

abiding symbol of the love and esteem which you have for my country and its people."

The President, referring to the bonds of culture and friendship linking Iran and Pakistan, continued, "Today as ever we share with you not only a common heritage of art and poetry but also a good deal of thought and philosophy, religion and mythology, history and pre-history. The melody which flows through the verse of our national poet Iqbal owed itself as much to Shiraz and Tabriz as to the land of his birth, and the fountainhead of our intellectual heritage and rich mysticism has been this very land, star-studded with such rich image-conjuring names as Sohravard and Hajver, Hamadan and Meshed, Sabzwar and Simnan and this continues up to this day.

"As you probably know, there are at present more than 13,000 boys in Colleges and Universities of Pakistan who study Persian language and literature as an optional subject. This is in addition to hundreds of thousands of students who study Persian in Pakistan's schools...

"It was more than thirty years ago, when the erstwhile League of Nations, completely oblivious of the role and importance of the emergent nations of Asia, was floundering in the wilderness of an uneasy balance of power, that our national poet Iqbal looked up to this great city of Teheran as the new Geneva of the East. 'If Teheran be the Geneva of the eastern peoples,' he sang, 'the course of history may yet change.' The verse was certainly prophetic, for obviously the poet referred not only to the political role which Iran was destined to play but also to the great humanizing and civilizing influence which it has so unmistakably exerted all around in the decades."

Shifting his thought to the contemporary international situation, President Muhammad Ayub Khan said, "There is a dangerously tremendous potential concentrated in too few hands, and this potential can be used for the good or for the evil. In this tricky and uncertain world, where do the comparatively small nations stand? What is going to be our role and our destiny? The cynic will despair, but let us not forget that the mind always has one more weapon than the hands ever can have. That weapon is the mind itself. And here is the very place, apparently bounded by the walls and the campus of this noble institution, where that brave and unflinching weapon is forged and sharpened which fights battles with peace, cruelty with kindness, ugliness with beauty, ignorance with knowledge. So long as we can join our hands—you and I and everybody else in your country and my country and any other country—so long as we cherish freedom and have faith in ourselves and in humanity, in the higher ideals and values which make human life great and true and noble, we are invincible and immortal, no matter how small geographically we may be as a nation or as an individual, for we shall still be great in contribution to the sum total of the human heritage and human achievement."

Java. The Japanese Bulletin, TŌHŌGAKU (Eastern Studies), June '59, edited and published by The Institute of Eastern Culture, Tokyo, contains an article in Japanese on the birth of the Islamic cities in Java, by Nagaoka Shinjiro. A synopsis of this article, which has been included, is as follows: The prosperity of the cities on the northern

coast of Java during the middle ages was due to the efforts of the immigrant Muslim peoples who settled in the ports along the Java coast. Their purpose in coming was twofold: propagation of their Muslim religion and extension of trade. Their knowledge of the latter soon enabled them to acquire economic control of the cities in which they resided and obtained for them government office. Finally, as a result of intermarriage with the families of the native rulers, actual power passed into their hands. The decline of the Madjapahit kingdom provided these cities with an excellent opportunity to attain their independence and establish some sort of confederation. This, in turn, hastened the overthrow of the Madjahapit kingdom. Soenang Giri was a typical ruler of one of these cities. He controlled the port of Grisik on the Madurā Straits. His residence was located on a hill to the south. He claimed to be the highest authority for the propagation of Islam in addition to being the temporal ruler of the city. After the decline of the cities he established himself among the newly arisen Muslim forces in the interior of Java and tried to maintain his position through the balance of these forces. However, with the strengthening of the Adipati forces of Soerabaya he was forced to relinquish his temporal authority retaining only his religious position. The Soerabaya forces finally crumbled in the face of the Mataram kingdom. The Su-chi-tan mentioned in Ming Dynasty historical records refers to Soerabaya.

Miscellanea. We regret that a report in Notes of the Quarter in the October issue, 1959, referred to a conference of Christian African Clergy on Islam at Legon (Accra) and inadvertently placed it in Nigeria. We apologise to the University College of Ghana, to the Department of Divinity and Professor King, assuring them that Legon's being Ghanaian is well known even to us. Frailty, sir, not ignorance!

SURVEY OF PERIODICALS

by SUE MOLLESON FOSTER

I. GENERAL

- À LA RECHERCHE DES ANCIENS MONASTÈRES DU NORD DE L'IRAK. Père J. M. Fiey, O.P. *Proche-Orient Chrétien*, Jérusalem. Avril-Juin, 1959. pp. 97-108. Describes several interesting "finds."
- ABDULQAHIR AL-CURCĀNĪS WERK ÜBER DIE UNNACHTMÄSSIGKEIT DES KORANS. Max Weisweiler. *Oriens*, Leiden. 1958. pp. 77-121. On the inimitability of Qurānic language.
- APERÇUS SUR LE CINÉMA TUNISIEN. S. Sayadi. *I.B.L.A.*, Tunis, 1958, part 4. pp. 409-432. American movies are found to have great influence.
- GRUNDZÜGE DER MORPHOLOGIE DES ARABISCHEN DIALEKTES VON TE-TUAN. Hans Rudolf Singer. *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, Wiesbaden. 1958, part 2. pp. 229-265.
- HALI: THE PIONEER OF MODERN URDU LITERATURE. Zafar Mansoor. *The Islamic Review*, Woking. March, 1959. pp. 12-15. Tells of the new trend in poetry introduced by Hali about 1874.
- HEROIC MOTIVES IN EARLY ARABIC LITERATURE. Meir M. Bravermann. *Der Islam*, Berlin. September, 1958. pp. 256-279.
- LITERATURE ON ABKHAZIA AND THE AZKHAZIAN-ABAZINIANS. T. Abkhazian. *Caucasian Review*, Munich. 1958. pp. 125-143. Lists several hundred bibliographical references.
- THE MUSLIM REPUBLICS OF THE U.S.S.R. *Royal Central Asian Journal*, London. January, 1959. pp. 5-17; April, 1959. pp. 149-160. Describes the principal works published in Russia on the border-land states such as Persia, Sinkiang, Tibet, etc as well as those on Azerbaydzhan, Kazakhstan, etc.
- THE NAVAL BATTLE OF NAVARINO, 1827. David M. Abshire. *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings*, Annapolis. January, 1959. pp. 92-97. A military and political account of a battle which showed the power of Britain, France and Russia against Egypt and Turkey.
- THE NEWSPAPERS OF AZERBAJDZHAN. *Central Asian Review*, London. 1959, part 1. pp. 40-47. Describes the coverage of two dailies dealing with agriculture, industry and the life of the inhabitants.
- RÉFLEXIONS SUR L'ÉTUDE DE LA PERSONNALITÉ DE LA TUNISIE. A. Demeerseman. *I.B.L.A.*, Tunis. 1958, part 4. pp. 355-363. Urges a thorough study of this interesting topic.
- UNE SEMAINE AVEC LES ÉCRIVAINS UZBEKS. Henri de la Bastide. *Orient*, Paris. 1959. part 1. pp. 79-85. The author gives a list of contemporary Uzbek literature and comments on the decline of Islam in the area.
- ZUR BYZANTINISCHEN FRAGA IN DER OTTOMANISCHEN KUNST. W. Messerer. *Byzantinische Zeitschrift*, Munich. 1959, part 1. pp. 32-60. A thoroughly documented historical article. Illustrated.

II. ARABIA

A NEW INTERPRETATION OF THE SO-CALLED SOUTH ARABIAN HOUSE

MODEL. Gus W. van Beek. *American Journal of Archaeology*, Princeton, N.J. July, 1959. pp. 269-273. The author suggests that reliefs from the Yemen represent furniture rather than houses and that heretofore they have been examined upside down.

III. HISTORY OF ISLAM

À PROPOS DU NOM TÜRKMEN. Ibrahim Kafesoglu. *Oriens*, Leiden. December, 1958. pp. 146-150. The article explains why old sources often refer to Turkmens as Oguz.

THE CATALAN FLEET AND MOORISH SEA POWER. J. A. Robson. *The English Historical Review*, London. July, 1959. pp. 386-408. Tells of rivalry between Aragon and Genoa and the Moorish States of North Africa.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE QUARTER: COMMENT AND CHRONOLOGY. *The Middle East Journal*, Washington. Summer, 1959. pp. 281-303. Covers March 16 to June 15, 1959, stressing the development of oil in Egypt.

ÉTUDES SAFAVIDES. Jean Aubin. *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient*, Leyden. January, 1959. pp. 37-81. Covers phases in the history of Iran during the reign of Shah Ismā'īl (1502-1524).

ISLAM ET L'ÉTAT EN INDONESIE. Pierre Rondot. *Études*, Paris. September, 1959. pp. 266-268. Three political parties—the Dar al Islam, the Masjumi, and the Nahdat al Ulama—representing about seventy six million Muslims, constitute a great problem in government.

THE UBYKHS. T. Tatlock. *Caucasian Review*, Munich. 1958. pp. 100-109. Describes a Circassian people, related to the Abkhazians, and practically exterminated for their resistance to the Soviets.

IV. QUR'ĀN. TRADITION. THEOLOGY

PHILOSOPHICAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROBLEM OF DIVINE ATTRIBUTES IN THE KALĀM. Harry A. Wolfson. *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, Baltimore. April-June, 1959. pp. 73-80. The author discusses the influence of Christianity and the Church Fathers on the theology of Islam.

THE PROBLEM OF DATING EARLY QUR'ĀNS. Adolf Grohmann. *Der Islam*, Berlin. September, 1958. pp. 213-231. Considers the dating suggested by Levi della Vida (the second half of the first century of the Islamic era) as it has been affected by the discovery of new material in Egypt and elsewhere. Illustrated.

V. RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL LIFE

ABU DHABI — PAST AND FUTURE. Arab World. New York. January, 1959. pp. 21-24. Information on this Trucial Oman shaikhdom.

AFGHANISTAN'S WOMEN LIFT THE VEIL. Peggy and Pierre Streit. *The New York Times Magazine*, N.Y. Nov. 8, 1959. pp. 30-36. Greater freedom for women is following greater contact with the outside world.

- BEYOND THE BIGHT OF BENIN. Jeannette and Meurice Fiévet. *The National Geographic Magazine*, Washington. August, 1959. pp. 221-253. Nigeria and the Cameroons, numbering nearly 40,000,000 pagans, Muslims and Christians, offered an immense field for painting and photography and for the intimate study of tribal customs and religions.
- CHARTRE POUR UNE JEUNESSE LIBANAISE EN CRISE. *Proche-Orient Chrétien*, Jérusalem. Avril-Juin, 1959. pp. 109-117. Extracts from two conferences conducted by René Habachi, a well-known Roman Catholic Lebanese convert.
- THE FEMINIST MOVEMENT IN PERSIA. *Central Asian Journal*, London. 1959, part I. pp. 74-83. Describes women as shown in modern Persian literature.
- FINANCING OF THE MINING INDUSTRY IN THE EGYPTIAN PROVINCE OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC. M. F. Al-Bakri. *L'Égypte Contemporaine*, Le Caire. October, 1958. pp. 85-94. Ever since the 1952 revolution systematic work has been under way to develop Egypt's mineral resources.
- FORCES INFLATIONNISTES ET FORCES DÉFLATIONNISTES DANS L'ÉCONOMIE ÉGYPTIENNE. Samir Amin. *L'Égypte Contemporaine*, Le Caire. October, 1958. pp. 5-36. Points out the reasons for the sharp price rise since 1952.
- THE INTRODUCTION OF MODERN BEE-KEEPING TO CYRENAICA. Olive Britton. *Arab World*. London. October, 1958. pp. 25-29. Tells of a new industry for the area which seems to be going to improve economic development.
- L'ISLAM ET LA CONDITION FEMININE. Ben Abdallah. *Le Monde non Chrétien*, Paris. Juillet-Décembre, 1958. pp. 185-203. Discusses the position of women in Algiers.
- OASIS OF SCIENCE IN THE MIDDLE EAST. G. Samuels. *New York Times Magazine*, New York. November 29, 1959. pp. 22-26. Recounts eleven years work in Israel's Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovet.
- PROPOSALS FOR THE CONTINUATION OF U.N. ASSISTANCE TO PALESTINE REFUGEES. *Middle East Journal*, Washington. Summer, 1959. pp. 304-318. Presents the U.N. document submitted in June, 1959. Statistics.
- REFUGEES AND REHABILITATION. *International Conciliation*, New York. September, 1959. pp. 139-150. A thorough analysis of the whole problem with special attention to the Palestinian refugees.
- THE STATUS OF POPULAR EDUCATION IN THE NORTHERN CAUCASUS. R. Karcha. *Caucasian Review*, Munich. 1958. pp. 110-124. Examines the national and linguistic policies of Russia.
- TRENDS IN EDUCATION IN CENTRAL ASIA. *Central Asian Review*, London. 1959, part I. pp. 14-20. Practical training is being stressed.

VI. POLITICAL RELATIONSHIPS

- ANTI-ISLAMIC PROPAGANDA IN AZERBAIDZHAN. Djeihun Hodjibeyli. *Caucasian Review*, Munich. 1958. pp. 20-65. Describes the various insidious ways by which Russia constantly works to destroy Islam.
- CYPRUS: REVOLUTION AND RESOLUTION. Roy P. Fairfield. *The Middle*