01 - 1946 12 31

1948 01 01 - 1955 12 31

1962 01 03 - 1966 12 31

1968 01 01 - 1973 09 30

1974 01 01 - 1974 03 31

Najmat Uktubar (Somalia, Mogadiscio)

1969 10 23 - 1972 12 31

al-Nashrah al-Usbu'iyah (Lebanon, Beirut)

1898 01 01 - 1898 12 31

al-Nasr (Syria, Damascus)

1950 02 28 - 1950 11 03

1952 01 01 - 1952 08 31

1954 01 01 - 1961 12 31

al-Nasr (U.S., New York City)  
1914 02 23 - 1943 01 16

al-Nasr al-Jadid (Syria, Damascus)  
1952 08 24 - 1953 12 31

al-Nida' (Lebanon, Beirut)  
1961 01 01 - 1961 12 31

al-Qabas (Syria, Damascus)  
1944 10 01 - 1945 12 21  
1957 01 01 - 1958 12 31

al-Qahirah (Egypt, Cairo)  
1953 12 01 - 1957 12 31

al-Qiblah (Saudi Arabia, Mecca)  
1916 08 15 - 1924 09 25

al-Quds (Jordan, Jerusalem)  
1968 11 01 - 1970 12 31

al-Ra'y (Jordan, Amman)  
1971 06 02 - 1972 12 31

al-Ra'y al-'Amm (Egypt, Cairo)  
1894 11 07  
1896 09 11 - 1896 11 13  
1897 01 08 - 1897 12 19

al-Ra'y al-'Amm (Kuwait, Kuwait)  
1968 06 11 - 1970 01 25  
1972 01 01 - 1974 06 30

al-Ra'y al-'Amm (Sudan, Khartoum)  
1961 01 01 - 1961 12 31  
1968 01 05 - 1970 12 28

Risalat al-Maghrib (Morocco, Rabat)  
1947 08 01 - 1952 11 18

Sada al-Ahali (Iraq, Baghdad)  
1949 09 18 - 1951 12 31

al-Sa'ih (U.S., New York City)  
1912 04 23 - 1929 04 22  
1930 03 06 - 1931 02 19  
1936 05 07 - 1957 05 06

Sawt al-Ahali (Iraq, Baghdad)  
1944 05 01 - 1947 06 30  
1948 02 09 - 1949 07 04

Sawt al-Hijaz (Saudi Arabia, Mecca)  
1932 04 04 - 1941 07 21

Sawt al-Sha'b (Lebanon, Beirut)  
1943 09 05 - 1947 10 22

Sawt al-Sudan (Sudan, Khartoum)  
1956 01 01 - 1956 12 31

Sawt al-Sumal (Somalia, Mogadiscio)  
1967 01 01 - 1969 10 19

Sawt al-Yaman (Aden)  
1946 10 31 - 1947 08 07

al-Sha'b (Algeria, Algiers)  
1971 01 01 - 1973 12 31

al-Sha'b (Egypt, Cairo)  
1910 03 21 - 1910 05 19

al-Shabab (Syria, Aleppo)  
1954 01 01 - 1957 12 31  
1959 01 01 - 1961 12 31

al-Sihafah (Sudan, Khartoum)  
1970 08 01 - 1970 12 31

al-Siyasah (Egypt, Cairo)  
1922 10 30 - 1924 08 31  
1925 05 01 - 1925 09 04  
1926 10 31 - 1927 08 30  
1928 05 01 - 1928 08 31  
1932 02 26 - 1934 08 03 Supplements only

al-Siyasah (Kuwait, Kuwait)  
1969 01 01 - 1971 12 31

al-Siyasah al-Ushu'iyah (Egypt, Cairo)  
1926 03 13 - 1931 01 31  
1937 01 16 - 1938 12 31

al-Ta'akhi (Iraq, Baghdad)  
1972 01 01 - 1974 09 30

al-Ta'awun (Egypt, Cairo)  
1963 02 03 - 1966 12 31

al-Ta'awun: Jaridat al-Fallahin (Egypt, Cairo)  
1962 01 02 - 1974 06 30

al-Tahrir (Morocco, Casablanca)  
1961 01 13 - 1961 12 30

al-Tahrir (Yemen, Aden)  
1964 06 09 - 1966 02 21

Tarablus al-Gharab (Libya, Tripoli)  
1944 02 01 - 1949 12 31  
1950 02 01 - 1951 12 31  
1954 01 01 - 1954 10 31  
1961 01 01 - 1961 11 30  
1967 01 01 - 1969 08 31

Tariq al-Sha'b (Iraq, Baghdad)  
1973 09 16 - 1974 09 30

al-Thawrah (Libya, Tripoli)  
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al-Thawrah (Yemen, San'a')  
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14 Uktubar (Yemen, Aden)  
1968 01 19 - 1968 12 31  
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1960 07 01 - 1964 05 08

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1967 01 01 - 1969 08 31

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al-Wafd al-Misri (Egypt, Cairo)  
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Watani (Egypt, Cairo)

1962 01 07 - 1968 09 15

1970 01 04 - 1970 08 30

al-Yawm (Israel, Tel Aviv)

1964 01 01 - 1967 12 31

al-Zaman (Iraq, Baghdad)

1961 01 01 - 1961 12 31

GDS

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al-Thawrah (San'a')

14 Uktubar)



TASK FORCE IV

APPENDIX II

COOPERATIVE AFRICANA

MICROFORM PROJECT





# The Cooperative Africana Microform Project

ROBERT GORDON COLLIER  
Assistant Director, The Center for  
Research Libraries Chairman,  
Archives-Libraries Committee of ASA

## History

The Cooperative Africana Microform Project (CAMP) came into being in 1963 at a meeting of the Foreign Acquisitions Committee, Africa Sub-Section, of the Association of Research Libraries. It was decided that an organization should be created for the purpose of acquiring difficult-to-secure Africana on a cooperative basis. Institutions were invited to join by paying a subscription of \$1,000, and the Center for Research Libraries (CRL) agreed to contribute \$3,000. Because of the Center's contribution, it was agreed that member institutions of the Center were to have the right of access to CAMP materials without further payment; but that they might contribute either a half payment of \$500 or, if they were seriously concerned for developing holdings of Africana, they could pay the full \$1,000. On this basis twelve institutions joined CAMP within the first year, in addition to the Center.

The consensus of those involved in the creation of CAMP was that this new organization should be independent in structure but organized in such a way as to profit from the support and help of individuals or institutions interested in developing resources for African studies. It was agreed that there would be a CAMP Committee, composed of a representative from each member institution. From that Committee, an Executive Committee would be elected to carry out the policies set by the Committee. In order to profit from the developing scholarship in the field of African studies, it was agreed that CAMP should be most closely related to the African Studies Association—specifically the Archives-Libraries Committee of ASA. It was therefore agreed that the annual meeting of the CAMP Committee would be in the Fall in conjunction with the meeting of the Archives-Libraries Committee of ASA, with meetings of the Executive Committee also scheduled at other times. (The pattern has been to have a meeting of the Executive Committee in the Spring and another in conjunction with the annual meeting of the CAMP Committee).

CAMP's activities were planned to be concerned with the entire continent of Africa, and not merely Sub-Saharan Africa as some have thought. Also included are the islands contiguous to Africa, including the Malagasy Republic. The word Microform was chosen for the project title to indicate that all forms of microphotography are to be acquired. Indeed, most CAMP materials are in microfilm, but many titles are held on microfiche, and other forms will be considered. CAMP was established to be administered by The Center for Research Libraries for two reasons: the Center's previous experience with microforms and cooperative activity, and the resources it has for preserving and circulating research materials. Temperature and humidity control in a fire resistant building assure physical safety, and the Center's existence as a continuing body dedicated to preservation of re-

search materials means that members will always have access to these materials even if CAMP should change form or cease to exist for any reason.

In the past, a frequent pattern for library cooperation in microfilm projects was based on the principle of each library's acquiring its own positive print and cooperating only in sharing the cost of the negative. Although this was more economical than for each library to make its own microfilm negative, it was gradually realized that much of the material for which microfilm copies were suitable was infrequently used in each library. For such material one positive microfilm copy, if readily and easily available, would meet the scholar's needs satisfactorily. By cooperatively sharing the cost of the negative and only one positive, which each participant could borrow, much greater economy is possible. The significant result is that each library can provide a great many more research materials with the money it has available. For example, if a particular item involved 40 reels of microfilm at a negative cost of \$1,000, the cost to each of ten libraries to acquire its own positive copy would be 1/10 the negative cost (\$100), plus the cost of its positive print (about \$250), or a total of \$350. With the libraries sharing a single positive, the cost to each would be one-tenth the negative cost (\$100) plus one-tenth the cost of a single positive (\$25), or a total of \$125 instead of \$350, a saving of \$225 on the item. Put another way, nearly three times the amount of library research materials could be made available for the same amount of money.

The pattern of cooperative microfilming just described was first tried in the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) Foreign Newspaper Microfilm Project, which now has 76 libraries sharing access to microfilm copies of more than 190 foreign newspapers, including 21 African titles. This project has proved to be most successful, and accordingly was adopted, in its main outlines, as a model for CAMP.

CAMP acquires the negative microform, when possible, in order to insure its safety, but when this is not practicable, it purchases a positive print made from a negative held by another library. For example, CAMP has purchased positive film from negatives held by the British Museum, the Association pour la Conservation et la Reproduction Photographique de la Presse (A.C.R.P.P.), and from other sources. Many resources are commissioned to be filmed on order of CAMP. Several libraries and scholars have deposited negative films with CAMP and have received positive film in exchange. Others are encouraged to do so, especially if they lack facilities to make positive film.

CAMP proceeded to develop over the next five years, adding new members but having only the dwindling resources produced by the original single contributions of members. At the annual meeting in 1968 the CAMP Committee decided that the significance of the materials acquired by CAMP and the possibility of increased service for a cooperative program in the

future indicated that CAMP should have additional resources. It was voted that an annual payment structure would be set up as follows: Regular subscription to be \$1,000 per year; members of the Center for Research Libraries to have a regular subscription fee of \$500 per year (of course, Center members need not pay anything to have access to CAMP materials and this alternative has been chosen by certain libraries with minor interest in African studies). Overseas libraries will continue to make a single payment of \$200, with the proviso that they do not have the privilege of borrowing CAMP positive microfilm but may only purchase, at cost, positive copies made from negative microfilm owned by CAMP. Since this decision was made CAMP has acquired many hundreds of reels of microfilm and has added members to total twenty-nine, of which one is in France and six are in Africa.

Advantages of membership differ, depending upon the location of the member institution. Libraries not in North America profit from the members' saving in purchasing at cost, positive copies made from Center owned negative microfilm. Non-members pay the cost of the positive copy plus one-third of the cost of the negative microfilm. This means that an overseas library would not have to buy very many titles before the cost differential would be equal to the CAMP subscription of \$200. North American member libraries have the added privilege of borrowing positive microforms owned by CAMP. There is no time limit on such loans, which means that members can consider CAMP to be a true extension of their Africana collections. Also members are encouraged to recommend material to the committee for purchase by CAMP.

One of the most significant factors in CAMP's recent spectacular growth has been the fact that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare of the United States government has made grants to libraries for the acquisition of materials. The Center for Research Libraries has offered to match CAMP expenditures in proportion to the grants it has received under this program. (Because Center members have access to CAMP holdings the Center does not normally buy Africana but refers it to CAMP.) This has had the effect of quadrupling CAMP purchases in the years when grants have been received. This cannot be counted on, of course, for continuous support of CAMP, but it does mean that in the years when grants are received CAMP makes significant gains in its holdings.

#### *Purpose*

When CAMP was originally formed it was for the purpose of buying positive microfilm from already existing negatives, buying the negatives themselves, if available, or microfilming materials that by this method can be preserved or made more widely available. Because of the limited funds which CAMP had to begin with it was common to buy positive microfilm; the initiation of filming large collections was quite expensive and therefore not frequently done. With the growth of CAMP resources there has been more initiative in locating and filming materials, because of both the flexibility this gives in meeting the

interests of scholars related to CAMP members and the ability it gives in preserving deteriorating materials that are of known scholarly value but which are not of immediate interest for research. An example of the latter type of project has been the selection of the large number of French and German monographs which are not likely to be reprinted but which will be necessary for future research, and are now in danger of disappearing because of the condition of the paper on which they are printed. The Committee appreciates being advised of collections of this nature and is always prepared to receive requests for materials to be acquired by CAMP.

#### *Development of the Collection*

From the beginning CAMP has concentrated on research materials which are in danger of disappearing due to either physical causes, such as the deterioration of paper or climatic conditions; because of economic or political factors; or because they are so scarce that they can be made widely available only in microform. In the beginning there was much emphasis on the need for acquiring newspapers on microfilm as well as a certain number of journals. At a later time it was decided that certain monographs should also be added, especially those which are of known research value, but which are not likely to be reprinted because of the language in which they are written. More recently the emphasis has been on materials which are unique and must be microfilmed in order to be used other than in their particular location; for example, unpublished research, field notes, archives, manuscripts of any sort, etc. Whenever possible CAMP has acquired negative microforms. This has the virtue of preserving the material for future generations of scholars in a more durable form than other types of depositories. It also means that members may buy needed copies less expensively than from other sources.

Some categories of documentation now owned by CAMP in both positive and negative microform are:

ARCHIVES—Church Missionary Society, South African Institute of Race Relations.

NEWSPAPERS—*Central African Times*, *Condition Humaine*, *Indian Opinion*, *Rand Daily Mail*, *Die Zuid-Afrikaan*.

JOURNALS—*Bibliotheca Africana*, *Civil Rights*, *Ethiopian Economic Review*, *La Guinea espanola*, *Nigeria*, *Sierra Leone Studies*, *Zeitschrift fur Eingeborenen-Sprachen*.

MONOGRAPHS—Bacon, *Benin, the City of Blood*; Bell, *Nubian—English—Arabic Dictionary*; Crowther, *A vocabulary of the Yoruba language*; Gautier, *Missions au Sahara*; Johansen, *Ruanda*; Marty, *L'Emirat Trarzas*; Piolet, *Madagascar et les Hova*; Schiller, *Syllabus in African Law*; Wallis, *The Handbook of Uganda*; Zanutto, *Bibliografia Etiopica*.

#### *Control of CAMP Materials*

When CAMP was organized the Center for Research Libraries agreed that materials acquired by CAMP

would be catalogued by the Center and catalogue cards would be distributed to all members of CAMP. A time lag between acquisition and cataloging made it necessary to issue mimeographed lists with enough information for general identification purposes, so that members could be aware of materials and use them before they are catalogued. These lists were infrequently issued at first but now appear approximately twice each year. Whatever method of control is adopted it is assumed that such lists will continue to be useful. The future of card distribution is somewhat more uncertain because of the factors noted below.

There are drawbacks to both the mimeographed lists (which are essentially sheaf catalogues) and catalogue cards; all of which the Committee considered might be avoided by producing a functional and reasonably priced book catalog. There has been consideration whether this should be produced in automated form, perhaps using the HABS package developed by the Humanities Relations Area Files or some similar system. In the meantime a book catalogue is being published by photographing CAMP catalogue cards and thereby producing an inexpensive edition every year or two until a permanent solution is found. It is also possible that this temporary expedient may turn out to be the best and simplest procedure in the long run.

#### *Membership*

To the original members of CAMP were added very quickly the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme in Paris, and the Padmore Research Library in Ghana. There

are now six members in Africa. Several other major African libraries in various countries have expressed interest but have not yet specifically joined CAMP. The Africa Institute in Moscow has agreed to exchange microfilm on an equal footage basis but this agreement is in its early stages.

#### *Conclusion*

CAMP is still a developing organization, both in membership and in interest. It is a cooperative body and its activities are determined by the desires of its members. As research needs of scholars related to CAMP members change, so will the requests for acquisition of particular types of materials. However, the developing corpus will always retain the materials acquired at any time and will continue to be an enduring resource for scholars of generations to come.

Any library with an interest in Africana should request a copy of the CAMP prospectus and the lists of holdings to date, which will be sent without cost or obligation. Non-members may purchase positive microfilm made from CAMP owned negative microfilm. Materials acquired are frequently recommended by private persons who are aware of something that is either accessible or in need of being microfilmed, they thereby earn the appreciation of scholars who will profit from their initiative in making the suggestion for acquisition. Anyone should feel free to make suggestions or address queries to the CAMP Committee, in care of The Center for Research Libraries, 5721 Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60637, marked to the attention of the Assistant Director.



TASK FORCE IV

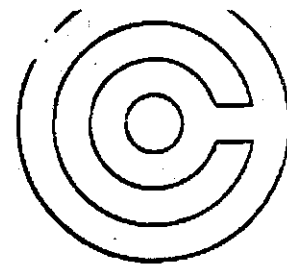
APPENDIX III

SOUTH ASIAN

MICROFORM PROJECT



# THE CENTER FOR RESEARCH LIBRARIES



5721 Cottage Grove Avenue

Chicago, Illinois 60637

## THE SOUTH ASIAN MICROFORM AND LIBRARY COMMITTEE'S PROJECT

312-955-4545

### FOR COOPERATIVE ACQUISITION AND ACCESS TO

### RESOURCES FOR RESEARCH ON SOUTH ASIA

#### A. INTRODUCTION

It is evident that research libraries increasingly require access to the scholarly resources of South Asia. It is equally evident that such broad coverage is very expensive for an individual library to maintain, especially since many of the titles that need to be provided are likely to be subject to very limited amounts of use in any one library.

As an answer to this problem, the South Asian Microform and Library Committee of the Association for Asian Studies proposes the creation and maintenance, for the common use of the subscribing libraries, of a readily accessible collection of such titles of newspapers, periodicals, and documents. The collection will be formed and maintained as a cooperative enterprise through library subscriptions which will entitle the subscribing libraries to borrow microfilms from the pool for their use locally.

#### B. ORGANIZATION

1. The project will be administered by The Center for Research Libraries, which will bill and receive the subscription fees. From the fees received it will acquire the films, house them, circulate them to the subscribing libraries in accordance with the policies outlined below, and pay all other expenses of the project.
2. Selection of the titles to be acquired by the project will be made by a committee, to be known as the South Asian Microform Project Committee, which will also advise the Center with respect to the policies and procedures of the project. This committee will be appointed by the South Asian Microform and Library Committee of the Association of Asian Studies. For the first year this committee will be appointed from among the members of the South Asian Microform and Library Committee, and thereafter from representatives of the institutions whose libraries are subscribers to the project. A balance will be maintained between librarians, bibliographers and faculty. The Director of the Center for Research Libraries shall be a member of the committee ex officio.

### C. BENEFITS AND PRIVILEGES

1. Any library or non-profit organization may become a subscriber by paying the appropriate annual subscription fee.
2. The annual subscription will give to the subscribing institution the right to borrow from the pool any positive microfilm acquired by the project for the year, or years, for which the subscription has been paid. (Subscribers outside the United States and Canada may be subjected to such restrictions as are necessary for guaranteeing the rapid and safe movement of borrowed film.)
3. A subscriber may drop out of the plan at the end of any year, simply by giving written notice of its intention to withdraw by March 15 of the subscription year. For as long as the plan shall be in effect, such a subscriber shall retain the privileges of borrowing from the pool, on the same terms as may apply to paid-up subscribers, all microfilm acquired during the member's subscription period.
4. A subscriber will also have the privilege of purchasing for its own use, at the cost of printing, a positive microfilm copy from any negative acquired by the project.
5. The project will issue regularly to all subscribers lists of the titles acquired by the project.
6. The borrowing institution will pay all transportation and insurance charges on materials borrowed and will reimburse the project for any damage or loss of film that occurs while the film is in the subscriber's custody. The project will be prepared to make duplicate prints for loan promptly if demand should require it. The amount of film to be borrowed by any one institution at one time shall be limited to reasonable quantities and loan periods shall be limited to a reasonable time. In case of simultaneous requests for the same microfilm from two participating institutions, preference shall be given to the full-rate subscriber over a reduced-rate subscriber and secondly to that institution which has been a subscriber for the longest period of time. The loan period in such conflicts shall be limited to insure prompt access for the second institution.

### D. SUBSCRIPTION FEES

1. To become a member of the project an institution shall pay an annual subscription fee. The fee shall become due and payable in full on July 1st of the subscription year. The subscription year shall run from July 1st of each year to June 30th of the following year.



2. It is assumed by the Committee that institutions maintaining large research programs and large libraries are likely to make more use of these research materials and scholarly resources than are small colleges and universities. To permit all institutions to participate on a reasonably equitable basis, subscription fees shall be pro-rated as follows:

Each subscriber shall pay a subscription fee equal to three-tenths of one percent (0.3%) of its average annual expenditure for library books, periodicals, and binding, for the three most recent fiscal years, except that no subscriber shall pay more than \$500 per year nor less than \$150 per year.

3. For the first three years the subscription fee will not be changed from that given above. Thereafter, it may be changed upon recommendation of the South Asian Microform Project Committee and approval by a majority of the subscribers paying the maximum subscription fee of \$500. Should the income from subscription be less than that anticipated, the number of titles acquired will be proportionately reduced; should it be more the number of titles will be increased or the subscription fee proportionately reduced, or a combination of these adjustments will be made, to make the project most satisfactory to the subscribers.
4. An institution, wishing to join, or rejoin, the Project at any time after the first year of operation may do so at the subscription rates then in effect. However, if the new subscriber wishes to borrow microfilm acquired for prior years, or acquire positive copies of films for such years at cost, when the subscriber was not a participant, additional subscription fees, as follows, shall be paid:

For the first additional prior year, 100% of the subscription paid by members.

For the second additional prior year, 100% of the subscription paid by members.

For the third additional prior year, 90% of the subscription paid by members.

For the fourth additional prior year, 75% of the subscription paid by members.

For the fifth additional prior year, 50% of the subscription paid by members.

For the sixth additional prior year, 25% of the subscription paid by members.

For the seventh and each additional prior year, 10% of the subscription paid by members.

The new subscriber may elect to pay these subscription fees

for the use of the prior accumulation in annual installments and may designate the prior periods for which coverage is desired.

E. ACCESS TO PROJECT MICROFILMS BY NON-MEMBERS

1. Positive microfilms acquired by the project will not be lent to non-subscribers, and subscribers may not borrow such microfilms on behalf of non-subscribing libraries. However, nothing shall prevent a subscriber from borrowing such microfilm for use in the subscriber's library by a visiting scholar from a non-subscribing institution.

Non-subscribers may purchase a positive microfilm print for their own use from any negative owned and controlled by the project for the cost of the print plus one-third the negative cost. Additional income to the project from such sales will be used to increase the scope of the project.

F. OWNERSHIP AND PROJECT TERMINATION

1. The assets of the project shall be the property of the Center for Research Libraries with the understanding that subscribers to the project shall always have the right to borrow from the Center any positive microfilm acquired by the project and to buy their own positive print from any negative owned and controlled by the project for only the cost of making the positive print.
2. In the event of termination of the project, subscribers to the project shall continue to have the same right to access as above to all microfilms acquired by the project during its existence.

TASK FORCE V  
CATALOGING/AUTOMATION

Task Force Members:

Richard S. Cooper (U. California, Berkeley)  
Fathi Daif (New York U.)  
Martin Davis (U. Virginia)  
Hollis Granoff (U. Toronto)  
Janet Heineck (U. Chicago)  
Fawzi Khoury (U. Washington)  
Leonie Menasche (Princeton U.)  
Louis Mitler (Library of Congress)  
David Partington (Harvard U.)  
Fawzi Tadros (Indiana U.)  
Jalal Zuwiyya (SUNY, Binghamton)  
John A. Eilts (U. Michigan) - Chairman



There are an estimated 40 libraries in North America which regularly collect materials in Middle Eastern languages. Of these, 25 are participants in the Agricultural Trade, Development, and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (Public Law 480) program operating in Cairo. For the materials from Egypt, and more recently from other parts of the Arab World, the Library of Congress supplies member libraries with single copies of all scholarly materials available, and even more important, it provides full cataloging for these materials. For materials from Egypt the Library of Congress is providing and invaluable service. For the rest of the Arab World, LC can only acquire and catalog what is available through the book trade in Cairo, is received as gifts, on exchanges, or is specifically purchased through dealers or by an agent traveling abroad. This is the traditional method used by all libraries and in this matter the Library of Congress suffers from the same problems as the rest of us.

The service to Middle East libraries in no way even approaches that for Europe given by our national library. Under the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC) the Library of Congress is in effect cataloging on demand by acquiring and cataloging materials requested by any library in the US. The Library of Congress does this through its arrangements with national cataloging agencies of the various countries and its own offices in the countries. LC has no such agreements or offices in the Middle East.

Because of current and continuing interest in the Middle East it is essential that NPAC be extended to cover all countries of the region. Speed can often be critical in being able to acquire materials and it is often important to make them available for use with equal speed.

For some twenty years research libraries in North America have been sending a copy of each catalog card produced to the Library of Congress for editing and inclusion in the National Union Catalog. This single tool has brought the libraries of North America to a level of user service capability surpassing all other libraries in the world. The useless duplication of cataloging effort has increased the efficiency of library technical processing and saved untold millions of dollars. It has also made available and known the holdings of our great research libraries to the smaller libraries, and other research libraries for the purpose of borrowing. This has prevented the needless duplication of expensive, little used materials. It has also become a great acquisitions tool. Often a report in the National Union Catalog is the only available notice of the existence of obscure but valuable publications.

This great tool has one major fault. It does not contain reports for materials cataloged in non-Roman scripts. It does contain copies of all Library of Congress printed cards in non-Roman scripts. For those libraries faithfully sending cards to the Library of Congress these many years there has been no return. It has been a one way street

leading to a dead end. The following table indicates the size of this potentially great resource.

NATIONAL UNION CATALOG  
Near Eastern Materials

1954-1974

Arabic . . . . .	120,000 cards
of which only 70,000 are filed	
Persian . . . . .	10,000 "
Turkish . . . . .	10,000 "
Ottoman Turkish . . . . .	2,000 "
Armenian . . . . .	7,300 "
TOTAL	148,300 "

To this approximately 4,000 cards are added annually.  
It is estimated that one-third of the cards are duplicate reports.

Table presented by Louis Mitler (Library of Congress). This table does not represent an official LC report.

The current efforts of MELA in producing the Union List of Arabic Script Materials is only a stopgap measure. It has been beneficial for those participating and those subscribing. A much better solution to this interim measure would be the production at the Library of Congress of a printed source similar to the Chinese Cooperative Catalog now in its first year. This in itself can only be a temporary solution to the ultimate problem.

The only way to fully realise our resources in this country is to publish the fully edited National Union Catalog of Near Eastern Materials. Not only the entire backfile, but also all incoming reports on a current, continuing basis.

The cataloging standards adopted and used by our profession at large (Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, Library of Congress Classification, Library of Congress Subject Headings) are often difficult to apply in our work with Middle Eastern materials. This causes difficulty and confusion to the users and the librarians. These standards have their origins in a time when the Middle East was of minor interest to most libraries.

Now that this has changed it is necessary for MELA to take an active role in making changes to accomodate these problems. We have already been asked by the Catalog Code Revision Committee of the American Library Association for input in the future edition of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules. MELA must continue to work through this Committee and the other appropriate groups to make the necessary changes.

A project vital to the uniform exchange of bibliographic data is the production of authority files. Without uniformity of entry other cooperative ventures will be doomed to failure. We have already had one encouragement in this direction. Our Iranian friend, Iraj Afshar, has offered his assistance with a copy of the Persian name authority file of the Central Library of Teheran University. If we can combine this with the authority file from LC and other national cataloging agencies of the Middle East, we will have a tremendous tool. We could then begin to produce other research tools.



This all leads us to the final, logical step. The formation of a Middle East Bibliographic Network. The use of machines in libraries is being used to expedite processing and give immediate bibliographic service to readers. Systems are operating and in service. But not one is serving scholars of the Middle East. All systems are waiting for the Library of Congress to solve the problem of handling the materials. With the many problems involved and the order of priorities at the Library of Congress, Middle Eastern language materials will not be dealt with for many years to come. Funding problems at the Library of Congress could also add delay to the process.

For this reason MELA has joined the Middle East Studies Association to work toward an automated Middle East bibliographic network. This network would be built to be compatible with current library automation practices. Both sponsors are currently seeking funding for this important project.



TASK FORCE V

APPENDIX I

Conversion of non-Roman alphabets  
to machine readable form

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The conversion of bibliographic data written in non-Roman scripts to machine readable form poses many problems. For those scripts which are non-alphabetic the complications are too great to contemplate. The Arabic script does not pose problems this difficult.

The Arabic script is used in the writing of 5 major languages spoken by millions of people in the world. In addition it is or has been used for many more languages (see Table I).

Arabic is basically a consonantal script. Only the consonants and three long vowels are normally written. The three short vowels were not written until about the Eighth Century. To this day only the consonants and long vowels are written in general practice. The short vowels are only added in quotations from Holy Scriptures, poetry, obscure words, or to clarify the meaning when it could be misinterpreted.

To clarify the problem, an example in English would be the three consonants C R L in that order. Possible words with meanings when we supply the vowels would be:

Carl, carl, carle, curl, Carol, Carole, carol, carrel,  
cereal, coral, corral.

Other possible combinations, but without meanings in English, would be:

cerl, cir1, corl, cral, crel, cril, crol, crul,  
caral, carel, caril, carul, etc.

An attempt to fully romanize bibliographic data according to the Library of Congress system or any other similar scheme could lead to disastrous results. Each consonant has four possible characters to follow it (a,i,u, or nothing). So a five consonant word has four times four times four times four (1104) possible, theoretical combinations. It is true that established patterns in the language would tend to eliminate most of these possibilities. This though would require someone with a perfect knowledge of the grammar. Even then someone from Egypt would tend to vocalize a word with different vowels than a person from Iraq.

No automated bibliographic system can afford to have twenty different libraries inputting the records for the same item into its data base in twenty different forms. The simple storage of 1,000 items suddenly becomes 20,000 items. No system can tolerate that much "garbage" floating around.

One simple solution that would avoid this problem is to represent only that which is written (i.e. consonants and long vowels) in transcribed form. This would create records that do not "look right." A compromise can be developed in which vowels are accepted on input but ignored in searching. This is a time consuming and expensive operation, but it would tend to eliminate duplicate records. Another solution would be to eliminate the need for transliteration altogether. Only one major library in

North America has chosen to handle materials using the Arabic script alone. This library is Harvard. Most others have chosen to use the approach of the Library of Congress with romanized main entries and titles. Some have used total romanization. We must solve this problem before we can begin any cooperative efforts in automation.

## LANGUAGES USING THE ARABIC SCRIPT

(a partial listing)

Arabic  
Persian  
Turkish (up to 1928)  
Kurdish  
Urdu  
Sindhi  
Swahili  
Pushto  
Uigur  
Azeri (to 1928)  
Bashkir (to 1927)  
Crimean Tatar (to 1928)  
Karachay-Balkar (to 1924)  
Karakalpak (to 1928)  
Kazakh (to 1929)  
Kirgiz (to 1927)  
Kreshen Tatar (1922-1928)  
Kumyk (to 1927)  
Noghay (to 1928)  
Tajik (to 1928)  
Turkmen (to 1927)  
Uzbek (to 1927)  
Volga Tatar (to 1927)

TABLE I