

NEWS FOR THE MEMBERS

AFRICAN AND ASIAN STUDIES, published by the Israel Oriental Society at Hebrew University as an annual volume, has now become a quarterly. Articles in Volume 8, No. 3 include:

Gabriel Baer - "Fellah and Townsman in Ottoman Egypt."

S.D. Goitein - "Townsman and Fellah - A Genizah Text from the Seventeenth Century."

Pessah Shinar - "Some Observations on the Ethical Teachings of Orthodox Reformism in Algeria."

Irene Eber - "Translation Literature in Modern China: The Yiddish author and His Tale."

The Journal can be obtained from The Secretary, The Israel Oriental Society, c/o The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel.

A PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF "THE INTERNATIONAL MAWLANA INSTITUTE"

At the Biruni-Rumi Conference organized by New York University, a proposal was made for the establishment of a multi-national "International Mawlana Institute." The proposal came from one of the speakers, Talat Sait Halman of Princeton University. At the end of his paper entitled "The Turk in Mawlana/ Mawlana in Turkey," in which he showed the impossibility of proving Rumi's ethnic origin, genealogy or nationality, he recalled that he had planned to make the proposal for the "International Mawlana Institute" in his capacity as Turkey's Minister of Culture in 1971. The formal proposal was never made because the cabinet on which he served fell a few days before he was scheduled to give his speech at the Mawlana Memorial in Konya on December 17, 1971.

The Halman proposal envisions an Institute devoted to "the study and dissemination of Rumi's mysticism, humanism, universalism, art, music, and poetry," and invites "Iran, Turkey, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Arab countries, India, all Moslem and non-Moslem countries to contribute to the Institute through their governments, universities, foundations, cultural organizations and private citizens." During his talk, Halman said: "If we truly respect Mawlana's humanistic vision and his explicit choice of transcending religious schisms and national divisions, we should study his life and work from an ecumenical viewpoint. We need a renewed appreciation of his internationalism. The Institute should undertake its work in the spirit of creative scholarship and in recognition of Mawlana's universalism." He added the caveat that "the Institute should not be dominated by any one country for purposes of chauvinistic hegemony nor by any one foundation for narrow cultural interests."

"In 1971," said Halman, "I knew where the initiative for such an Institute should come from." He added: "Now, it could conceivably come from Turkey again, or from Iran, or from this Biruni-Rumi Conference, or New York University or some other university, or from an existing foundation." He concluded with a measure of optimism: "I strongly feel that if plans for a universalist 'International Mawlana Institute' are drafted and presented, reason and constructiveness would probably guide the response of all the governments and the scholarly establishments concerned."

Inquiries concerning the proposed Institute should be addressed to the Department of Near Eastern Studies, Princeton University, 110 Jones Hall, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

Here is an example of a program, held during the spring of 1974 at Harvard University, which attempts to bridge the gap between the scholarly knowledge of the Middle East and the way, form and content of the presentation of material concerning the Middle East in secondary schools. The Bulletin would be glad to hear from others concerning programs oriented toward improving the quality of instruction on the Middle East at the primary and secondary level.

The CENTER FOR MIDDLE EAST STUDIES at Harvard University conducted a series of five introductory teaching workshops on the Middle East:

Islamic Culture and Art

Oleg Grabar, Professor of Fine Arts, Harvard

The Land and the People

Michael Fischer, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Harvard

Arab-Israeli Dispute

Roger Fisher, Professor of Language, Harvard

Oil and Economics

Thanes Stauffer, Lecturer in Economics, Harvard

For information write: Center for Middle East Studies, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

The following passages have been excerpted from the SOCIETY FOR IRANIAN STUDIES NEWSLETTER, Vol. VI, no. 1, January 1974:

The Executive Secretary, Farhad Kazemi, reported that "...The Society has continued to increase its members in the past year. The Society now has 211 members. This is an increase of 43 members or 25.7 percent in one year. In addition to our 211 members, there are approximately 40 individuals and 90 institutional and library subscriptions to the Journal. 47 of our members (slightly over 21 percent) live outside of the United States. The increase in our membership in Iran from 16 to 29 is particularly encouraging. We are clearly making some inroads among scholars in Iran.

Most of the Society's members (142 individuals, or 67 percent) are identified with four disciplines of History, Near Eastern Languages and Literatures and Linguistics, Political Science, and Economics."

The Editor of IRANIAN STUDIES, Ali Banuazizi, reported: "Since the last report in January, 1973, a total of six issues of the Journal (Vol. V, Nos. 2-3,4; Vol. VI, Nos. 1, 2-3) have been published, reducing the gap in our publishing schedule and making us hopeful that we may be able to go on a regular schedule by the middle of next year."

Address all communications to the Secretary of the Society for Iranian Studies, P.O. Box 89, Village Station, New York, N.Y. 10014.

The MIDDLE EAST LIBRARIANS' ASSOCIATION publishes a newsletter, MELA Notes. For information contact Martha Dukas, Secretary-Treasurer, Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

MELA states as its purpose: "...to facilitate communication among Members through meetings and publications; to improve the quality of area librarianship through the development of standards for the pro-

fession and education of Middle East library specialists; to compile and disseminate information concerning Middle East libraries and collections and represent the judgement of the Members in matters affecting them; to encourage cooperation among Members and Middle East libraries, especially in the acquisition of materials and the development of bibliographic controls; to cooperate with other library and area organizations in projects of mutual concern and benefit; to promote research in and development of indexing and automated techniques as applied to Middle East materials.

MELA's officers for 1974 include:

President: John A. Eilts, Near East Bibliographer, University of Michigan Library

Vice President: Richard S. Cooper, Islamica Librarian, General Library, University of California

Secretary-Treasurer: Martha Dukas, Assistant Middle East Librarian, Middle Eastern Department, Harvard College Library

Editor: James W. Pollock, Librarian for Near East Studies, Indiana University Library

RESEARCH SEMINAR AND CONFERENCE ON THE ECONOMIC HISTORY
OF THE NEAR EAST

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, Spring 1974

The Program and Department of Near Eastern Studies at Princeton University is sponsoring a research seminar and conference on problems of Near Eastern economic history. The research seminar took place during the spring semester of 1974, and will be followed by a conference from June 16 to 20, 1974, on the Princeton University campus. The three main themes of the seminar and conference are: (1) Social contexts of economic life; (2) Agricultural history; and (3) Historical demography. The period covered will run from the Medieval Period through the Ottoman period to the Period of the 19th and early 20th centuries, using a cut-off date of around 1920. An effort will be made to relate the discussion to the concerns of development economics. The papers presented will serve as the basis for a volume tentatively entitled Land, Population and Society: Essays in the Economic History of the Middle East.

The following is a list of the papers submitted for the conference:

- Abd al-Rahim - (University of 'Ain Shams - Egypt) - "The Financial Burden of the Egyptian Peasant during the 18th Century."
- Mostafa Ansari - (University of Chicago) - "Land and Fiscal Organization in Late Qajar Iran."
- Ahmad Ashraf - (Tehran) - "Rise of the Middle Class in 19th Century Iran."
- E. Ashtor - (Jerusalem) - "Levantine Sugar Industry in the Later Middle Ages - A Sample of Technological Decline."
- Jean Aubin - (Paris) - "Rural Society in 14th Century Iran."
- Annan Bakhit - (University of Jordan - Amman) - "The Demography of the Sancak of Damascus During the 16th Century."

- Gabriel Baer - (Jerusalem) - "Village and City in Egypt and Syria, 1500-1914."
- O.L. Barkan - (Istanbul) - "General Demographic and Social Make-up and Development of Turkish Cities."
- Robert I. Burns, S.J. - (San Francisco) - "Socio-economic Structure and Continuity: Medieval Spanish Islam in the Tax Records of Crusader Valencia."
- Claude Cahen - (Paris) - "Aspects of Monetary History Under the Ayyubids."
- P. Chalmeta - (Madrid) - "Territorial Concessions in al-Andalus: A Survey."
- Dominique Chevallier - (Paris) - "L'impact économique occidental, les structures sociales des Arabes, et la démographie en Egypte, Syrie et Iraq à la fin du XIXe siècle."
- Daniel Crecelius - (Los Angeles) - "On Archival and Other Sources for Demographic History of the Near East."
- Michael Bols - (Hayward, California) - "Demographic and Social-economic Consequences of Epidemics in the Medieval Islamic Period."
- A.A. Duri - (Amman) - "On the Agriculture of Syria or Iraq between the 1st and 4th Centuries of the Hijra (7th-10th A.D.)"
- Andrew Ehrenkreuz - (University of Michigan) - "On the Nature of Near Eastern Economic Expansion."
- Leila Erder - (Middle East Technical University) - "Population, Society and Economy in 19th Century Turkey."
- Toufic Fahd - (Strasbourg) - on Nabatean Agriculture.
- Ya'akov Firestone - (Middle East Center, Harvard) - "Faddān and Mushā: Land, Population and the Burden of Impositions in the Lowlands of Palestine in Late Ottoman Times."
- Martin Hinds - (Cambridge University) - "Some Economic Issues in Early Abbasid Iraq."
- Halil Inalcik - (Chicago) - "Guilds in Ottoman Istanbul."
- Charles Issawi - (Columbia) - on population and society in the four great Near Eastern empires: Byzantine, Roman, Arabic and Turkish.
- Kemal Karpat - (University of Wisconsin) - "Migration in the 19th Century Ottoman State."
- A.K.S. Lambton - (London) - on some aspect of the agricultural history of Persia.
- Ira Lapidus - (Berkeley) - "Social Structure, Government Policy and Economic Development in the Umayyad and Abbasid Period."
- Asgar Mahdavi - (TeHran) - "The Archives of Aminezarb as a Source for the Social and Economic History of Late 19th and Early 20th Century Iran."
- Basim Musallam - (Harvard/Princeton) - on the historical demography of the Near East in the late Middle Ages.

- Roy Mottahedeh - (Princeton) - "The Iqta' System in Iraq and the Eastern Lands of the Caliphate."
- Cengiz Orhonlu - (Istanbul) - "The Boatsmen and their Role in Communications/Transportation in Istanbul."
- Fathi Osman - (Cairo/Princeton) - topic to be determined.
- Roger Owen - (Oxford) - "Development of Agriculture in 19th Century Egypt - Capitalism or What?"
- Homa Nategh Pakdaman - (Tehran) - "A Note on the Revenues of Azerbaijan in 1826."
- Nasser Pakdaman - (Tehran) - "Rise of the Persian Bourgeoisie at the Second Half of the 19th Century."
- A. Popovic - (Paris) - "Les facteurs économiques et la révolte des Zanj."
- Hassanein Rabie - (Cairo/Columbia) - "Agricultural History of Egypt in the Middle Ages."
- André Raymond - (Damascus) - "Social Context of Economic Life of 19th Century Egypt."
- Halil Sahillioglu - (Istanbul) - "The Social and Economic Condition of the Slave in Bursa, 1465-1520."
- Frederic Shorter - (Princeton) - "The Reconstruction of National Population Change in Turkey from 1923 to the Present."
- Muhammad Talbi - (Tunis) - "Law and Economy in Ifriqiya in the 3rd/9th Century."
- Lucette Valensi - (Paris) - "The Tunisian Peasant of the 18th and 19th Centuries."
- Andrew Watson - (Toronto) - "A Medieval Green Revolution: New Crops and Farming Techniques in the Islamic World, 700-1100."

Members of the Association interested in attending the sessions should contact Professor A.L Udovitch, Chairman, Department of Near Eastern Studies, and Director, Economic History Research Seminar, Jones Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J. 08540.

Four new curriculum guides for teaching Middle East Studies on the secondary school level have been produced by the WORLD EDUCATION PROJECT this spring. At present, the guides available are:

Manneberg, WATER IN THE MIDDLE EAST	\$.50
Murphy, TRADITION AND CHANGE IN MODERN MOROCCO	\$.50
Stone, MODERN MIDDLE EASTERN FICTION: AN APPROACH TO THE AREA	\$.50
Stone, ARMENIAN STUDIES FOR SECONDARY STUDENTS	\$ 1.00

Copies may be obtained from World Education Project, U-32, School of Education, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Ct. 06268.

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF ORIENTALISTS

Preliminary work on the compilation of a comprehensive Biographical Dictionary of Orientalists has now begun in the Asian Studies Research Institute of Indiana University.

The Biographical Dictionary of Orientalists aims to treat the life and works of anyone who brought a substantial contribution to the knowledge of Asia in any epoch or in any discipline. It would include the lives of scholars of Asian descent or of scholars who are working in Asia who have used Western methods in their investigations, but would **exclude** Asian scholars of the past who use methods reflecting the scholarly traditions of their own respective countries. Thus the Dictionary would incorporate the early orientalist scholars such as for instance the Western scholars of the "12th century renaissance" (Peter the Venerable, Adelard of Bath, etc.) but would not devote space to the great Asian scholars, e.g. Panini or Ibn Khaldun. Living scholars will not be included in the Dictionary.

The term "Asia" would be taken in its traditional meaning, encompassing East, Southeast, South and Inner Asia, the Middle East, and the Ancient Near East (including Egypt). Only those Biblical scholars would be included whose research focused on textual, linguistic or historic topics, i.e. not on Christian or Judaic theology or philosophy.

The coverage would be as comprehensive as possible. The biographies will be grouped in alphabetical order and those devoted to major scholars could be as long as 30-50 typed pages. It is envisaged that the project will take at least ten years to complete. It will be published by Mouton - The Hague.

Further, detailed information will be sent to those who request it, and offers of collaboration will be gladly received by the Editor-in-Chief: Professor Denis Sinor, Director, Asian Studies Research Institute, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47401, U.S.A.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AFGHANISTAN COUNCIL OF THE ASIA SOCIETY

The Afghanistan Council of The Asia Society issues five or six publications per year; three newsletters and two or three occasional papers or special publications.

Members of The Asia Society, while entitled to receive the publications free of charge, are encouraged to subscribe on a voluntary basis.

Occasional Papers

- #1. THE PUSHTUN ROLE IN THE AFGHAN SYSTEM
Leon Poullada (1972)
- #2. SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE PATTERN AND PROCESS OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION TO KABUL
Chris L. Jung (1972)
- #3. HAZARA INTEGRATION INTO THE AFGHAN NATION - SOME RELATIONS BETWEEN THE HAZARAS AND AFGHAN OFFICIALS
Robert Canfield (1972)

#4. PACIFICATION OF THE HAZARAS OF AFGHANISTAN
M. Hasan Kaker (1973)

#5. GENEALOGICAL BELIEFS AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE BETWEEN THE SUM OF
AFGHANISTAN
Lin Keiser (1973)

Special Paper

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS ON AFGHANISTAN SINCE 1968
(1973)

The 1974 subscription series will begin with Occasional Paper #6. All new subscribers in 1974 will receive the bibliography free of charge.

Non-members of the Society may subscribe at the following rates:

One year	U.S. & Canada	\$5.00
"	overseas (seamail)	US\$6.50
Individual publications	U.S. & Canada	\$1.25
" "	overseas	\$1.75
Bibliography	U.S. & Canada	\$2.00
"	overseas	\$2.50

For further information write to The Asia Society, Afghan Publications, 112 East 64th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.

The AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC STUDIES has recently published the first volume of its newsletter Islamic Studies which may be received as a free subscription by writing to the Institute, P.O. Box 10191, Denver Colorado 80210.

The following are part of the "Bibliographic Series" (ISSN 0065-8847) published by the Institute:

Number 1 - ISLAM IN PAPERBACK, 1969. 1.25

Classified, annotated catalogue of paperback books in print on Islam, the Near East and North Africa published in Great Britain and the United States.

Number 2 - AN ANALYTICAL GUIDE TO THE BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON MODERN EGYPT AND THE SUDAN. Compiled by Charles L. Geddes. 1972. \$3.25

Annotated author listing of 135 bibliographies in oriental and western languages published between 1798 and 1972. Index of authors, titles, institutions, journals, and subjects.

Number 3 - AN ANALYTICAL GUIDE TO THE BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON ISLAM, MUHAMMAD, AND THE QUR'AN. Compiled by Charles L. Geddes. 1973. \$4.00

Author listing, with detailed annotations, of 213 bibliographies in oriental and western languages published on Islamic jurisprudence, theology, philosophy, sectarianism, and mysticism between 1658 and 1972. Author, title and subject index.

Number 4 - AN ANALYTICAL GUIDE TO THE BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON THE ARABIAN PENINSULA. Compiled by Charles L. Geddes. 1973.

Number 5 - BOOKS IN ENGLISH ON ISLAM, MUHAMMAD, AND THE QUR'AN; a selected and annotated bibliography. Compiled by Charles L. Geddes. 1973.

Number 6 - ISLAM IN PAPERBACK. Second, revised edition compiled by Charles L. Geddes. 1973.

Number 7 - THE ARAB-ISRAELI DISPUTE; an annotated bibliography of bibliographies. Compiled by Charles L. Geddes. 1973.

Annotated author listing of 27 bibliographies and catalogues in oriental and western languages for the study of the current situation.

Professor 'Abdallah Laroui has recently published *Al-^Carab wa al-Fikr al-tarikhi*, Beirut, Dar al-Haqiqa, 1973. This book deals with classical and modern attitudes of Arabs to history and culture. Laroui sees the Arab lag in the cultural sphere as an outcome of the alienation of Arab thought from a liberal base. Arab Marxism is to provide the necessary link between historical thought and liberal objectives, without passing through a liberal stage in development. This book should be of particular interest to MESA members because one chapter is devoted to a critique of the work of Gustave von Grunebaum.



Afghanistan Nomads' tents.