

Jwaideh took several trips to Africa and Near Eastern countries in the early sixties to acquire additions for the Library's collections. He also helped to establish a Library field office in Cairo in 1961.

During his Library career, Jwaideh was an active member of the American Bar Association, the Federal Bar Association, and the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL).

Jwaideh retired from the Library in May of this year after thirty-four years of service. This month he was awarded the Meritorious Service Award by the Librarian in recognition of his accomplishments in enhancing the Law Library's legal research and reference capabilities in Near Eastern and African Law.

Taken from a notice in the *Library of Congress Gazette*, 22 November 1991, p. 5.

CLAUDE CAHEN
1909–1991

A Personal Tribute

MY FIRST CONTACT with Claude Cahen dates back to 1951. In the process of working on my Ph.D. dissertation I dared to write to the renowned professor of the University of Strasbourg to query him about a monetary detail in his *La Syrie du Nord à l'Époque des Croisades et la Principauté Franque d'Antioche* (Paris 1940). To my great delight he answered me promptly and encouragingly. "There are so few of us interested in the history of medieval Middle Eastern history"—I quote from memory. In my opinion, apart from many other impressive and topically diversified accomplishments in the field of medieval Middle Eastern studies, Claude Cahen will be remembered most of all for his pioneering and inspiring heuristic and didactic, methodological and editorial contributions to the progress of our knowledge of the socio-economic circumstances prevailing in the *Dār al-Islām*.

In 1955 he published an article concerning the underdeveloped state of this branch of Islamic history and pointed out a number of pertinent areas calling for research and hermeneutic treatment.¹ A year later, in a personal letter, dated 24 December 1956, still dispatched from the University of Strasbourg, he communicated the following: "Je ne sais si vous avez entendue parler d'un vaste projet d'Histoire Economique et Sociale de l'Orient, que publiera la maison Brill dans quelques années, et auquel v. Grunbaum, B. Spuler et moi-même, en particulier [emphasis added], sommes attelés, en ce qui concerne l'islam."² A coté de cette collection et dès cette année

¹ L'histoire économique et social de l'Orient musulman médiévale," *Studia Islamica* 3 (1955).

² A project which resulted in the appearance of the *Wirtschaftsgeschichte des Vorderen Orients in islamischer Zeit*, Handbuch der Orientalistik, Band 6, Abschnitt 6, 1st Abteilung, 1977.

doit paraître un *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient*, destiné à grouper et susciter des études dans ces domaines d'histoire encore insuffisamment explorés. *J'en suis, pour le moment, le secrétaire* [emphasis added].” It won't be an overstatement to say that the journal, of which he as principal editor was the *spiritus movens*, has become for Islamic historians what the *Annales* have been for European medievalists. Apart from presenting innovative articles of established authorities, including his own research articles and incisive book reviews, *JESHO* has served as a forum for a generation of young scholars attracted to the field and stimulated by Cahen's own contagious dedication and prolific publications.

His accomplishments were rewarded with a professorship at the Sorbonne, benefiting a wide circle of colleagues and disciples. The topical range of his academic interest and publications went far beyond the field of strictly sociological and economic phenomena, and included insights into Qur'anic terminology, the Sh'ite concept of spiritual succession, the Arab weaponry and, above all, the Arab historiography of the period of the Crusades. The pages of this bulletin would not suffice to present even a dry list of his bibliographic record. There is hardly a major “Orientalist” journal in the West, or a collective work published in the second half of this century, or even a fascicule in the new edition of the *Encyclopædia of Islam* that does not contain a contribution of Cahen.

Of his major works, in addition to *La Syrie du Nord* and to his painstaking editions of the Arabic treatises of al-Tarābulṣī,³ al-Nabulusī,⁴ and al-Makhzūmī,⁵ students of Islamic history will remain indebted to him for his updated and vastly expanded reeditions of Sauvaget's fundamental bibliographic research manual *Introduction à l'histoire de l'Orient* (1943),⁶ for his *Pre-Ottoman Turkey* (1968), *Les peuples musulmans dans l'histoire médiévale* (1977), and *Orient et Occident au temps des Croisades* (1983).

An increasingly expanding number of Cahen's disciples and friends transcended generational, religious, and political frontiers. In 1975, the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres honored him with its épée—unequivocal evidence of the profound esteem of his French colleagues. Quite recently a society called Le Groupe pour l'Etude de la Civilisation du Moyen-Orient has decided that the sixth volume of its series *Res Orientales*, entitled *Numismatique et papyrologie*, will be dedicated to his memory.

I met Claude for the last time in the summer of 1985 in Paris. Although by then his vision was severely impaired he came to a café near the Sorbonne so that we could spend an hour or so chatting about our field and our

³ “Un traité d'armurerie composé pour Saladin,” *Bulletin d'Etudes Orientales de l'Institut Français de Damas* 12 (1947–48).

⁴ “Kitāb luma' al-qawānīn . . .,” *ibid.* 16 (1958–1960).

⁵ *Kitāb al-minhāj* (1986).

⁶ *Introduction to the History of the Muslim East* (1965); *Introduction à l'histoire du monde musulman médiévale: vii^e–xv^e siècles* (1982).

colleagues. I saw him off to the metro. We embraced each other cordially and he said, "Let's hope that in the garden of Allah there is a corner where orientalists can sit together and continue their scholarly conversations . . ." We both had tears in our eyes. And it is in the same spirit that I end this personal tribute by saying "Au revoir, Claude!"

ANDREW E. EHRENKREUTZ

DOROTHY M. STEHLE
1914–1992

DOROTHY M. STEHLE, a former consultant for the Near East section of the Library of Congress, and principal editor of the Near East National Union list project, died of influenza on January 18 at a convent of the Basilian Sisters in Aleppo, Syria.

Stehle had lived in Aleppo since 1987, working as a volunteer at the Syrian Oriental Museum. When Stehle arrived the museum had not been cataloguing its books and she was asked to organize the piles of books in the museum. She had just finished translating the Syrian Oriental Museum Guide before she died.

Stehle joined the LC staff in 1942 in Shelflisting. But in 1943 she became ill with tuberculosis and was not able to return to Shelflisting until 1945. In 1947 she moved to Orientalia [now Near East Section].

In 1951 she studied at the University of Cairo, and set up a system to produce a flow of Arabic materials to the Library. At the end of her one-year stay, she decided to remain another two years and teach English at the Ibrahim University in Cairo.

In 1954 she returned to the Near East Section and was the first to start cataloguing Arabic items in the section. In 1955 she moved to the Descriptive Cataloguing Division as head of the Miscellaneous Section. There she did descriptive cataloguing for Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, and other exotic languages until 1978. She retired in 1978, but was rehired by the Near East Section as principal editor of the Near East National Union List (NENUL).

Born in Columbus, Ohio, on 26 June 1914, Stehle grew up in Montreal, Canada. She received her B.A. from the University of Chicago and her Ph.D. in Arabic studies from the University of Pennsylvania.

Taken from a notice in the *Library of Congress Gazette*, 31 January 1992.