

world. The plan is to publish a symposium of their reactions. The symposium might reveal the trends at work at the present moment, and pave the way to the holding in some central place of a world Muslim convention who might give a concrete shape to the proposal. Opinion is solicited under the following heads:—

(i) The need for enquiry and research in the Ḥadīth literature and the codification of a single authorized corpus of the traditions of the Prophet.

(ii) The method of approach.

(iii) The agency under whose auspices the proposed Board of Research is to be constituted.

(iv) The composition of the Board.

(v) Terms of reference to the Board.

(vi) The provision of finance for organizing research and publishing its results.

Syed Abdul Latif, B.A., Ph. D. (London): PRESIDENT: *Nazir Yar Jung*, M.A., LL.D. (Dublin): *Muhammad Rahatullah Khan*, M.A., D. Phil. (Leipzig): *Zahid Ali*, M.A., D. Phil. (Oxon): *Abdul Moid Khan*, M.A., Ph. D. (Cantab.), D. Litt. (Cairo): *Syed Vahiduddin*, M.A., Ph. D. (Marburg): *Hamiduddin Qamar*, FĀḌIL (Devband): *Muhammad Yusufuddin*, M.A., Ph. D. (Osmania) SECRETARY. *Council of the Academy of Islamic Studies*. Hyderabad-Dn., India.

Africa in Egyptian Islam. Not the least significant feature of Colonel 'Abd al-Nāṣir's recent book: *Falsafat al-Thawrah* is the place he gives to Africa in the concern and context of Egyptian Islam. Egypt as a part of Africa ranks in his mind with Egypt as a part of the Arab world, and as a party to the general Islamic community. Both political and press commentary has stressed the duty of Egyptians to champion the cause of all African peoples, and not only those of Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco, whose relation to the Middle East is more familiar. The régime has given clear indication of its alertness to issues throughout the whole continent and not least in those vast areas adjacent to the Sudan. There are some signs that the tendency of some opinion in the Egyptian Council of the Revolution is to discourage 'Islamic Blocs' such as those proposed by Pakistan lest they be interpreted simply as counter to the Asian-African bloc envisaged by Pandit Nehru. 'Colonialism' must continue to be the main objective of resistance and this might be compromised in African eyes by too close an association with Western camps.

North Africa and the Arab League. In April 1954 a charter was signed at Arab League Headquarters in Cairo by representatives of political parties and groups in Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco, setting up a single organization known as "The Committee for the Liberation of North Africa." It began by asking the Arab League officially to declare Algeria an integral part of the Arab world. Meanwhile there have been rumours that Spain is preparing to declare the Spanish Zone of Morocco independent during 1955, with a treaty of friendship defining the future relations of the Zone and Spain.

Miscellanea. A \$ 300,000 College for girls is being opened in Khormaksar, Aden Colony, to serve both Aden and Shaikh ʿUthmān. Fourteen acres have been set aside as a site for the College, which is part of a general development program approved by the Select Committee on Education.

A Conference on free compulsory education in the Arab countries was due to convene in Cairo in late December, 1954 to consider the financing and policy of compulsory, free education, as well as its role in the development of democratic traditions and the betterment of health standards. It is realised that such education is a vital element in social reform.

The 22nd Arab Medical Congress met in Damascus during August, 1954. It gave attention to a variety of diseases and stressed the need for the development of a wider medical vocabulary in Arabic. The head of the Egyptian delegation was the Chairman of the Congress.

The appointment of the Begum Liaquāt ʿAlī Khān as Pakistan Ambassador to the Netherlands at the Hague has created an important precedent for the Muslim world. It was so hailed by the Begum herself when she left Karachi to take up her new duties in September, 1954.

A Court in Rabāt, Morocco sentenced twenty one men and a woman to six months in prison and to a fine of 10,000 francs each for trying to force the wearing of the full veil by women. They were charged on the ground of infringement of personal liberty.

In Beirut the Union of Arab Women held its Congress in June last to discuss the bearing of the Muslim Sharīʿah on marital relations, health standards in the Arab world and means of improving the lot of women. It was the Third Congress of the Union.

Millenary celebrations of the birth of Ibn Sīnā according to the Hijrī calendar brought some thirty Arab and Western scholars to Teheran in the spring of 1954. A Conference was held in the Ibn Sīnā Hall of the Teheran Medical College and a new mausoleum was inaugurated at Hamadān.

Al-Riyād, the first illustrated weekly magazine in the history of Saudi Arabia, began publication in April, 1954, under the Institute of Press and Printing in Jiddah. It covers news, books and events and contains short stories and poems.

Generous contributions from King Saud, the ruler of Kuwait and notables throughout the Arabian peninsula have been received in Jerusalem for the repair of the Dome of the Rock.

The corner stone of a new mosque in London has been laid by the Saudi Arabian Ambassador. The building is to cost about a quarter of a million pounds and will serve a Muslim community estimated at 50,000 in the British capital. The cost will be borne, as with the mosque in Washington, by twelve Muslim countries having diplomatic representation in London.

It is reported that Muslim pilgrims from the Soviet Union sought during their stay in Cairo to arrange enrollment at the University of al-Azhar. The Rector, Shaikh ʿAbd al-Raḥmān Tāj replied that it would be possible if arranged through the usual diplomatic channels.

Plans are now in hand for the erection of a new mosque and a

mausoleum at Karachi in memory of the Quaid-i-Azam, Muḥammad ʿAlī Jinnāh. The mosque is to measure 600 feet by 500 feet with minarets 160 feet in height, while the plan for the mausoleum calls for minarets of a slightly lower height and domes covering an area 250 feet square.

An American film producer is reportedly preparing a film to be made in Turkey, depicting the life of Kamal Atatürk, founder and first President of the Turkish Republic. The full co-operation of the Turkish authorities is promised and the necessary historical data has been gathered. The location will be in Turkey and the battles of the 1923 campaign will be staged, with authentic military equipment and detail.

President Naguib honored with his presence the opening of a new study center in Cairo, which the Franciscan Order has established in its monastery. Its nucleus is a library inaugurated in September, 1954 containing some ten thousand volumes on Islamic subjects and on the history of Christianity in the East. Board and lodging are available for visiting orientologists and students, both clerical and lay. It is hoped to make steady progress in the printing of old texts as they are studied.

ERRATUM

The April issue, 1954, Vol. xlv No. 2 p. 11 contained a mistaken identification for which we apologise. The author of *Research in Saudi Arabia*, Dr. Charles D. Matthews, is Senior Research Arabist in Arabian American Oil Company (which should be written without 'the'), not Director of Research as we inadvertently stated.

Also throughout the article Al-Ḥamdānī should read Al-Hamdānī, while on p. 119 Dām should read Dam, and on p. 139 (in the book review) read Āl Faiṣal for Al Faiṣal.

THE HARTFORD SEMINARY FOUNDATION THE CASE MEMORIAL LIBRARY HARTFORD 5, CONN.

The Case Memorial Library has completed the printing on microcards of the Catalogue of its Arabic printed books. The collection is one of the outstanding Arabic collections in the United States and includes over one thousand volumes relating to *The Arabian Nights* and editions thereof, gathered by the late Professor Duncan Black Macdonald. The total Arabic collection numbers some 6,500 volumes.

The Library serves the Islamics Department of the Kennedy School of Missions, now the home of *The Muslim World*. Supplements to the microcard catalogue will be prepared from time to time as the Arabic Library grows.

The set of 49 microcards is available for purchase at \$ 8.00 the set, covering the cost of production and distribution. Libraries and institutions interested to purchase a set are invited to address the Librarian, E. L. Shepard.

SURVEY OF PERIODICALS

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I. GENERAL

- THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AḤMAD AMĪN. M. Perlmann. *Middle Eastern Affairs*, N.Y. January, 1954. pp. 17-24. A review of "Ḥayātī", which appeared in Arabic in 1950 and which covers sixty years, tracing an eventful life from lowly Cairo to political and intellectual eminence.
- DEUX MINARETS A L'ÉPOQUE SELJOUKIDE EN AFGHANISTAN. Janine Sourdel-Thomine. *Syria*, Paris. 1953, part 1-2. pp. 109-136. A detailed description, with illustrations, of the minarets at Gazna and at Dawlatabād. An appendix lists minarets classed as "Khorasanian", Seljoukide or later.
- DEVELOPMENTS OF THE QUARTER: COMMENT AND CHRONOLOGY. *The Middle East Journal*, Washington, D.C. Winter, 1954 and Spring, 1954. pp. 29-90; 184-204. Cover Sept. 1, 1953-Febr. 28, 1954 and stress the fall of Mossadeq, the Sudanese elections, the removal of the Sultan of Morocco and the Syrian coup against the Shishakli regime.
- "THE GENIUS OF CHRIST" — A MUSLIM ESTIMATE. Kenneth Cragg. *The East and West Review*, London. July, 1954. pp. 88-96. A detailed review of "Abqariyyat-al-Masih" by Abbās Maḥmūd al-ʿAqqād.
- THE GREAT LEADER. Yusuf A. Haroon. *Pakistan Quarterly*, Karachi. Vol. 3, no. 4. pp. 4-8. A sketch of Quaid-i-Azam Jinnah.
- ISLAMIC CULTURE AND ARCHAEOLOGY. John A. Wilson. *The Middle East Journal*, Washington, D.C. Winter, 1954. pp. 1-9. In a paper prepared for the Colloquium on Islamic Culture at Princeton University in 1953, the author urges adequate preservation of the relics of the past and arousal of national pride in the wonderful achievements of talented forebears.
- EIN KLEINER RADIOKRIEG UM DEN PROPHETEN MOHAMMAD. E. Kellerhals. *Evangelisches Missions-Magazin*, Basel. Mai, 1954. pp. 86-89. Describes a programme given over Radio Basel, which caused a protest from S.N. Ahmad of the Aḥmadiyya Mission in Zurich.
- RŪḤĪN. DOMINIQUE SOURDEL. *Syria*, Paris. 1953, part 1-2. pp. 89-107. Tells of a 13th century Muslim pilgrimage site in Northern Syria at the ffoot of Ġabal Barākat. Cites historical sources.
- UN PIONNIER DE LA POÉSIE ARABE MODERNE. Moustafa Abdel Latif El Seherty. *Revue de Caire*, Cairo. June, 1953. pp. 36-47. An appreciation of Aḥmad Zakī Abū Shādī, the leader of a new school of Arabic poetry. With excerpts in translation.
- POETRY IN EAST BENGAL. Syed Ali Ashraf. *Pakistan Quarterly*, Ka-

- rachi. Vol. 4, no. 1. pp. 28-39. A critique of style, language and content illustrated by contemporary poems translated by A. F. M. Haqī.
- DAS STUDIUM DES ORIENTS UND DIE EUROPÄISCHE KULTUR. H. S. Nyberg. *Zeitschrift der Morgenländische Gesellschaft*, Wiesbaden. 1953, part 1, pp. 9-21. The European Orientalist can do much for the cultural unrest of this era by trying to have the historical approach recognized and upheld.
- DAS TÜRKENBÜCHLEIN THEODOR BIBLIANDERS. Rudolf Pfister. *Theologische Zeitschrift*, Basel. November-December, 1953. pp. 438-454. Analysis a work which appeared in 1542 written by a French philologist who was head of Islamic studies in Zurich.

II. ARABIA

- GEOGRAPHISCHE GRUNDLAGEN UND FRÜHZEIT DER GESCHICHTE SÜDARABIENS.. Hermann von Wissmann. *Saeculum*, Freiberg. 1953. no. 1. pp. 61-114.
- THE NEW REIGN in SA^ʿUDĪ ARABIA. H. St. J. B. Philby. *Foreign Affairs*, N.Y., April, 1954. pp. 446-458. Discusses the great opportunities possessed by King Saud for the economic betterment of all classes because the state he inherited from his distinguished father is in almost ideal condition.
- SCULPTURES AND INSCRIPTIONS FROM SHABWA. W. L. Brown and A. F. L. Beeston. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, London. 1954, part 1-2. pp. 43-62. Detailed description of first and second century (A.D.) findings in the Hadramaut. Illustrated.

III. HISTORY OF ISLAM

- CONFENSIONALISM AND FEUDALITY IN LEBANESE POLITICS. C. G. Hess, Jr. and H. L. Bodman, Jr. *The Middle East Journal*, Washington, D.C. Winter, 1954. pp. 10-26. An historical survey of the systems from Ottoman times to the elections of 1953.
- L'EMPIRE NÉO-BYZANTIN DES OMEYYADS ET L'EMPIRE NÉO-SASSONIDE DES ABBASSIDES. G. West. *Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale*, Paris. July, 1953. pp. 63-71. Tells of the powerful Byzantine and Persian influences prevalent during these two periods.
- FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN TO INDIA. S. D. Goitein. *Speculum*, Boston. April, 1954. pp. 181-197. Gives the contents of business letters, legal documents, accounts and other papers related to trade to India, Southern Arabia and East Africa during the 11th and 12th centuries.
- GREAT BRITAIN AND THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR OF 1768-1774. M. S. Anderson. *English Historical Review*, London. January, 1954. pp. 39-58. The history of diplomatic fencing by the governments of Britain, Russia, France and Turkey.
- THE IMPACT OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION ON TURKEY. Bernard Lewis. *Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale*, Paris. July, 1953. pp. 105-125.