difficult enterprise has been accomplished, but also, and in the first place, on account of its wide scope and rich contents. This edition, indeed, distinguishes itself by the extensive use made of various readings found in all the available Mīmāṃsā treatises and commentaries, such as the Bhāṣya of Sabaravāmin, the Vārttika of Kumārila-bhaṭṭa, and many other works, part of which are unpublished or were not yet utilized by former scholars. In this connection a rare manuscript including sūtras not found in the traditional version, but quoted by Śaṅkara, proved to be of special importance. The editor has spared no pains to provide the reader, in copious critical notes, with all particulars which may be of importance to form an opinion on the tradition of the text. From this large compilation of materials it appears that the divergences (variants, displacements, etc.) shown by the different Jaimini texts are considerable.

This book, moreover, contains two extensive indexes, one giving an enumeration of the sūtras in alphabetical order, the other being a complete glossary, in which all divergences noted in the apparatus criticus have been collected.—It is much to be hoped that this work, which has been very ably printed, should serve as a model for those who might be willing to prepare similar editions of other scientific, ritual, or philosophical Sanskrit texts.

Another voluminous publication of the same Institute, likewise carefully prepared by Śrī Kevalānanda-saraswati, is the first part of the Mīmāṃsā-kosā, which is to be followed by another five volumes of the same size (600 pages). This work forms an encyclopaedic collection of Pūrvamīmāṃsā texts in alphabetical and chronological order, giving an exhaustive survey of the rules and tenets, interpretations, definitions and terminology of the school. When completed, it will no doubt prove an indispensable instrument for all those working in the particular field of Indian ritual, dharma, and philosophy. The zeal, patience, and devotion of the scholars who succeeded in producing these comprehensive volumes are worthy of our gratitude and admiration.

Utrecht

J. Gonda


Interessanter versuch, vier von Crane Brinton in seinem buch „The Anatomy of Revolution“ aufgestellte historische gesetze, die den ablauf aller revolutionen bestimmen sollen, auf ihre gültigkeit an dem sturz der Omajjaden-dynastie nachzuprüfen. Diese gesetze sind, in gekürzter form:
1. the danger point occurs when the members of the ruling class begin to confess the justice of the attacks and to doubt the validity of their established position. 2. The old government which is destroyed is characterized not by tyranny but by weakness. 3. As the pre-revolutionary period reaches its climax the citizens of the state ... withdraw their loyalty and support until power ceases to exist. 4. There is not in all history a single instance of a successful revolution which began as a spontaneous rising of lower classes. Revolutions are led by men with the leisure... to engage in political activity—men for whom the existing society ... provides no outlet or opportunities for the realization of their ordinary ambitions. Frye findet, dass diese vier gesetze sich im falle der Omajjadens bewähren. Diese art der geschichtsbetrachtung ist bei uns neu. Sie berührt sehr prinzipielle fragen und sei hier lediglich zur diskussion gestellt.

Frankfurt a. M.

H. Ritter


On the occasion of the millenary—according to Hegira years—of the birth of the eminent scholar of Khwarizm Abū Raihān al-Bīrūnī, known in mediaeval Europe as Alībīrūn, the Iran Society of Calcutta has published this Commemoration Volume containing contributions from Oriental and
European scholars. This international collaboration proves the high estimation and admiration of al-Bīrūnī as mathematician, astronomer, geographer, philosopher and historian who may be called a “savant” in the modern sense of the word.

In this volume the editors, V. Courtois, S. J., President, and M. Ishaque, Honorary Secretary, Iran Society, have collected 21 papers of different standard and arranged them in alphabetical order of the names of the authors, not according to the subject matter. As this volume deserves to become known in the learned world and as it may not be available to everyone I am giving the names of the papers and their authors.