

throughout central and eastern Europe. The Mediterranean basin is particularly affected. In some Middle East areas 80 to 100 per cent of the inhabitants have or have had it.

Trachoma is one of the oldest known diseases. A reference to it was found in an Egyptian manuscript of 1500 B.C. The Crusaders picked up the disease in the Middle East, and so did Napoleon's armies, thus spreading it to Europe. It moved east through Persia, China and Siberia, finally finding its way to the Americas, where it afflicted the Indians with greatest severity. By 1897 the Treasury Department recognized it as 'dangerously contagious.' It eventually became prevalent in the United States, but by now has virtually disappeared there except for minor incidence now found in a few remote areas.

The Encyclopedia of Islam in Urdu. The Pakistan News Digest of December 1, 1958, carried the press release that the first two fascicules, of 64 pages each, of the *Urdu Encyclopedia of Islam* would be available to the public by the end of that month. A rapid publication of the remainder will follow. The monumental work is being compiled and published under the auspices of the Punjab University. It will consist of 20 volumes and twenty thousand pages on completion. The Urdu edition is a translation of the English work known to all Islamic scholars. In addition it will contain many new original articles by contemporary writers. A completely revised English edition of the original 1913-1938 publication of Luzac & Company, London, and E. J. Brill, Leiden, is now in process of publication. To date fourteen fascicules have appeared.

Miscellanea. A small pre-fabricated palace of aluminum has been shipped in sixty cases from Scotland for erection in the Ogaden region of Ethiopia, for the use of the Emperor. The same construction firm of engineers is supplying three four-roomed buildings as part of the Emperor's plan to provide medical and educational facilities for isolated districts of Ethiopia.

Work has begun on an electricity expansion plan for the Sudan which will cost more than ten million dollars. There will be a new hydro-electric power station at Sennar Dam on the Blue Nile, extensions to Burri power station at Khartoum and a new overhead transmission line from Sennar to Khartoum, with intermediate connections at Wadi Medani and Hassa Heissa.

At a ceremony in Jerusalem, Jordan, in March the foundation stones of a new Ophthalmic Hospital of the Order of St John were laid. It will become an ophthalmic research center for the whole region, and will be equipped with laboratories with particular reference to trachoma. It will have 75 beds and expects to treat, after its opening in 1960, about 300,000 patients per year. This is almost double the number now being handled at the existing hospital inside the Old City. The hospital will cost one quarter of a million sterling, given by the Order of St John, the Rulers of Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar, the major oil companies, UNRWA and other bodies.

There is a scheme to establish a Muslim Institute in Zanzibar, following the conference on Muslim Education held there in 1958. It

would provide study and tuition in Islamics, train teachers of Arabic and Islamics and give leadership in questions of Muslim law and theology. Fifty students are planned for in the first year, divided into advanced courses and ordinary level. The existing Muslim Academy building may be incorporated into the Institute as a library or center for higher studies. A Muslim book production unit is also contemplated. Plans are in the hands of a commission, presided over by the Minister of Education in Zanzibar.

Party purges in Uzbekistan have been frequent in recent months. Sabir Kamalov was dismissed in March from his office as Prime Minister. The chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mirza Ahmedov, was also removed. The ousting of these leaders followed the same pattern as in Turkmenia and Moscow provinces. The charges seem to arise from regionalism, the deposed men being accused of having selected assistants on a basis of territorial origin rather than of political and professional capacity.

In a March analysis of the locust situation, warning was given of a serious menace. Desert locust breeding in Saudi Arabia, Oman and Kuwait is expected to be heavy and locusts may spread in large numbers into Iran and perhaps Afghanistan and Pakistan. Low-lying areas of the horn of Africa are also expected to be affected by heavy infestation within Saudi Arabia.

The statues of General Gordon and Lord Kitchener, which were removed from their public sites in Khartoum, have arrived in England. 'Gordon' has been presented by the British authorities to Gordon Boys School at Woking while 'Kitchener' will be housed at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham. The Gordon statue has been a prominent feature of Gordon Avenue in the Sudanese capital since 1890.

A Conference on "The Christian Faith in the Contemporary Middle East" was held in Asmara, Eritrea, from April 1 to 9, 1959, attended by about ninety delegates from the Arab world, and further Asia. There were papers and discussions on a variety of themes related to Christian faith and practice in the present situation in the world of Islam. Bible studies were given under the general theme: "In Thy light we see light," and a general summary of the mind of the Conference was set down, which will be published in due course by the sponsors and their associates, namely the United Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. Area and functional groups into which the Conference was divided concerted their findings on a variety of matters having to do with Christian thought and action within the context set by the present juncture of Islamic history.

SURVEY OF PERIODICALS

SUE MOLLESON FOSTER

I. GENERAL

- ABSTRACTA ISLAMICA. iiième série. *Revue des Études Islamiques*, Paris. 1957. 189 pages. Some of the 2,000 items listed are annotated.
- DIE AZHAR-UNIVERSITÄT IN KAIRO UND IHRE HEUTIGE GEISTIGE BEDEUTUNG. Jörg Kraemer. *Zeitschrift für Religions- und Geistesgeschichte*, Marburg. 1958, part 4. pp. 364-385.
- L'ÉTAT ACTUEL DE LA BIBLIOGRAPHIE DANS LE MONDE ARABE. Joseph A. Dogher. *Arabica*, Paris. Janvier, 1958. pp. 47-55. Lists the main modern bibliographies by country. Annotated.
- DIE HISTORISCHE LITERATUR PERSIENS BIS ZUM 13 JAHRHUNDERTS ALS SPIEGEL SEINER GEISTIGEN ENTWICKLUNG. B. Spuler *Saeculum*, Munich. 1957, part 2-3. pp. 267-284. Explains why early Islamic Persian history is based chiefly on Arabic works.
- KARL BROCKELMANN. K. Czegledy. *Acta Orientalia*, Budapest. 1957. pp. 105-108. A biographical sketch and appreciation.
- LISTES CHRONOLOGIQUES DES GRANDS CADIS DE L'ÉGYPTÉ SOUS LES MAMELEUKS. *Revue des Études Islamiques*, Paris. 1957. pp. 81-113. "The listing is by Madhhab with a notation of sources."
- THE NEW GALLERIES OF ORIENTAL ARMS AND ARMOR. Stephen V. Grancsay. *Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art*, New York. May, 1958. 241 p. The collection includes Turkish, Persian and Indo-Muslim specimens.
- UN POÈME ÉTHIOPIEN: LE MALKE DU CHRIST, "SAUVEUR DU MONDE". David Cohen. *Journal Asiatique*, Paris. 1957. pp. 147-183. Gives text and translation.
- RÉFLECTIONS SUR LA MORT D'UNE ÉGLISE. J. Corbon, P.B. *Proche-Orient Chrétien*, Jérusalem. 1958, part 3. pp. 197-226. A history of the Christian Church of the Maghreb from its founding in the second century to the martyrdom of Raymond Lull in the early fourteenth.
- THE SECRETS OF THE GOLDEN BOWL. *Life*, New York. January 12, 1959. pp. 50-60. Describes the priceless Mannaeen treasure found by Robert Dyson and his party from the University of Pennsylvania while excavating at Hasanlu in Iran.
- A YEAR'S WORK IN ISRAEL. S. Yeivin. *Archeology*, New York. December, 1958. pp. 239-245. Tells of extensive surveys in 'Eyn Gadi, in Northern and Eastern Sinai, and in Gath and the Western Negev.

II. ARABIA

- ESQUISSE GÉOLOGIQUE DE L'ARABIE SÉOUDITE. R. Karpoff. *Bulletin de la Société Géographique Française*, Paris. 1957. pp. 653-693. Presents a thorough study of the country's geology. Bibliography.

III. HISTORY OF ISLAM

THE ADMINISTRATION OF SANJAR'S EMPIRE as illustrated in the "Atabat al-Kataba". Ann K. S. Lambton. *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*, London. 1957. pp. 367-388. The collection of official documents and letters gives an idea of life in this 12th century society.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE QUARTER: Comment and chronology. *The Middle East Journal*, Washington, D.C. Fall, 1958, pp. 418-477. Covers July 1 — September 15, 1958.

ISLAM D'ESPAGNE. R. Ricard. *Études*, Paris. Novembre, 1958. pp. 184-193. An extensive discussion of Henri Terrasse's book "Islam d'Espagne" published in 1958.

THE MUSLIM DISCOVERY OF EUROPE. Bernard Lewis. *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*, London. 1957. pp. 109-116. Explains why classical Islamic civilization was uninterested in Western and Northern Europe.

NEW ARAB PATTERN. *Round Table*, London. June, 1958. pp. 229-237. An analysis of the newly published constitutions of the area.

NEW GROUPINGS AMONG THE ARAB STATES. S. H. Longrigg. *International Affairs*, London. July, 1958. pp. 305-317. The author believes that the United Arab Republic will be short-lived.

REVEIL DE L'ISLAM EN UNION SOVIÉTIQUE. Hélène d'Encausse Carrière. *L'Afrique et l'Asie*, Paris. 1958, part 2. pp. 35-46. Discusses the revival of Islam in Kazakhstan — perhaps as a means of opposing Russian domination.

ZUR GESCHICHTE DER STÄDTISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT IM ISLAMISCHEN ORIENT DES MITTELALTERS. Claude Cahen. *Saeculum*, Munich. 1958, part 1. pp. 59-76.

IV. QUR'ĀN. TRADITION. THEOLOGY

AN-NAWBAHTI. LES SECTES ŠĪ'ITES. M.-J. Mashhur. *Revue de l'Histoire des Religions*, Paris. 1958, part 1. pp. 67-95. Continues a study begun in 1957. This section deals with the believers in metempsychosis.

ESSAI D'ANALYSE DU ŞAFVAT-US-SAFĀ. B. Nikitine. *Journal Asiatique*, Paris. 1957, part 4. pp. 365-394. In his analysis the author points out the merging of aspects of true life, dreams and miracles in this 14th century work by Ibn Bazzāz.

IBN 'ABBĀD DE RONDA ET JEAN DE LA CROIX. Paul Nwiya. *Al-Andalus*, Madrid. 1957. pp. 113-130. Points out the relation between Muslim and Christian mysticism during the 14th century.

PROPHETHOOD IN ISLAM. M. Ahmad Bacha. *The Islamic Review*, Working. September, 1958. pp. 5-11; 33-37. Deals mainly with Muḥammad and the Qur'ān.

THEOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY OF THE ISMA'ILIS. A. S. Tritton. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, London. 1958, part 3-4. pp. 178-188. Discusses revelation, religion, man, the Mahdi and the imam.

THE WORK OF AL-ŠĤĀFI'Ī. Abdur Razzaq Hunwick. *The Islamic Review*, Working. September, 1958. pp. 29-32. Tells how this 8th

century legal specialist worked to reform and regularize conflicting interpretations of Muslim law.

V. RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL LIFE

- ADULT EDUCATION IN EGYPT. Azmy Nawar. *Civilisations*, Paris. 1958, part 1. pp. 119-131. Against a short historical background, the author develops the movement from 1946 when the People's University was organized and gives a detailed account of its activities.
- ALGÉRIE, NATALITÉ ET POLITIQUE. *L'Afrique et l'Asie*, Paris. 1958, part 2. pp. 54-63. The article urges careful consideration of the mounting population problem.
- L'ALGÉRIE SURPEUPLÉE. G. Jarlot. *Études*, Paris. Novembre, 1958. pp. 215-225. Due to the vastly improved hygiene introduced by France, births outweigh deaths markedly and present an ever-increasing problem.
- DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT IN NORTHERN KAZAKHSTAN. *Central Asian Review*, London. 1958, part 3. pp. 281-297. A detailed study of railroads and motor roads with statistics on their freight-carrying capacities.
- ELECTRIC POWER IN KAZAKHSTAN. *Central Asian Review*, London. 1958, part 3. pp. 298-302. Power resources are being developed as fast as possible and 1958 saw an 8.6 percent increase in power generated over 1957.
- THE IDEA OF PROGRESS IN AN IRAQI VILLAGE. Malcolm N. Quint. *The Middle East Journal*, Washington, D.C. Fall, 1958. pp. 369-384. Describes existing conditions in the village of Umm al-Nahr located on one of the canals of the Kahla River where progress means education, medical care, radios, and some relief from monotony.
- IRAN REVISITED. Sir Clarmont Skrine. *Royal Central Asian Journal*, London. July-October, 1958. pp. 218-232. Sir Clarmont, in travelling over 2,000 miles from Shiraz to Meshed, found the country developing rapidly and with great improvements.
- A KURDISH VILLAGE OF NORTH-EASTERN IRAQ. J. P. N. Galloway. *The Geographical Journal*, London. September, 1958. pp. 361-366. Tells of conditions in Rust, not far from the Zagros Mountains, where the people grow barley, wheat, millet, and tobacco and raise sheep and goats.
- LANDSCAPES IN CARIA. Freya Stark. *Geographical Journal*, London. September, 1958. pp. 340-346. Pictures a beautiful and historical section of south-west Turkey.
- LAW AS A SOCIAL FORCE IN ISLAMIC CULTURE AND HISTORY. J. N. D. Anderson. *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*, London. 1957. pp. 13-40. There is an earnest effort to relate the sacred law to modern life.
- MIDDLE CLASS IMPEDIMENTS TO IRANIAN MODERNIZATION. Raymond D. Gastil. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, Princeton, N. J. Fall, 1958. pp. 325-329. Summarizes the results of interviews with Westernized or up-to-date inhabitants of Shiraz showing that distrust of Government and of their fellowmen presents an immense obstacle to progress.
- MINING POLICY AND LEGISLATION IN EGYPT. Farouk El-Bakary. *L'É-*