Abstract
Literature has always played a significant role in shaping public opinion and influencing decision making in the West. This is particularly true in maintaining an unsympathetic attitude towards the Arabs and the Muslims. By propagating certain myths and exaggerations about the Arabs, some of the Western novelists, consciously or unconsciously, have reinforced a hostile public thinking about the Arabs. The absence of works that address and refute these myths made things worse for the misinformed public in the West. By listing and providing some information about some of these novels, the present bibliography encourages interested researchers to address and study these books.

The great difficulties of finding information and/or locating novels about Arabs or Arab countries have led to the compilation this bibliography which covers a span of twenty-five years beginning with 1973 and ending with 1998. It includes novels written originally in English with no translations at all. The Novels are simply listed in a chronological order beginning with the books of 1973 and ending with those of 1998. Most of the novels are followed by short summaries of their plots or a statement about their themes. It is also indicated if there is a later edition or a reprint. During each single year, the entries are arranged alphabetically by author, and at the end of the bibliography there are three indices: a title index, an author index and an index for the locations mentioned in the bibliography.
**Introduction**

The differences in cultural and religious backgrounds and the confrontations in battles have all contributed to the development of a hostile Western attitude towards the Arabs and the Muslims. Unfortunately, literature played a significant role in aggravating these differences by propagating distorted, negative images of the Arab and the Muslim world. A closer look at these demeaning images reveals a persistent absence of logic and a great tendency to exaggerate and falsify. It will be tedious to go over examples from all centuries but it suffices to mention some of the earliest distortions. For instance, in Medieval literature, the Arabs were referred to as “heretics”, “heathens” and “Saracens”. In “Chansons De Geste”, popular songs of the Middle Ages, the Saracens, meaning the Arabs, are presented as people who:

*Spend their lives in hating and mocking at Christ and destroying his churches, they hate God and constantly placing themselves under the protection of Satan….研发中心 any of them are giants, whole tribes have horns on their heads, others are black as devils. They rush into battle making noises comparable to the barking of dogs…they use slaves, they eat their prisoners, they buy and sell their womenfolk and they practice polygamy…*

The absence of logic and the distortion of reality are very obvious in the above quoted lines. Describing the Muslims as people who hate and mock Christ, destroy churches, hate God, place themselves under the protection of Satan are all attempts to arouse the anger and abhorrence of the Christian readers. That the Arabs have horns, eat their prisoners and sell their womenfolk are attempts to ridicule them and deprive them of their humanity.

Two more significant works should be mentioned in this regards: Dante’s *Divine Comedy* (1310) and Marlow’s *Tumberlaine* (1590). The former contributed a great deal to the defamation of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) and his followers. Dante placed the Prophet (Peace be upon him) near the bottom of the Inferno, below the lustful, the gluttonous, and the heretical. Prejudices of the Middle Ages became more consolidated in the Elizabethan Literature which emphasized “sensuality”, “cruelty”, and “lack of restraint” as the main characteristics of the “Turks”. In Marlow’s Tumberlaine, the Arab betrays his own gods if they do not fulfill his material and worldly ambitions. The “cruelty”, “sensuality” and “inability to restrain” found in Tumberlaine are still common themes in novels about the Arabs.

However, the present day interest in the Arab world is closely connected with the political, strategic and economic significance of the region. The Cold War, the Arab-Israeli conflict, the anxiety about the supply of oil, the Iranian Revolution, the 1983 bombing of the U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut and finally the late Gulf War increased the interest of the Western readers in the area. The Arabs and their homeland have become an interesting subject for popular literature. Unfortunately, however, due to political considerations and ignorance about the Arab culture, most of the novelists resorted to stereotypes which “provide a convenient shorthand in the identification of a
particular group.” Thus, to the Western readers the Arab world has become synonymous with danger and threat. Some of the common themes of these novels are: the Arabs as terrorists, the animosity of the Arabs towards Israel, the United States and the whole world, Arabs’ attempts to unite against the West, and the importance of controlling the Arab oil fields. Over the years, the myths and the exaggerations propagated by these literary works have become part and parcel of the West’s attitude towards the Arabs. President John F. Kennedy is right when he notes that “the great enemy of truth is very often not the lie—deliberate, continuous and dishonest — but the myth, persistent, persuasive and unrealistic”.

With so much talk about Globalization and World Peace at the beginning of the twenty first century, it is high time that the Arabs take more positive steps toward dispelling such myths which eventually will have unfavorable effects on political, economic, and military decisions concerning the Arab world. Since the things we read become part of our philosophy and shape our perception of things, more should be done towards understanding the nature of the works which contributed towards the making of the mentality of the present day Western reader. In other words, the contemporary Western attitude towards the Arabs is, in part, a result of habitual reading of works which are unfair to the Arabs. Due to its popularity, the novel, in all its sub-genres, is the literary form that has done most of the damage to the image of the Arabs in the West. A look at excerpts from some of these books is adequate to show the amount of misinformation and brainwashing that has, consciously or unconsciously, been done to generations of popular fiction Western readers in regards to the Arab or Muslim world.

Most of the novels of the seventies, for instance, portray the Arabs as enemies not only of the U.S. and Israel but also of the whole world in general. In Thirty-Four East (1976), for example, the Arabs kidnap the U.S. Vice-President and in The Tripoli Documents (1976) an Arab professor at Columbia University plots to kill the U. S. Secretary of State. In Year of the Golden Ape (1974) Arab terrorists place a nuclear device aboard a ship in San Francisco and in Black Sunday (1975) they plan to blow up the Super Bowl. In Goodbye California (1977) a Muslim group threatens to detonate atomic bombs that will cause earthquakes, tidal waves, and the sliding of California into the pacific. Other novels portray the Arabs as a permanent threat for Israel. In The Baghdad Defection (1973) the Arabs acquire German bacteriological weapons to use against the Jews and in A Clash of Hawks (1975) the Arabs are seen waging a holy war against Israel. In Saladin (1976) they plan to blow up the Israeli Intelligence Building and Thunderstrike in Syria (1979) shows the Syrians threatening to destroy the whole Jewish state. On the other hand, there are novels written to justify whatever means Israel takes to protect its settlements. Examples of this kind are novels like The Masada Plan. (1978) and Triple (1979); both offer a sympathetic account of Israel’s efforts to develop nuclear weapons. Some novels of the 1970s show that Arab terrorism goes beyond the U. S. and Israel. In Monsieur or, The Prince of Darkness (1974) Arabs carry out ritual murders throughout
Europe and in 1975 Israeli Commandos show the Arabs plotting to blow up European targets. Significantly, it is always the Israelis who frustrate the plans of the Arab terrorists. In Dead Runner (1977) Heathrow Airport is held hostage by Arab terrorists while in The Aleph Solution (1978) the Palestinians plan to take over the United Nations and hold the whole world hostage. As usual, a brave Israeli foils the plan and saves the world. In The Hand of Fatima (1979) the Libyans pay European girls to carry bombs onto planes.

In addition to these common themes, the novels of the eighties suggest the West’s recognition of their dependence on the Arab oil and their fear of being, someday, under the mercy of united Arab or Muslim power. The resurgent Islam seems to have fueled this fear. In Green Monday (1980) greedy rich Arabs use advanced technology to cut the prices of crude oil thus pulling the rug from under a U. S. President. In Jihad (1981) the Arabs unite with the Iranians in a war against the world economy. That the West is concerned about the safety of the oil fields is more obvious in novels like The Gulf Scenario (1984) in which Americans have to interfere to frustrate Pakistani attempt to take over Arabian oil fields. In the same year (1984) the Zero-Hour Strike Force appears in which the Americans create a fake war between Israel and Saudi Arabia in order to intervene and seize the oil fields in the eastern part of the Kingdom. The lack of a practical substitute for oil seems to have distressed the people in the West. The Apocalypse Brigade (1981) dramatizes “wishful thinking” because it shows the United States’ attempt to disrupt oil production and replace it with a synthetic product. Their dependence on Arab oil becomes more distressing when the westerners consider the possibility of united Arab super power.

The concept of a united Arab world is also suggested in the publishing, in the eighties, of four novels dealing with the Islamic idea of the Mahdi. The first one is The Mahdi (1981) in which the Western intelligence services plant their own agent in Saudi Arabia and present him as the awaited Islamic Mahdi. In this way they hope to guarantee full control of the Islamic world. A 1982 publication, Tongues of Fire presents another Mahdi who is created by an Orientalist and let loose in the Sudan. In 1983, The Last of Days portrays the Mahdi threatening to destroy Israel with nuclear weapons and in 1984 Day of the Mahdi shows a Mahdi who plans to unite the Arabs under the leadership of General Qaddafi. The political bias in these books would be hard to miss. In addition to stereotyping the Arabs, they suggest the latent Western fear of a possible unity among Arabs.

The novels of the nineties are dominated by themes related to the Second Gulf War. The Invasion of Kuwait seems to have renewed the West’s anxiety over oil resources. In Jihad: World War in 2036 (1995) The Faithful, a group of North African Islamic nations, plan to bring the world to its knees by seizing the oil resources of the Middle East. In The Enemy Within (1996) an Iranian general grabs the power and annexes the oil fields of the Arabs. The Americans employ a Delta Force on a raid to assassinate the
general and free the oil resources. In *Pope Patrick* (1997) the writer highlights tension between the West and the resurgent Islam, which now controls the oil fields of Saudi Arabia.

However, most of the books of the nineties deal with a number of themes related to Iraq and Saddam Hussein. Assassination of political leaders is one theme. In *Shadow Over Babylon* (1993) a U.S. security expert agrees to take on the assassination of Saddam Hussein for a $10 million pay off. In *The Last Inauguration* (1998) it is Saddam Hussein who orders the assassination of the U.S. president. Another theme is the frightening reality of Iraq’s military abilities. *The Fist of God* (1994) suggests that Saddam has a doomsday weapon he is planning to use against the Coalition Allies when they launch Operation Desert Storm. Even after the war, the West continues to tell its people that Saddam is still a threat to the West. In *Ultimatum* (1994) we learn that it is impossible to thwart Saddam Hussein's attempts to revenge himself because this time Iraq has the A-bomb. It is suggested that Iraq is rebuilding its military capabilities. *Bomb Grade* (1997) shows how Russian local gangsters plan to send to Iraq enough plutonium to make three dozen atom bombs. *Field of Thunder* (1998) shows a CIA agent on a mission to destroy Iraqi biological weapons. The last theme related to Iraq in the novels of the 90’s is Saddam Hussein’s terrifying acts to revenge himself. In *Retribution* (1995) he teams up with the mob to smuggle three atom bombs into the U.S. to drop them on its cities. In *The Cobweb* (1996) Iraqi agents are shown preparing biological terror in the U.S. In *Nimitz Class* ((1997) an Iraqi submariner is accused of bringing down an enormous nuclear-powered aircraft carrier in the Arabian Sea.

The inflow of such popular novels reinforces the negative image of the Arabs which has become part of the Western readers’ philosophy and perception of what an Arab is. In the absence of books that do justice to the Arabs or the Arab world, these popular novels will certainly deepen Western prejudices about not only the Arabs but the whole Muslim world. This bibliography is an attempt to make these novels available for future research. It certainly compliments two valuable predecessors, albeit limited ones. The first one is *Arabs in Popular Fiction Published in the U.S.A* (1919-1973): An Annotated Bibliography by Dr. Muhammad Mansour Abahsain (1987). However, Abahsain’s study is limited to “popular fiction” which is “published in the U.S.A.” between 1919 and 1973. The second is the list which Reeva Simon provides in her valuable study titled *The Middle East in Crime Fiction: Mysteries, Spy Novels and Thrillers from 1916 to the 1980’s*. Obviously, this last study is confined to crime fiction and it does not include books beyond 1987.

The present bibliography covers the twenty-five years between 1973 and 1998. The former year is very significant because it is associated with the oil embargo which made real the ever haunting fear of an Arab oil shut off. The scope of this study is certainly wider than its predecessors: it includes both popular fiction and well-established works published in the U.S. or elsewhere. The so called “sensational novels” are included
because of two reasons. First, they are no longer looked down upon since the circle of its readers has widened tremendously to include well-educated people. Reeva Simon asserts that:
The sudden, obvious popularity of thrillers and spy novels has recently begun to pique scholarly interest over a literary genre hitherto not taken seriously but labeled grossly as “pulp” literature….more than one quarter of all fiction books published each year are “sensational” novels….more people read Ian Fleming, Robert Ludlum, and Helen MacInnes than have ever read Shakespeare or Flaubert.2

The second reason for including these novels is that they are just as influential in the formation of the readers’ perception about Arabs. Indeed, Janice Terry in her book Mistaken Identity, asserts that because these novels are sold almost everywhere, jacked in eye-catching covers and extensively publicized in daily newspapers, they “affect public opinion far more than works that might have more literary or scholarly merit”.3

Only works written originally in English are included. It would have been impossible to include works translated from different languages into English. In the body of the bibliography, the novels are simply listed chronologically beginning with 1973 and going on to 1998. For each year, the novels are arranged alphabetically by author. Most of the novels are followed by a short description of their main themes or brief summary of the plot. Finally, there are author and title indices at the end of the study. It is hoped that this bibliography may help guide future research about the portrayal of Arabs in English literature.

1973


Murder and politics in an oil company town in Saudi Arabia.


In a time when the dollar is declining, an American who handles Mafia accounts switches to investment of Arab money when he devises a scheme to make billions.


In Arabia, an Englishman discovers a plot to dump counterfeit currency in Britain.


Trying to avoid a coup, an Arabian sheikh uses his TV adventure hero as a real advisor.


Iraq leads the Arabs in a war against Israel. German scientists help the Arabs use bacteriological weapons against the Jews.

1973

In retaliation to the Assassination of Moshe Dayan by the Arabs, right wing Israeli generals decide to blow up Cairo.

1974

A group of Arabs kidnap the U.S. Vice-President whose plane has crashed in the Sinai desert.

In a contemporary Arab kingdom, the threat of open warfare over oil rights leads to the murder of the sultan and his bodyguard. Only the chimp knows who did it.

A strange Arab banker leads a cult of Gnostics to carry out a number of ritual murders in France, Italy, and Egypt.


In order to stop the U. S. from arming Israel, a Saudi oil minister hires a Frenchman to place a nuclear device aboard a ship in San Francisco.


1975

British agents attempt to assassinate Arafat in retaliation for the death of one of their friends killed by a bomb set by Palestinians.


The Arabs are waging a holy war against Israel, but Israel wins because it has the atomic bomb and is militarily superior.

A retired U. S. Air force pilot foils a plan by an Israeli war hero to drop a neutron Bomb
on the Aswan dam.

The Moroccan-born Judah Biton penetrates PLO operations in Lebanon for Israeli intelligence.

In retaliation for American aid to Israel, an Arab group has determined to blow up the Super Bowl.

A British agent is looking for a criminal combine responsible for a number of airline hijackings. He starts out at the Suez Canal and ends up in Cyprus in the middle of a war between Greece and Turkey.

Israeli agents foil an Arab attempt to blow up targets in Europe.

The Saudis plot to purchase General Motors.


1976

Arabs invade a London synagogue and kidnap the rabbi’s wife to a refugee camp in Lebanon.

The Arabs use oil embargo and their craftiness in money matters to rob the West.

In response to a massive Arab attack, Israel decides to blow up several nuclear bombs strategically placed in several capitals.

An Arab who is a professor at Columbia University plots to kill the U.S. secretary of state.

Palestinians within Israel plot to blow up the Israeli intelligence building, but the protagonist is caught and the mission is aborted. Saladin is the code name for the operation.


**1977**


The novel is about the tracking down of a Nazi and the Arabs’ attempt to bring about a new Holocaust.


Palestinians kidnap the wife of the U.S. secretary of state and Middle East peace negotiations are endangered.


An aging Israeli agent in Damascus penetrates the German colony and works to get Jewish children out of Syria.


A Muslim group threatens to detonate atomic bombs that will cause earthquakes, tidal waves, and the sliding of California into the pacific.


Some Arabs hold Heathrow Airport hostage.


The novel describes the life and character of the richest man in the world. It features a mixed bag of rich Arabs, images of harems, Moslem fanatics, etc.


In order to destroy both Israel and the United States, OPEC countries decide to raise the price of oil without any consideration for the ensuing economic disaster which befalls the U.S.

In order to raise the price of oil, oil companies and Arab mercenaries decide to blow up oil fields. An American agent foils the plot.

1978


An Arab sheikh plots to take over the world by depleting U.S. energy reserves.


The Palestinians plan to take over the United Nations and hold the world hostage. A brave Israeli foil the plan and saves the world.


The Palestinians set out to bomb Mecca from an Israeli jet in order to bring about an all-out war between the Saudis and the Israelis. Israeli intelligence aborts the plan before any damage is done.


In the year 1212, adolescent mobs in France and Germany resolved to conquer the infidel and recapture Jerusalem, recent crusades of soldiers and kings having signally failed to do so.


The three main characters engage in a twelve-year poker game, with total control of Jerusalem ultimately at stake. During the game which takes place before World War II, the respective pasts of the men are reviewed.4

1979


In order to foil the Camp David accords, the Libyans hire a Westerner to assassinate Moshe Dayan. But the would be assasin becomes an admirer of Israeli how.

The Syrian Liberation Army threatens to destroy Israel.


The novel justifies the right of Israel to develop a nuclear bomb while the Mossad, with the help of some European allies, finally prevents the Arabs from developing the Arab bomb.


The Israeli government requests an eminent Jewish American diamond dealer to buy the stone, originally one of the ancient Jewish Temple treasures, from an incognito Egyptian. Representatives of the three faiths (Islam, Christianity, and Judaism) have contacted him to procure the gem.

*James, Leigh [pseud.]. The Caliph Intrigue. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1979.*

A born-again Algerian-bred caliph leads the Arab world to unity and complete American economic dependence on the new power, “Islam.”


Using international agents to hold the queen of England hostage, an Arab demands the release of political prisoners from British, German and Israeli jails.


The plot centers on “terrorist” attacks and the means used by Israel to repel these attacks.


A Palestinian group financed by Libya, uses European call girls to carry bombs onto planes.


[Pseud.:Rodney w.whitaken].


A westerner raised in Japan who survived the destruction of Hiroshima, emerges as the world's most artful lover and its most accomplished assassin. The plot involves Arab merchants.

**1980**


An English spy is sent on a mysterious secret service errand to Beirut. When his
contact is killed, the spy is sent to Aleppo where he uncovers a drug operation that may be a cover for leftist subversion.


The PLO is trying to get Nazi-developed nerve gas and use it against Israel, Egypt and the U.S.


Qaddafi threatens that if the U.S. does not force Israel to leave the West Bank and East Jerusalem, a hydrogen bomb hidden in Manhattan will be detonated in less than two days.


The story opens in 1942, when Rommel successfully places a German spy in British-held Cairo. Alexander Wolff, a German of Egyptian nationality, infiltrates Egypt but he attracts the unwelcome attention of British intelligence.


In order to pull the rug out from under the President of the United States, Arabian sheikhs use computer expertise to cut the crude oil prices to $10 a barrel.

**1981**


Islam is waging a holy war against the West, only this time the weapon is money. Arabs and Iranians unite and form a conspiracy that poses a threat to the world economy.


The issue here is oil and the attempt by the United States to disrupt its production and to replace it with a synthetic product.


An archaeologist faces the dangers that surround exploration of the tomb that has been doomed with the Pharaoh’s curse.


Agents from England and the U.S. work together to regain control of the Islamic world by bringing about the Mahdi who will have absolute power over 1-billion Islamic believers. Most of the action takes place in Jeddah, Madinah and Makkah.

In the Sudan, three Europeans, an woman, girl, face the threat of tribal warfare—the hatred of one group of people for another, and the outside influence of big power politics.


1982


An Israeli Mahdi is manufactured by an Orientalist and set loose in the Sudan.


A young Arab American, trained as a terrorist and now able to practice his new craft, finds he must confront reality — and the consequences —of what he has wrought.


Buran, a young Arab woman disguises herself as a man and opens up a shop in a distant city in order to help her impoverished family. She becomes a successful business woman but she also falls in love with Mahmud, the city’s crown prince, who often comes to her shop. If she tells Mahmud she is a woman, she will lose everything she has worked for.


World War II scatters the English colony of Avignon. While psychoanalyst Constance resumes her studies in Geneva, her husband Sam finds himself in Egypt where he gets skilled by an artillery accident.


Zed, a Lebanese-British teenager, recalls the agonizing ordeal during which he, as a timid eight-year-old hostage of an Arab group, learned about courage.


A sixteen-year-old boy on a journey of self-discovery meets up with a hobo, claiming to be an Arab, who tells him of his own search for the center of the universe.

1983


The Jews search for the Red Prince, a Palestinian activist and the chief planner of Black September, which masterminded the 1972 Munich Olympic Games massacre.


An Islamic Mahdi plots to destroy Israel using nuclear weapons.  

An Arab falls in love with an Israeli woman and the affair ends tragically. The novel suggests that romantic relations between Arabs and Jews cannot succeed and therefore should not be pursued.  

Israeli intelligence agents are looking for the two Palestinian brothers, accused of planting several homemade bombs that killed a number of Jews in Germany.  

1984


A member of a British diplomatic family and the daughter of an advisor to the Egyptian court are in love. Mark and Serena both marry other people and endure numerous obstacles and trials before they are united at last.  

A U.S. agent and a colleague of Central Asian Turkish descent thwart Pakistani attempt to take over Arabian oil fields.  

Big oil and a right-wing general team up with religious fanatics led by a Sudanese Mahdi and use a nuclear threat to unify the Islamic world and declare Colonel Qaddafi the leader.  

Renegade U. S. general trains special unit to drop a nuclear bomb from a plane with Israeli markings on Saudi oil fields so that the U. S. can intervene in subsequent war between Saudi Arabia and Israel and seize the oilfields.  

Beautiful young archeologist Gabriella Bercovici and an Italian colleague turn up
artifacts at a Syrian dig which imply that the Syrians may have descended from a Hebrew tribe.

_URIS, LEON. The Haj. New York: Doubleday, 1984._

The Haj of the title refers both to the pilgrimage and to the central character in the novel Haj Ibrahim al-Soukori al-Wahhabi, the mukhtar of the village of Tabah. The action of the novel covers the years between 1922 and 1956 when Ibrahim dies in a Palestinian refugee camp.

**1985**


A French engineer who possesses knowledge vital to the construction of the atomic bomb is abducted from Morocco.


Nick and a female Israeli agent thwart a KGB plot to assassinate Israeli leaders and lead Israeli Arabs in a revolt against the government.


Qaddafi wants to develop an atomic bomb in order to destroy Israel. Hunter, a Vietnam veteran, is recruited by Israeli intelligence to set a trap for the Canadians who are furnishing Qaddafi with the necessary materials.


Moslem fundamentalists, Israeli rightists, and a British capitalist join in a conspiracy to kill Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, each one for a different reason. But the book focusses mainly on the violent excesses of Islamic fundamentalists.

**1986**


A veteran journalist, assigned to Tehran, learns about the gunning down of an Israeli soldier on a city street. He begins a chase to find out more about the plot of that killing. The chase takes him to Paris and Beirut.

**1987**


An American CIA agent and the son of a missing Israeli spy are sent to assassinate the
Syrian who ordered the hit on the Marine barracks in Beirut.


“A Rambo-type movie actor wishing to act out a fantasy to remove a Russian nuclear device from Libya faces the Israelis and the KGB.”


Tom Rogers is the CIA agent posted in Beirut to penetrate the PLO. Instead the CIA and the PLO come to work together until the assassination of PLO agent Ramlawi by the Mossad.


Israeli and Palestinian agents act together to catch Abu Nidal, who is gunning down Jews in Europe in order to discredit the PLO.


1988


*Ing, Dean. The Skins of Dead Men. Forge, 1988.*

An Arab ruler hires former CIA agents to abduct his son from his American mother who fled the kingdom and is now in Mexico. The mother dies but the child is saved by a vacationing American school teacher.


An English couple's life in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia is told through the eyes of Frances, the wife. She describes the heat, the ugliness and the menace of Islamic law.


1989


This novel is set in pre-First World War Cairo. Captain Owen, the Mamur Zapt—the head of the political CID—has to hold the ring between the Christian Coptic and Muslim Communities. The tension between the two communities is building up.


**1990**


An assassination attempt by Libyans sparks an Egyptian retaliatory raid across the borders. As the conflict intensifies, U.S. and Soviet troops are drawn into the battle.


The book describes the physical and mental courage of Dan Lenson, the executive officer on a frigate in the Persian Gulf assigned to convoy a succession of oil tankers through risky waters.


Waitress/painter Ellen Cherry Charles moves to New York where she finds a job in a Middle Eastern restaurant run by an Arab and a Jew. Meanwhile, (an) evangelist friend of her mother’s is hatching a plot to blow up the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem.

**1991**


An American intelligence agent and his wife, a Mossad agent, are searching for a powerful ballistic missile, hijacked by Palestinians, while on its way to Saudi Arabia.


Palestinians hijack a plane carrying Australian aboriginal dancers from New York to Frankfort.


In colonial Egypt, Captain Garth Owen of the British police investigates the drowning of a woman from the yacht of a local prince. His work is hampered by the disappearance of her body, as well as political onsiderations.


Rescued in the desert after every camel in their caravan dies, Amelia Peabody and her
family are taken to a lost city where ancient Egyptian customs have been carried into modern times.


Undercover Israeli Mossad agent uses an American television journalist to gain information about renowned PLO leader Tamir Karami, who is to be interviewed by the American journalist.

1992


In Cairo in the winter of 1942, a Glasgow police officer, has been summoned to Egypt to plug the intelligence leak that is perpetuating the Axis advance.


On the eve of the new millennium, religious fundamentalists seize power in Egypt and wage a campaign of terror throughout Europe.


Having been driven through Europe in the mid-1960s, the two little English girls and their mother finally settle in North Africa. In Marrakech, the mother gets into Sufism and contemplates wearing a veil while the children begin to rebel.


An Israeli hit team sent to Munich to assassinate a Palestinian blow their assignment. Thus, they begin a cat-and-mouse chase which ends with the two protagonists confronting each other on a parapet at the Dome of the Rock.


The daughter of a New York multimillionaire is taken hostage in Beirut. Her boyfriend leaves off his usual beekeeping tranquility and prepares to save her.


Two American Foreign Service officers are to protect Professor Karim Hassan, a Palestinian moderate and U. S. citizen in danger from extremists. They travel with Hassan through Lisbon, and Rome to Israel and they are finally kidnapped in Jerusalem, on the orders of wolf-in-sheep’s-clothing Hassan. After a brief ordeal, they are rescued by an Israeli officer and return to Washington as heroes.


http://www.uqu.edu.sa/majalat/humanities/vol13/a07.htm (18 ﻣ) [19/07/30 10:16:48 ﺹ)
This book traces the intersection of four damaged lives in an Italian villa at the end of World War II. Each of the characters is haunted by the riddle of the English patient, the nameless, burned man who lies in an upstairs room and whose memories of passion, betrayal, and rescue illuminate this book like flashes of heat lightning. Some of the action takes place in Cairo.


In colonial Egypt, Capt. Garth Owen of the British police investigates the smuggling of antiquities out of the country. The search is complicated by interference from a rich American lady who thinks she has the answers and who makes Owen's woman jealous.


In this mystery novel (7th in the series picks up where ‘The Last Camel Died at Noon’ ends) archaeologist Amelia Peabody Emerson and her husband leave their son Ramses in England to excavate in Egypt. Amelia anticipates time alone with Emerson, but the Master Criminal devises otherwise.


Ordered to hasten his testing of the Osprey—an advanced attack helicopter upon which the future of the U. S. military depends—Lt. Col Nelson Miles realizes that his government plans to use the Osprey in the volatile Middle East.

1993


At the time of the Algerian War, two French officers opposing Algerian independence assassinate a minister. The novel describes the hunt for the men, with particular attention to the way the security agencies compete with each other.


Under covert orders from the National Security Council, an American colonel joins forces with a British foreign correspondent to trace a series of international terrorist attacks to their source.


In Ezratu, an imaginary town in western Arabia, an American helps a young boy capture a baby golden eagle which brings fame to both the boy and his town when it wins a royal falconry contest.


A high class English beauty is sent to Egypt to meet her future husband. On the boat she makes the acquaintance of an Egyptian prince and tragedy follows. She becomes pregnant and he is assassinated.
U.S. security expert Ed Howard, a Special Boat Service veteran, agrees to take on the assassination of Saddam Hussein for a $10 million pay off.

Arnold Cartwright, is a British engineer working on a radar project for Iraq. A murder attempt on his father makes it clear that he has his job for life or death.

Going into self-imposed exile for his part in Desert Storm, former British Special Forces officer Gord Brown is drawn into the cause of three Guatemalan Indians who are resisting a military dictatorship. Recruited as a “fighting man”, Gord finds that his past and future irreversibly entwined as he is plunged into a war without mercy.

A romance in Egypt in 2000 BC. Tanus, a young warrior, loves Lostris, the daughter of Lord Istris, the grand vizier. But the father is against the match, wanting his daughter to marry Pharaoh Moamose. The story is told by Taita, an eunuch in Lostris' employ.

As young girls from the upper-class Rasheed family in Cairo, Jasmine and Camelia are carefully schooled in Egyptian ritual by their enigmatic grandmother. As they mature and break away from strict Muslim custom, their lives take them into irregular directions.

Through the lives of three military families, Wouk traces the first twenty years in the formation of the state of Israel. The story begins in 1948 and covers Israel’s three wars with the Arabs: the 1948 war, the 1956 Suez war, and the 1967 Six Day War.

1994

The two fourteen-year-old, recently arrived in Israel, walk unsuspectingly through the streets of Jerusalem when they are attacked by two Palestinian Arabs. One of the teens is killed while the other is left to face horrendous choices and consequences.

In Germany to study a new drug for heart irregularities, an American doctor stumbles on a plot to supply chemical weapons to Libya. He tries to get more information and is blocked.

Rear Admiral Jake Grafton, Deputy Director of the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency and his team are sent to Moscow to ensure that all the weapons are destroyed before they disappear into a Middle East terrorist pipeline. Grafton soon finds that some American officials want him to fail.


After the break down of the Soviet Union the Syrians move to recruit Russian nuclear scientists for their A-bomb program.


The Roman detective, Marcus Didius Falco, goes to Syria in search of an abducted woman who was a water organist in a circus, a perfect cover to do some spying for the emperor.


Professor Gideon Oliver investigates a murder among the ruins of ancient Egypt. The story begins when skeletons turns up on the site of a film shoot for which Oliver is a commentator.


After the invasion of Kuwait, a British agent is sent to Baghdad to assess the situation and build a resistance movement. He learns that Saddam has a doomsday weapon he is planning to use against the Coalition Allies when they launch Operation Desert Storm.


In ancient Egypt, a peasant girl becomes an apprentice to the court physician and it is not long before she is treating Ramses III himself. So impressed is the pharaoh with her, he makes her his concubine, a position of great power, but court life is full of intrigue.


Faisal Shaikh, a cryptographer with the British government, deciphers a plot to kill a visiting Arab (Saudi) diplomat. He warns the police but nothing is done. The diplomat dies and Shaikh is fired from his job. He decides to learn why.


Sam Hoffman, an American financial investigator, and Lina Alwan, an Iraqi citizen working in London, set out to find the fortune of a dead Iraqi dictator.


Mohammed Akbar is an Arab who is suspected of stabbing a billionaire who raided half the world for his Treasure of the Silk.
In Victorian London, Maria Thorne, a high-class lady, hires Jacko Walton, a thief, to find her sister, Melissa. She has disappeared and may have been sold into slavery and shipped to Arabia.

In 1838, Lord Winter who is exploring North Africa hires a Bedouin boy to serve as a guide. The two are captured and in the course of their confinement Winter discovers the boy is in fact a woman. They fall in love, are separated in an escape, and after many adventures are reunited in England.

A wealthy New York antique dealer is murdered while playing the Game of Thirty, a game played by Egyptian pharaohs. PI Jimmy McShane is hired to find the killer, only to discover the killer is playing the Game of Thirty with him and Manhattan is the board on which they make their moves.

Immigrant experiences in Europe and America. The protagonists--some legal, some illegal--come from such places as Turkey, Nigeria, Mexico and Morocco.


On learning of a plot to rob the treasure-filled Cairo Museum, Vicky Bliss, the assistant curator of the Munich National Museum, joins a Nile cruise to prevent the burglary by identifying the burglar..

Navy lieutenant Kevin Dalton teams up with a beautiful Israeli spy and her band of Kurdish rebels to thwart Sadaam Hussein's revenge for the defeat in the Gulf War. It proves a difficult assignment because this time Iraq has the A-bomb.

The author who has been a World Council of Churches correspondent in Lebanon, draws upon his own experience of the civil war in Lebanon.

The Glory carries on the struggle of memorable characters of The Hope in the post-67
fighting: the Yom Kipper War, the Entebbe Rescue, and the bombing of Iraq’s nuclear reactor in 1981.

1995


An Algerian boy tries everything to prevent advancing blindness, something which happened to the author at the age of 15. The story is told against the background of the war of independence from France and the post-revolutionary disappointments.


An American intelligence officer, known only as “The Advisor” is helping the British army in Oman. He meets a little girl after he has killed her parents. Ironically, she becomes the means of his redemption from the dehumanization of war.


Leonardo da Vinci ‘s dream to build a flying machine becomes true, albiet in Syria not in Italy. The 15th Century artist and inventor is military adviser to the caliph, in Syria, in a war with the Turks.


A U.S. Secretary of State is forced to confront the leader of an oil-rich Middle East country that has obtained nuclear weapons and threatens to invade a neighboring nation.


Fifteen-year-old Aviva travels to Istanbul to vacation with her mother. She finds her mother missing and Vivi must trust an Arab girl, as well as her own knowledge of Torah, to unravel the mystery.


British secret service agent Herbie Kruger investigates the car-bomb death of a fellow spy. He uncovers a new terrorist organization made up of Iraqis and the Irish Republican Army.


A Jew's son is found tortured to death in the meat locker of an Arab-owned business in London. The Jew embarks on a campaign of revenge and the Arabs reply with more killings.


An earthquake strikes Morocco. It affects the lives of a group of European guests staying at the ritzy Hotel Saada in Agadir.


A former U.S. Navy SEAL who fights terrorism leads his team against Muslim fundamentalists in Cairo.


The daughter of a French planter in Egypt is searching for true love.


PI Sharon McCone of San Francisco goes after a terrorist who is bombing diplomatic posts in the U.S. He is threatening to bomb the consulate of an Arab country. In arranging protection, Sharon becomes involved in kidnaping as well.


An airliner whose passengers have been infected with a deadly virus is ordered to land in the Sahara. As everyone on board will die anyway, the CIA decides to shoot it down and blame the Arabs.


Intelligence agencies from several countries, including Arabs and Jews, battle each other for a secret weapon which uses dust particles to create huge explosions.


Iraq's president Saddam Hussein has managed to assemble three atom bombs to drop them on American cities. An American aviator and a beautiful Israeli agent team up to stop him but not before Baton Rouge, Louisiana, is attacked with nuclear weapons.


The Faithful, a group of North African Islamic nations, are plotting to bring the world to its knees by seizing the oil resources of the Middle East. Then, when the entire world is kneeling, the Faithful of Allah will read to them from the Koran, preaching the message of Islam.


Lord Meren, the Pharaoh's security chief, combats priests scheming within the walls of the court.

Roscoe, Patrick. The Lost Oasis. Toronto: [New York]: McClelland & Stewart ;
After the mother is confined to a mental home, the children follow the father's teaching jobs to Asia, Africa, Latin America. Without a mother for an anchor they grow up rootless, unable to stay in one place. The story is told by a son, searching for his father in Morocco.


In ancient Rome, Gordianus-the-Finder investigates the murder of Dio, an Egyptian envoy who came to Rome to protest the rule of the Egyptian king.


After failing to impose monotheism on his people, Pharaoh Akhenaten fakes his death and reemerges under a new name, Moses, the one of the Ten Commandments. The story is told through the eyes of a slave girl.


In Cairo during World War II, a British intelligence officer, falls in love with a Jewish woman suspected by the British of being a Zionist terrorist. He loves her, then betrays her, then tries to save her. The story is told by their son, now a grown man.

**1996**


As the Gulf War approaches, Iraqi agents in the U.S. prepare biological terror. The plot is discovered by Sheriff Clyde Banks as he investigates the murder of an Arab student in an agricultural college in Iowa.


New Orleans reporter Brad Yeary investigates the assassination of U.S. vice-president Samuel Harrot during the 1998 Sugar Bowl. Leads are scarce but Arab terrorists are suspects.


In Israel, Arabs kidnap three visiting American basketball players and start chopping one to pieces.


A former Israeli Special Forces man helps his brother in Sardinia find his kidnapped son. In the process he discovers a plot by ex-Nazis intent on reviving the Third Reich. He destroys the plotters with the help of a beautiful Arab interpreter.

A CIA director with presidential ambitions, but not the cash, hires Arabs to launch a campaign of terror to precipitate economic chaos in the U.S. This will enable him to buy property at a cheap price and sell later at a profit.


In ancient Egypt, a banished royal concubine seeks revenge on the people who framed her.


In the Holy Land in 1187 A.D., the Knights Templar, ferocious warriors who took vows to live like monks, confront war and political intrigue while battling the forces of Saladin.


In 12th Century Syria, a silk weaver is on her way to Damascus when her caravan is attacked by brigands. The knight who saves her takes her to his castle and will not let her go.


Arab militants and white skinheads are creating trouble in ethnic Chicago.


In modern Egypt, during the last week of Ramadan, Gamal takes his American friend to visit cafes, family, country, and jail. Tension between fundamentalists and pro-Westerners is at its worst.


Irish monk Aidan Mac Cainnech is hired by the Holy Roman Emperor to spy for Byzantium on the Arabs. Aidan is enslaved and more importantly loses his faith, but he will regain it.


In ancient Egypt, Eye, the grand vizier of Thebes, is given seven days by Pharaoh Tutankhamen to find out who killed the pharaoh's father. Time is not enough, especially as the pharaoh has banned torture.


An illustrator has deserted her husband to accompany Napoleon's invasion of Egypt.
Luckily, he has followed her to Cairo because when she is accused of attempting to poison the emperor, he is the only man she can trust.


A fictionalized account of the 1983 bombing of the U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut in which 300 men were killed.


The 19th Century archeologists, Amelia Peabody and Radcliffe Emerson, arrive in Egypt with children to explore the site of Queen Tetisheri's tomb in Thebes. All goes well until their son, Ramses, is kidnaped.


An Iranian general grabs power and attempts to annex the oil fields of the Arabs. An American expert in counter-terror, leads a Delta Force on a raid to assassinate the general.


In ancient Egypt, Lord Meren, advisor to the boy-king Tutankhamen, is a busy man. While investigating the murder of a woman found in a granary; he has to arrange for the secret transportation of royal bodies to another tomb, safe from vandals.


In Jerusalem, the former deputy police commander, Avram Cohen is hired to locate a rich man's missing grandson. He finds him dead on the West Bank. Everyone blames the Hamas Arab extremists, but Cohen thinks Jewish extremists are the more likely killers.


An Arab boards an American aircraft carrier with 5,000 men on board. Tom Barnes of the National Security Council's crisis intervention team has to get the bomber before he destroys the plane with a nuclear device.


On holiday in Belgium, PI Emma Rhodes thwarts the kidnaping of a member of the royal family by Arab terrorists. The terrorists now target her in revenge.

In Ethiopia, Royan Al Simma, a beautiful Egyptologist searches for a pharaoh's treasure. When her map is stolen and her husband murdered by a German villain, Royan enrolls the services of an adventurous English nobleman.


Two women from the United States fight on opposite sides in the Arab-Israeli conflict. One is Deborah Stern, a biologist enrolled by the Israeli secret service; the other is psychologist Raba Alhassan who joins a Palestinian organization.


A strong-headed queen becomes ruler of 2,000 BC Egypt. Already as a bride, Hatshepsut wants her husband to be taught about love. The novel also tells the story of the commoner who became her servant, architect and paramour.


In 1302, two cousins of the nomadic Beni Khalid tribe who are betrothed become separated by political intrigue between warring tribes.


An American archeologist in Egypt discovers papyrus scrolls that clearly establish women priests existed in early Christianity. The archeologist, a feminist, smuggles the scrolls to California, pursued by the Egyptians and the Vatican. The latter are afraid to lose male dominance.


An American woman agent, Kay Munad, is assigned to deliver an android to a sheikh in the Middle East to serve as his bodyguard. The pair are intercepted by enemies and become involved in a revolution.

1997


An Indian woman marries an American to get away from her tradition-bound culture. However, she learns that boundless freedom is not enough. In New York, she has an affair with an Egyptian.


On orders from the Israeli secret service, Lisa Cooper accepts a proposal of marriage from Le'ith Safadi, a rich Saudi Arabian. Both are students at the University of California. Fifteen years later the service orders Lisa to betray her husband. She does but with a heavy heart.

1997.

Twelve adventures featuring a 12th century nun with magical powers at the time of the Crusades. In one, a mermaid asks her for a soul, in another she meets the devil, in a third she arouses the jealousy of a Muslim wife.


Syrians have attacked a dam inside the borders of Turkey, threatening the water supply of their very homeland. Their plan is to force an all-out war in the Middle East.


The legendary King Arthur is reborn in our time as Arthur Blessing of Chicago. So are Merlin and Galahad, the latter as an FBI agent. They are joined by knights who travelled forward in time and everyone sets out to recuperate the Holy Grail from an evil man in Morocco.


In the year 2009, when tension is so high between the West and Muslim fundamentalists who now control the oil of Saudi Arabia, a new pope at the Vatican issues an astonishing decree which condemns the lending of money. This decree which accords with Islam’s prohibition of usury causes total chaos in world financial markets.


A former U.S. Army soldier becomes a Muslim terrorist. The son of Yugoslav immigrants, Kurt Kurtovic of Kansas first meets the terrorist, Rashid, during the Gulf War. He meets him again in Bosnia while investigating his family's Muslim roots and agrees to help the cause with a terrorist act in New York.


In Egypt, just before World War II, a beautiful Englishwoman is at the center of a triangle involving the British high commissioner and Farouk, the prince who will be the last king.


In Moscow, British agent Charlie Muffin joins forces with operatives of the Russian ministry of interior to retrieve plutonium stolen by local gangsters. The plutonium is destined for Iraq and there is enough of it to make three dozen atom bombs.


Cleopatra VII, queen of Egypt tells it all in this book; from her earliest memories, to her final days as she prepares to commit suicide by snake bite.

Part-time CIA operative Emily Pollifax flies to the Middle East to pick up a novel written by an executed Iraqi dissident. On arrival she sees no sign of her contact, only dead bodies, Arab terrorists and Iraqi spies.


Two French soldiers join a terrorist organization trying to keep Algeria a French colony. One of the two is made to attack a hospital. Revolted, he decides to quit, but the other forces him to continue and eventually they go to the Congo for more mayhem.


Following a huge explosion a woman emerges from the Negev Desert, claiming to be the Messiah. She calls for the abolition of organized religions. But is she for real or a robot produced by a military laboratory? Jerusalem reporter John Feldman decides to find out.


A Palestinian police inspector and an Israeli policewoman join forces to hunt for a serial killer in Jericho. Their investigation, which leads to romance, is played out against the background of the Arab-Israeli conflict.


A soldier of fortune battles a plot to restore the Soviet Union to its former glory. The mission takes him to Moscow, Paris and finally into Syria to neutralize a nuclear arms factory.


Princess Zara who had been raised as a warrior is always at her father’s side in battle against the Arabs who had stolen their land. She is taken prisoner by Sheik Jamal Abd Thabbit during a raid.


In Paris, New York photographer Andre Kelly puts aside photography to destroy a black market in paintings. The villain is using photo shoots of art works as an occasion to substitute forgeries for the real thing. Then, he sells the originals to Japanese and Arab collectors.


Enjoying a romantic reunion in the U.S., a former East German spy and a beautiful Israeli agent stumble on a ring which smuggles abducted Muslim girls. This in turn
leads them to uncover a plot to supply Islamic terrorists with nuclear weapons.


While digging in Egypt's Valley of the Kings, English archeologist Amelia Peabody discovers the mummified body of a recently dead woman. The victim was the fourth wife of a famous archeologist and she disappeared five years earlier, supposedly eloping with a lover.


A historical mystery in which Lord Meren, the chief of security to the pharaoh of Egypt investigates the death by poison of Queen Nefertiti. It's a dangerous probe as the killer might be an important person and take revenge on Meren.


In 2002, an American aircraft carrier in the Arabian Sea is sunk by a nuclear torpedo with the loss of 6,000 hands. The U.S. retaliates with an attack on an Iranian submarine base, but as Lieutenant Commander Billy Baldridge discovers the real culprit is a lone Iraqi submariner.


A terrorist organization is recovering gold from a ship wreck to finance Iraq's missile program. Two CIA agents pose as deep sea divers to find the same treasure.

1998


A young war photographer returns from Iraq to New York. He is traumatized by his experience in a war between Iraqis and Kurds. He finds himself increasingly disturbed about his role in the war.


Arabs who bought a nuclear weapon from Russia are planning to use it to destroy Washington. An FBI agent and a U.S. Army colonel discover the plot and have to stop them.


August Riley of the CIA is on a mission to destroy Iraqi biological weapon. He receives the needed help from Zuleika Maher, the estranged wife of the scientist who developed it.


An Irish yachtsman whose family have been killed by the IRA terrorists becomes a British spy to revenge himself on IRA. He undertakes to captain a gun-running ship, a mission which takes him to Libya and leads to a face-to-face with the terrorist chief.


Captain Bradley Jefferson of the U. S. Air Force, who is black and a Muslim, is charged with treason after the failure of an air strike against terrorists in Sudan. But as the prosecuting lawyer discovers, the officer is a scapegoat in a game of high American politics.


An American woman in Jerusalem has an abusive love affair with a former Israeli soldier who is haunted by memories of pacifying Arabs. These memories cause him to explode in violent rages at her expense.


In retaliation for an attempt on his life, the Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein orders the assassination of the U.S. president. The job is given to Carlos-the-Jackal, but a former CIA agent will make sure he won’t succeed.


Suspecting that the Master Criminal is behind their problems, Sleuth Amelia Peabody Emerson and her family travel to Egypt to continue excavating in the Valley of Kings. They experience various adventures and their digging is interrupted by several mysterious murders which they attempt to solve. The villain seems to follow them there.


In 12th century Jerusalem, occupied with the Crusaders and simmering with intrigue, Sir Geoffrey de Mappstone investigates a series of murders to discover a plot by a Christian faction to grab power.


After ex-president George Bush dies, a victim of Iraqi germs, an airborne operation is mounted to abduct from Iraq the man responsible. From him, the government hopes to learn the location of hidden germ sites in the U.S.


Jewish and Christian terrorists unite in a scheme to blow up Islamic mosques on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem. The plot is discovered by a Jewish American who has a romance with an Arab nightclub dancer.


Despite constant clashes of culture, race, religion and nationality, Arabs, Americans and Indians are forced to work as a team in one of the most isolated situations possible. No matter how they feel about each other, workers on an oil rig in the Empty Quarter need each other to survive the Arabian “Waste Land”.

**Conclusion**

In sum, this study makes clear a number of interesting points. First, it indicates that
there has been an increase in the publication of such novels. While the seventies and the eighties claim sixty two and sixty three novels respectively, the eight years of the nineties have produced a hundred and thirty nine novels. The increase in the number of books printed suggests a growing interest in the Arab world. However, the fact that more novels of this kind are read means that the dark picture of the Arabs will get even darker in the minds of the Western readers. In other words, the increase in the number of books defaming Arabs in the nineties accords with the “Clash of Civilizations” philosophy. In the late eighties the communist world collapsed and the cold war came to an end. Thus, it is possible that these novels may have been pushing for establishing “Islam” or the “Arabs” as the new Universal Enemy. For the purposes of this paper I would say the Arabs because the general public in the West often uses the two terms interchangeably.

The second point made clear by this study is the tremendous amount of distrust and fear that these novels must have created in the minds of their readers in the West. Reading at least synopsis of these works show that the picture is much darker than we suppose. The novels of the seventies, for example, are dominated by the Arabs’ aggressive acts of terror. A closer look at the annotations of the novels of the seven years of this decade proves the dominance of verbs like “hijack,” “assassinate”, “kidnap”, and “blow up”. It is worth noting that while the culprits are always the Arabs, it is often the Israelis who foil the plots and save the victims. One can imagine the Western readers’ apprehension at the possibility of these brutal Arabs getting united and then laying their hands on nuclear weapons. This study has shown that the novels of the eighties are dominated by the idea of a nuclear united Arab world. This decade, for instance, witnessed the birth of four novels about the Mahdi who symbolizes the unity of not only the Arabs but also the whole Muslim world. In some of the novels which do not have the Mahdi, the writers use a political Arab figure to pose as the evil director of Arab terrorism against the West. While the eighties present Qaddafi as the worst of enemies, the nineties introduce Saddam Hussein as the main cause of alarm and fear in the West. The eight years of the nineties saw the publication of fifteen novels portraying Saddam as an ongoing menace to the West. Whether the villain is called Qaddafi, Almahdi or Saddam what remains in the minds of the general public is the nightmarish nature of the so-called Arab culture.

Finally, this study proves that the most persistent theme in all the three decades is the West’s great concern for the safety of Israel. Naturally all the millions who have read these novels would pressurize their governments to stand by Israel in the face of its cruel and blood thirsty neighbors. On the other hand, the novels always assure the readers that Israel is a competent ally because it is far more advanced than the Arabs. Thus, maintaining the political stability of Israel as a super power in the Middle East allays the fears of the Western readers: Israel would prevent the unity of the Arabs, demolish their nuclear capabilities, and ensures the continuation of Arab oil supply to
the West. 
It is up to the Arabs, in particular, and the Muslims in general to take some more positive steps towards adjusting these distortions. The Arab intelligentsia may make better use of satellite channels and the Internet to present the Arabs and their issues in a more favorable way. More importantly, we should realize the vital role literature plays in the shaping of public thinking. Hopefully, this bibliography will draw the attention towards the fact that literature does not only imitate but also sometimes creates life.

**End Notes**


7 Ibid, P. 568.

8 Ibid., P. 216.

9 The Middle East in Crime Fiction, 168.

10 Ibid., p.149.

11 Ibid., p.150.

12 Ibid., p.152.

13 Ibid., p. 150.

14 Ibid., p. 154.

15 Published in the U.s. as Lady of the Reeds. 1st U.S. ed. New York : Soho Press, 1995


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