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Manuscript Preparation and Style

General. An article must be in English and may not exceed 10,000 words or thirty-five double-spaced pages in 12-point font (including main text, endnotes, tables, and figure captions) with 1-inch margins on all sides. Authors should submit the manuscript as an email attachment using a standard word-processing program. The entire manuscript—including notes, tables, and references—must be typed double-spaced and numbered consecutively. *IJMES* follows a double-blind peer review process, so authors must avoid putting their names in headers or footers and avoid any references to themselves in the body or the endnotes such as might betray their identity to referees. Selected citations of the author's well-known published work may be included only if the absence of such citations would be conspicuous. Submissions should not include acknowledgments, but these can be added later if the manuscript is accepted. All submissions must include a 150-word abstract and a cover email or letter that includes the author's name, academic discipline and institutional affiliation (if any), land-mail address, telephone number, and e-mail address. The Journal conforms to the *Chicago Manual of Style, 16th Edition*. Transliteration follows a modified *Encyclopedia of Islam* system, which is detailed on this page. The editor may return manuscripts that do not conform to the guidelines.

Text. The start of the article and each section should be flush left; other paragraphs should be indented. Do not use desktop publishing features (justified text, bold and underlined fonts, etc.). Block indent long quotations (more than 50 words). Never cross-reference.

Spelling and Punctuation. Use American spelling: color, not colour; analyze, not analyse; traveling, not travelling. Use serial commas: blue, green, and yellow. For quotations, use American-style formatting, which puts the final period or comma *inside* the quotation marks, for example, "Gandhi said, 'Poverty is the worst form of violence.'" For capitalizations, check the dictionary; when in doubt, do not capitalize. Examples: President Obama; president of the United States; the president.

Numbers and Dates. Spell out whole numbers, cardinal and ordinal, from one to one hundred; for exceptions see the *Chicago Manual of Style*. For percentiles, use numbers but spell out "percent," for example, 20 percent, except in tables and parentheses where it should be 20%. In both text and endnotes, use European, not American, date format, for example, 8 February 2010. Use 20th century, not twentieth century; 1990s, not 1990's or the nineties. Do not use double dating; use common era (A.D.) dates only, unless quoting from an original source, in which case use the date as quoted (e.g., hijra) with the common-era equivalent in brackets.

Notes and References. Notes must be numbered consecutively throughout the text using Arabic numerals, double-spaced, and grouped together as endnotes following the text. Footnotes and in-text citations are *not* permitted, nor are bibliographies. All titles in non-Roman alphabets (Arabic, Cyrillic, etc.) must be transliterated and should follow English-language capitalization rules. Foreign

titles in Roman alphabets (French, German, etc.) should follow the capitalization rules of that particular language. English translations of foreign language titles may be provided at the author's discretion. Internet references must include a full URL and an accessed date. Cities of publication should include the country or US state (e.g., Calif., Mass., N.Y.), except for major cities (Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, New York). The style of note citations should conform to the following examples:

¹Stanford J. Shaw, *History of the Ottoman Empire and Modern Turkey*, 2 vols. (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1977).

²Jamil M. Abun-Nasr, *A History of the Maghrib in the Islamic Period*, 3rd ed. (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1987), 10; idem, *Muslim Communities of Grace: The Sufi Brotherhoods in Islamic Religious Life* (New York: Columbia University Press, 2007), 4.

³Howard Crane, trans. and ed., *Risale-i Mimarîyye: An Early-Seventeenth-Century Ottoman Treatise on Architecture*, Studies in Islamic Art and Architecture 1 (Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1987), 71.

⁴Martin Rein and Donald Schon, "Frame-Reflective Policy Discourse," in *Social Sciences and Modern States*, ed. Peter Wagner, Carol Hirschon Weiss, Björn Wittrock, and Helmut Wollman (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1991), 262–89.

⁵Clifford Geertz, "Toutes Directions: Reading the Signs in an Urban Sprawl," *International Journal of Middle East Studies* 21 (1989): 291–306.

When references to the same work follow without interruption, use *ibid*. When notes to the same work follow after interruption, use the author's last name and a shortened title of the book or article. Do not use *op. cit.*:

⁶Shaw, *History of the Ottoman Empire*, 2:6.

⁷*Ibid.*, 1:10–52.

⁸Social Science Research Council, "Internationalization and Interdisciplinarity: An Evaluation of Title VI Middle East Studies Centers," Social Science Research Council, accessed 20 March 2007, http://www.ssrc.org/programs/mena/survey_of_middle_east_studies/.

⁹Otis Glazebrook to the U.S. State Department, "Increase in Cost of Living Caused by War," 3 November 1915, consular correspondence, American consulate in Jerusalem, record group 84, Vol. 72, National Archives at College Park, College Park, Md. (NACP).

¹⁰Muhammad 'Abd al-Rahman al-Maqrabi, *al-Tajammu' al-Yamani li-l-Islah: al-Ru'ya wa-l-Masar—Dirasa fi al-Mash'a wa-l-Tatawwur* (Sanaa, Yemen: Yemeni Reform Gathering, 1998).

Foreign Words and Transliteration. If an English term exists for a word, use it. All technical terms from languages written in non-Roman alphabets must be italicized and fully transliterated with diacritical marks (macrons and dots), for example, *qaşida*. A technical term is defined as a word not found in *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* or a multiword phrase, excluding titles and proper nouns. Diacritical marks, as well as the letters 'ayn and hamza, should be inserted using a Unicode font, preferably Jaghbus Uni. For more information and to download the font, see the Author Resources page of the *IJMES* editorial office website: <http://ijmes.ncsu.edu>. Words that are found in *Merriam-Webster's* should be spelled as they appear there and not treated as technical terms. They should have no diacritics, nor should they be italicized—for example, mufti, jihad, shaykh. See the *IJMES* Word List on our editorial office website for exceptions that preserve 'ayn and hamza, for example, Qur'an, shari'a, 'ulama'. Diacritics should *not* be added to personal names, place names, names of political parties and organizations, or titles of books and articles. These words should be spelled in accordance with the *IJMES* transliteration system but without diacritics. However, 'ayn and hamza should be preserved in all these cases, and should be clearly distinguished from one another, preferably by inserting the symbols

‘ and ’ using the Jaghbug Uni font. Place names with accepted English spellings should be spelled in accordance with English norms, for example, Baalbek, Damascus. This rule applies to cities of publication in citations. Names of living individuals may be spelled according to their preferred English spelling. Authors are responsible for the accuracy of their transliterations.

Transliteration System. For Arabic and Persian, *IJMES* uses a modified *Encyclopedia of Islam* system, which is detailed in the Transliteration Chart below. Note that *tāʾ marbūʿa* is rendered *a* not *ah*, except in Persian, where it should be *ih*; in Arabic *idāfa* constructions, it is rendered *at*. The feminine nisba ending is rendered *-iyya* (*iyiyih* in Persian). Inseparable prefixes in Arabic are connected with what follows by a hyphen: bi-, wa-, li-, and la-. When one of these prefixes is followed by al, the *a* will elide, forming a contraction rendered as wa-l-, bi-l-, li-l-, and la-l-. The definite article al- is lowercase everywhere, except when it appears as the first word of a sentence or endnote. When an Arabic name is shortened to just the surname, the al- is retained; for example, Hasan al-Banna becomes al-Banna. Connectors in names—such as bin, ben, abu, and so forth—are lowercase only when preceded by a name, for example, Osama bin Laden, but Bin Laden, Ibn Khaldun. Follow English capitalization rules for transliterated titles; capitalize all major terms, but not articles, prefixes, coordinating conjunctions, or prepositions. Use italics to indicate a book, newspaper, or periodical. Do *not* add diacritical marks, but do preserve ‘*ayn* and hamza (except for initial hamza, which is dropped), for example, *Faysal al-Tafrīqa bayn al-Islam wa-l-Zandaqa* and *al-Dīʿaya ila Sabil al-Muʾminin*. For Ottoman Turkish, either transliterate according to our chart or use modern Turkish orthography consistently. Persian must be transliterated using the *IJMES* system, not that of the *Encyclopedia Iranica*, so *i* and *u* must be used, not *e* and *o*. The Persian *izafat* is rendered *—i*.

Tables, Figures, and Images. Tables, figures, and images must be cited in the text, for example (see Table 1). They should be numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals, captioned, and appear as a unit at the end of the article. They should *not* be interspersed in the text. Diagrams must be professionally rendered or computer generated; details should be large enough to remain legible at 50% reduction. When appropriate, photos may be submitted with a manuscript. Their use will be at the editor’s discretion. All images should be submitted in electronic format. For halftones or other illustrations, consult the editor.

Publishing Information

Production. The publisher reserves the right to copyedit manuscripts to conform to the journal’s style, which generally follows the rules found in the *Chicago Manual of Style*. Spelling will be edited to conform to American usage and *Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary*.

The lead author will receive a link to page proofs for the correction of typographical or factual errors only. No rewriting will be allowed in the proof stage. Authors must return the material to the editorial office within 48 hours of receipt or approval will be assumed.

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IJMES TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM FOR ARABIC, PERSIAN, AND TURKISH

CONSONANTS

A = Arabic, P = Persian, OT = Ottoman Turkish, MT = Modern Turkish

	A	P	OT	MT		A	P	OT	MT		A	P	OT	MT
ء	ʾ	ʾ	ʾ	—	ز	z	z	z	z	ك	k	k or g	k or ñ	k or n
ب	b	b	b	b or p	ژ	—	zh	j	j				or y	or y
پ	—	p	p	p	س	s	s	s	s				or ğ	or ğ
ت	t	t	t	t	ش	sh	sh	ş	ş	گ	—	g	g	g
ث	th	ṯ	ṯ	s	ص	ṣ	ṣ	ş	s	ل	l	l	l	l
ج	j	j	c	c	ض	ḍ	ḍ	z	z	م	m	m	m	m
چ	—	ch	ç	ç	ط	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	t	ن	n	n	n	n
ح	ḥ	ḥ	ḥ	h	ظ	ẓ	ẓ	ẓ	z	ه	h	h	h ¹	h ¹
خ	kh	kh	h	h	ع	ʿ	ʿ	ʿ	—	و	w	v or u	v	v
د	d	d	d	d	غ	gh	gh	g or ğ	g or ğ	ي	y	y	y	y
ذ	dh	ẓ	ẓ	z	ف	f	f	f	f	ة	a ²			
ر	r	r	r	r	ق	q	q	q	k	ال	ʾ ³			

¹ When h is not final. ² In construct state: at. ³ For the article, al- and -l-.

VOWELS

	ARABIC AND PERSIAN	OTTOMAN AND MODERN TURKISH
<i>Long</i>	ا or آ ā	ā { words of Arabic and Persian origin only
	و ū	
	ي ī	
<i>Doubled</i>	آئِ iy (final form ī)	iy (final form ī)
	أُوּ uw (final form ū)	uvv
<i>Diphthongs</i>	أُو au or aw	ev
	أَي ai or ay	ey
<i>Short</i>	ا a	a or e
	و u	u or ü / o or ö
	ي i	i or i

For Ottoman Turkish, authors may either transliterate or use the modern Turkish orthography.

BOOK REVIEWS

History

- NATHAN J. CITINO, *Envisioning the Arab Future: Modernization in U.S.–Arab Relations, 1945–1967* (Salim Yaqub) 599–600
- CHRISTOPHER R.W. DIETRICH, *Oil Revolution: Anticolonial Elites, Sovereign Rights, and the Economic Culture of Decolonization* (Sean Foley) 600–602
- ZACHARY LOCKMAN, *Field Notes: The Making of Middle East Studies in the United States* (Yoav Di-Capua) 602–604
- WÆL ABU-UKSA, *Freedom in the Arab World: Concepts and Ideologies in Arabic Thought in the Nineteenth Century* (Irfan A. Omar) 604–606
- BESHARA B. DOUMANI, *Family Life in the Ottoman Mediterranean: A Social History* (James A. Reilly) 606–608
- ETHAN L. MENCHINGER, *The First of the Modern Ottomans: The Intellectual History of Ahmed Vasiḫ* (Vefa Erginbaḫ) 608–610
- CONSTANTIN A. PANCHENKO, *Arab Orthodox Christians under the Ottomans: 1516–1831* (John-Paul A. Ghobrial) 610–613

Politics

- ASEF BAYAT, *Revolution without Revolutionaries: Making Sense of the Arab Spring* (Saïd Amir Arjomand) 613–614
- LAURENCE RAW, *Six Turkish Filmmakers* (Diana Gonzalez-Duclert) 614–617
- CALVERT W. JONES, *Bedouins into Bourgeois: Remaking Citizens for Globalization* (Karen E. Young) 617–619
- MANSOUR NASASRA, *The Naqab Bedouins: A Century of Politics and Resistance* (Ahmad Amara) 619–621
- SARA YAEL HIRSCHHORN, *City on a Hilltop: American Jews and the Israeli Settler Movement* (Callie Maidhof) 621–623
- GUY LARON, *The Six-Day War: The Breaking of the Middle East* (Roland Popp) 623–625
- ITAMAR RABINOVICH, *Yitzhak Rabin: Soldier, Leader, Statesman* (Zach Levey) 625–626

SPECIAL ISSUE: ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

CONTENTS

TESSA FARMER AND JESSICA BARNES Environment and Society in the Middle East and North Africa: Introduction 375–382

ARTICLES

Expertise

SOPHIA STAMATOPOULOU-ROBBINS An Uncertain Climate in Risky Times: How Occupation Became like the Rain in Post-Oslo Palestine 383–404

CATERINA SCARAMELLI “The Wetland Is Disappearing”: Conservation and Care on Turkey’s Kızılırmak Delta 405–425

SIMONE POPPERL Geologies of Erasure: Sinkholes, Science, and Settler Colonialism at the Dead Sea 427–448

Framing

EMILY MCKEE Environmental Framing and Its Limits: Campaigns in Palestine and Israel 449–470

NATALIA GUTKOWSKI Governing through Timescape: Israeli Sustainable Agriculture Policy and the Palestinian-Arab Citizens 471–492

HANDE ÖZKAN Remembering Zingal: State, Citizens, and Forests in Turkey 493–511

Domestic Design

BRIDGET L. GUARASCI The Architecture of Environment: Building Houses along the Great Rift Valley in Jordan 513–536

NISREEN MAZZAWI AND AMALIA SA’AR The *ḥawākīr* of Nazareth: The History and Contemporary Face of a Cultural Ecological Institution 537–556

ROUNDTABLE

Architecture and the Environment in the Arabian Peninsula

GARETH DOHERTY Introduction 557–558

TODD REISZ Identifying a Local in Gulf Cities 559–561

KHALED ALAWADI Whatever Happened to Dubai’s Public Spaces? 562–567

FAISAL BIN AYYAF AL MOGREN Reprioritizing the Human Factor in Building Gulf Cities 568–572

GÖKÇE GÜNEL Air Conditioning the Arabian Peninsula 573–579

ANNA GRICHTING Edges, Interfaces, and Nexus: New Paradigms for Blue Urban Landscapes in the Gulf 580–585

REVIEW ARTICLE

MANDANA E. LIMBERT Trade, Mobility, and the Sea 587–598

(CONTENTS CONTINUED ON INSIDE BACK COVER)

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