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Sociology

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مجله
فصلنامه
پیشگفتار
Foreword

Objective: Research in Iran is difficult and often the researcher's labor bears little fruit. He must search extensively for bibliographic references, and read many magazines and books in order to extract relevant materials from hundreds of pages. Most of times usually the researcher lacks access to many references on his list, and many references may be read without any positive result being achieved. Recently published bibliographies have somewhat diminished the difficulty but further attempts to provide bibliographic aid for researchers seem desirable. The number of magazines is increasing and providing access to them and finding time to read them become increasingly difficult. Probably there are many useful publications of which researchers remain unaware. Publishing the Contents Pages of magazines helps all readers to become aware of useful literature. However, the titles of articles may be misleading or incompletely summarise article contents, so the publication of an abstract journal is deemed necessary. A reader who finds an article in this Abstract Bulletin useful to him can obtain it easily.

The Irandoc Science and Social Science Abstract Bulletin tries to render such a service. It is published by Iranian Docu-

mentation Centre, Institute for Research and Planning in Science and Education, the Ministry of Science and Higher Education.

Procedure. -- This Bulletin covers all significant Iranian Science and Social Science serials published since 1347. The editors should be able to catch up with current issues in a few months. In selecting articles and making abstracts, the latest methods of precise writing have been used. The number and kinds of abstracts published will be in early issues limited, while both the number of abstracts and unity of subjects covered should be improved in the future.

How to use this Bulletin. -- Under Major subjects alphabetically arranged, are authors or titles also alphabetically arranged. At the head of each abstract are three numbers:

1. The abstract's sequence number continues throughout.
2. The serial number of this bulletin issue, and
3. The year of the current issue, thus: 48-1-25 means twenty fifth abstract of the first issue for the year 1348 (1969-70)

Each entry contains the author's name. (if mentioned), article title and if a translation, the translator's name. Then follows the magazine titles volume, date, issue, pages. Useful abstracts originally published in Persian have been translated in English and are published in this Abstract Bulletin. The number of the Persian version of each abstract is noted at the end of it, to facilitate the locating of that version: (P. 12).

An index of authors and titles concludes each issue. An annual subject index and a list of magazines covered will be published in the last issue of each volume.

The Iranian Documentation Centre will provide a photocopy of the original article for any person who needs it. This is the first abstract bulletin published in Iran. The editors welcome suggestions for improvement. Support for this magazine is

needed from other organizations, societies, and individuals in the scholarly and publishing worlds. A number of useful Iranian magazines have not been received. All publishers of magazines in science and social science should send complimentary copies of their publications for abstracting purposes.

We hope this publication will fulfill its purpose in helping the reader select readable material.

Table of Months

A Correspondence of Iranian and Gregorian Calendars.

Farvardin (March 21 - April 20)

Ordibehest (April 21 - May 21)

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Aban (Oct. 23 - Nov. 21)

Azar (Nov. 22 - Dec. 21)

Dey (Dec. 22 - Jan. 20)

Bahman (Jan. 21 - Feb. 19)

Esfand (Feb. 20 - March 20)

AGRICULTURE and Zoology

48-1-1

FIRUZ, ESKANDAR : Fishing As A Sport
Šekār Va Tabī'at. (Hunting and Nature) (Tir, 1347)
No. 104: 4-8, Illus. 4

The article warns that many popular breeds of Iranian fish (Salmon-trout, Whitefish, Red spotted trout) are faced with extinction. The danger stems from incorrect exploitation of the fish wealth and stresses the importance of immediate measures to protect them. The writer discusses geographical divisions, living conditions, important varieties of popular Iranian fish (their appearance and places where they can be found) and importance of local and foreign varieties of fishbreeding, their transfer to rivers and lakes to prevent their extinction. Finally, the article describes measures so far taken and the results obtained. P.S. (P.145)

48-1-2

FIRUZ, ESKANDAR : Water Birds, A Big Wealth
Šekār Va Tabī'at. (Hunting and Nature) (Farvardin, 1347) No. 101: 1-8, Illus. 5

The results of comparison of statistical surveys in the

last 15 years shows that the population of water birds in Iran has been reduced to one-fourth of what it used to be, while the overall numbers of these birds have declined only by 25 per cent on a global basis. The reason for this decline is the draining of ponds and marshes, stagnant water pools as well as indiscriminate shooting.

Maintenance of existing waters as well as certain new shelters for these birds could be an effective factor in determining their course and attracting them again to Iran. The various methods used for hunting these birds should be carefully studied to prevent a further decline in the population. P.S. (P. 144)

48-1-3

NAZIFPUR, NĀSER: Dašte-e Nazir, A Unique Natural Park.

Šekār Va Tabī'at. (Hunting and Nature) (Mordad, 1347)

No. 105 : 10-13, Illus. 3

In this article the location and area of Dast-e Nazir has been dealt with, together with the importance of cypressus, sempervireny trees, the composition and qualities of its woods, and similarly the prohibition of indiscriminate killing of animals have been discussed. In recent years the forests faced a complete destruction of trees and animals but the writer says that this threat has now been neutralized by the banning of hunting and the re-planting of trees. P.S. (P. 148)

ECONOMICS

48-1-4

ĀŞOFTEH, AMIR: Emigration to Industrial And Commercial Cities.

Māhnāme-ye Otāq-e Bāzargāni-ye Tehrān. (Monthly Review of Tehran Chamber of Commerce) (Mehr, 1347)
No. 163 : 17-21

Automation has, in addition to creating developments in economic areas, transformed the social life of the people and made changes in the manner of their thinking.

The most important factor in the emigration of villagers to cities, is the economic element. This problem has created an imbalance in Iran between the city and the village.

The lack of specialized force constitutes a major problem in economic development, considering the social condition and composition of such countries, the elimination of this disadvantage is a difficult task, especially because of the high power of traditions. Thus, to industrialize an agricultural country, its people should be prepared from mental and moral standpoints. M. M. (P. 3)

ÂSOFTEH, AMIR : Industrial Growth and Commercial Progress

Māhnāme-ye Otāq-e Bāzargāni-ye Tehrān. (Monthly Review of Tehran Chamber of Commerce) Vol. 39 (Mordād, 1347) No. 161 : 16-19

Industrial growth lays its imprint on urban rather than rural civilization. As a result, industry is turned into an essential gravitational force and a means of achieving social reforms.

In social development, tradition is a dominant element observed not only in developing countries but also in the industrialized countries of Europe.

To industrialize a country, rapid paces should be taken toward automation. A problem existing in this field is the question of manpower and the education of workers who come from an agricultural milieu. This is especially difficult in developing countries where technology has not infiltrated the rural areas. M.M. (P. 2)

ÂSOFTEH, AMIR : Difficulties and Social Obstacles In Agricultural Development

Māhnāme-ye Otāq-e Bāzargāni-ye Tehrān. (Monthly Review of Tehran Chamber of Commerce) (Ābān, 1347) No. 164 : 33-37

To eliminate sub-alimentation in developing nations, use must be made of new practices and modern farm machinery. But this task is faced with the following problems:

1. Lack or shortage of specialists;
2. The long distance of repair centers; and
3. Shortage of investment and lack of financial power to pur-

chase farm machinery.

Farmers in developing countries cannot expand their activity because of financial poverty, and for this reason use must be made of cooperative associations. But in these countries the expansion of the activities of cooperatives which have been developed on the American or European pattern, will meet with difficulties created by special traditions. Therefore, some persons maintain that the types of activities and the composition of these cooperatives must correspond to the particularities of each country.

In developing countries the development of industry, too, will be faced with such obstacles as the limitation of domestic markets and will lead to negative results like the lack of coordination in various regions. M. M. (P. 1)

48-1-7

Barter Trade

Māhnāme-ye Otāq-e Bāzargāni-ye Tehrān (Monthly
Review of Tehran Chamber of Commerce) Vol. 39
(Mehr, 1347) No. 163 : 5-7

Barter trade is the best kind of foreign commerce that leads to the equilibrium in equations and protection of a country's exchange balance. In connection with developing countries, the barter method contributes to the political and economic independence and the growth of public wealth; it prevents the inflation of domestic goods and saves them from the rivalry of international commerce. Besides, by accepting the principle of barter, less

developed countries are saved from special exploiting conditions and new economic impositions.

The barter trade of Iran with the Eastern Bloc countries in the recent forty years establishes this fact; because by means of barter trade Iran has been able to prevent the inflation of export commodities and the spread of unemployment simultaneously with the increase of productions, the extension of cultivated lands and the raise of per capita national income, and at the same time it has managed to implement the country's industrialization program more rapidly and spectacularly. M. M. (P. 7)

48-1-8

EBRĀHIMZĀDEH,^c ISĀ : Man-Power Problems In The Rural Communities Of Iran

Ketāb-e Rustā (*) (The Village Book) (Tir, 1348) No. 5:
51-53

In the decade 1335-1345 there has been a lower raise in rural population of Iran than in her urban population, the reason being the emigration of villagers to cities and a higher mortality rate in rural than in urban areas.

In the decade the ratio of productive activity by rural men has been decreasing, while the ratio of rural women's activity in production has been on the ascendant. The cause of this has been the emigration of men to cities and the attraction of women toward public activities.

The cost of living in the above-mentioned decade has gone up by 9%, the functioning population in agriculture has been

(*) This volume has been published in lieu of issue No. 5 of the "Monthly Magazine of Supreme Teacher Training School", Literacy Corps.

decreased and there has been a small increase in the functioning population in industries and services.

Unemployment in rural areas exists in the form of underemployment and latent unemployment which emanates from the nature of agricultural work and differs from the type of unemployment in the city. The rate of unemployment in this decade has soared from 9 per thousand to 50 per thousand. The percentage of the literate and skilled unemployment in rural areas is far less than the illiterate and unskilled. The majority of underemployed seek employment for 7 to 12 months a year.

The phenomenon of latent unemployment and underemployment proceeds from inattention to the problems of man-power in economic planning. M.M. (P.4)

48-1-9

Investment Needs In Agricultural Development

Ebtekār (Initiative) (15 Xordād, 1348) No.24 : 6

In the development of agricultures, besides the application of modern methods, attention should be paid to the expansion of markets. Specialists usually speak of substantial investment in the production of commercial fertilizers, new seeds, plant pesticides and the mechanization of farms; whereas investment with the object of securing sales market, packing procedures, development of cold storage plants, advertisement and propaganda, is no less important than the above-mentioned lines.

Investment in the market of agricultural goods is a prime mover for the expansion of non-agricultural branches, creation of employment, increase of the farmers' income, and also the export proceeds for the country.

Today the problem does not reside in how we can produce additional harvests, but rather in how we can take the additional production to the needy man. M.M. (P.5)

Marketing And Maintenance of Markets

Māhnāme-ye Otāq-e Bāzargāni-ye Tehrān (Monthly
Review of Tehran Chamber of Commerce) (Aban, 1347)

No. 164: 5-7

Market development has now taken the form of a new technique. In this field, true propaganda in introducing and supplying commodities plays an effective role.

After market development market protection, i.e., the maintenance of sale markets, is of prime importance.

In market development and market protection, three principles — quality of commodity, price of commodity, and the method of supplying — are important. Defraudation in the quality of goods, and stabilization or augmentation of price, hurt the sale market; and if the supplier cannot supply his commodity in a suitable way, he will lose his customer. The method of supplying must, in observing the customer's taste and desire, make use of sound advertising fairs, and stationary and itinerant exhibits. M. M. (P. 6)

ŞADRI, NĀŞER : First Step The Control of Quality Is
the Essential Decision, What Commodity Should We
Produce?

Standard (Dey, 1347) No. 14 : 31-35

In order to produce a new commodity, three questions
should be answered:

1. The nature of goods;
2. The amount of goods produced; and
3. The manner of the sale of goods.

And the most important phase is the control of quality.

In regard to determining the nature of goods, the manufacturer can produce a commodity which has had no market, and it is enough that the commodity be needed by the community. In many cases the market of import goods can be conquered, provided that the commodity be supplied at a lower price. In this case the accurate statistics of the named goods can be acquired from various sources and studied and criticized. Then considering all the favorable and unfavorable factors, the question of price must be studied.

Thereafter for finding out the capacity of the market, the growth of public economy and the future market should be predicted. For this purpose the criteria of the development of national income, the growth of population and especially the growth of inclination toward the consumption of a commodity, should be used. M.M. (P. 14)

48-1-12

SEPEHRI, ESFANDIYĀR : Oil Transport By Sea
Māhnāme-ye Otāq-e Bāzargāni-ye Tehrān (Monthly
Review of Tehran Chamber of Commerce) Vol. 39
(Ābān, 1347) No. 104 : 25-32

The scale of oil transport by sea is ever-increasing, and today it forms more than a half of international naval commerce. The capacity of oil tankers has increased by more than 2-5 times.

In the period 1950-1966 the U.S. oil export came down a tenth, and the Carribean Basin oil was reduced to a half. However, Middle Eastern oil trade was increased. Also, important developments were made in oil trade in various parts of the world.

The closure of the Suez Canal deranged the usual order of naval transport once again.

The oil needs of Western Europe are met mainly from the Middle East and North Africa, the oil needs of Japan from the Middle East, and the oil needs of North America mostly from the Carribean Area.

It has been estimated that oil transport by 200000 ton vessels via the Cape of Good Hope is more saving than transport by small ships via the Suez Canal. Also, it is supposed that the need for more tankers will develop faster than the scale of oil transport. M.M. (P. 9)

48-1-13

^A
SĀMLU, MOḤSEN : Duties And Aims of Chambers of Commerce

Māhnāme-ye Otāq-e Bāzargāni-ye Tehrān (Monthly Review of Tehran Chamber of Commerce) Vol. 39
(Šahrivar, 1347) No. 162: 11-13

The duties and aims of chambers of commerce in each country, with minor differences, are: cooperation with the government in regulating commercial affairs; establishment of contacts between private and public sectors; assistance in the development of exports; market development; exercising supervision in the improvement of commercial goods and industrial products.

Chambers of commerce can, by making use of their own experience, draw up the best plans, and prevent loss or damage to merchants through the establishment of order. Thus, chambers of commerce play the role of instructor to the private sector, and place the best executive proposals at the government's disposal.

Also, these chambers furnish the necessary information to commercial, agricultural, financial and other economic branches and serve them as advisers. For instance, industrial and agricultural branches, with the information supplied to them by

chambers of commerce, can expand their existing markets or develop new ones (to be continued). M.M. (P. 11)

48-1-14

ŜĀMLU, MOĤSEN: Duties And Aims of Chambers of Commerce

Māhnāme-ye Otāq-e Bāzargāni-ye Tehrān (Monthly Review of Tehran Chamber of Commerce) Vol. 39 (Mehr, 1347) No. 163 : 8-10

Another function of chambers of commerce is cooperation with the government in establishing and developing commercial relations with foreign countries. In free countries market development is incumbent on chambers of commerce.

In some instances these chambers have been able even to establish political relations between various countries.

The market development missions that tour foreign countries must be familiar with the psychology and sociology of various nations and have statistical information in regard to their population trend; and also they must know the economic conditions of the countries they have to deal with.

In market development, the attraction of tourists should as well be delegated to chambers of commerce. (to be continued)
M.M. (P. 12)

48-1-15

ŜĀMLU, MOĤSEN : Duties And Aims of Chambers of Commerce

Māhnāme-ye Otāq-e Bāzargāni-ye Tehrān (Monthly Review of Tehran Chamber of Commerce) Vol. 39 (Ābān, 1347) No. 164 : 13-15

In free countries the function of cooperation with the government in the fields of commercial, industrial and agricultural training, is incumbent on chambers of commerce; because in these countries the possibilities of private sector for such training are numerous; besides, this branch should be mainly responsive to the private sector needs.

The expansion of such training will effect the thinking and types of activities of those persons who hold contacts in various economic branches, and will enhance their efficiency; moreover, it will provide the means for changes in the quality of industrial products, which is a main factor in market development. M.M. (P.13)

48-1-16

ŜĀMLU, MOĤSEN : The Role of Chamber of Commerce
Māhnāme-ye Otāq-e Bāzargāni-ye Tehrān (Monthly Review of Tehran Chamber of Commerce) Vol 39
(Mordād, 1347) No. 161 : 27-28

The role of chambers of commerce in the countries which follow the method of "free commerce", is essentially the bringing of government aims to the activities of private sector. A chamber of commerce on the one hand guides the private sector in investing in proper branches and on the other helps government organizations in utilizing working capital.

In short, a chamber of commerce has both the role of guidance and of a mediator between the merchant and the government. Thus, in progressive countries chambers of commerce are considered the government's close adviser in regulating the economic policy. Chambers of commerce in Iran have come close to this phase. M.M. (P. 10)

GEOLOGY

48-1-17

FARŠĀD, FERIDUN (and) VATAN, ANDRE: A Geological Review of the Persian Gulf
Našriye-ye Dāneškade-ye Olum. (Science College Magazine) Vol. 1 (Farvardin, 1347) No. 1 : 9-23, Illus 1, bib. 12

A study of the Persian Gulf, which is the largest oil reservoir of the world, is of great value to geologists not only from the economic point of view but also from the sedimentation standpoint as it would help them to understand the conditions under which the sedimentation took place.

The Persian Gulf is located northwest-southeast between the Arabian shield and the Zagros Mountain Range and appears to the remainder of a large geo-cyclinal whose axis during the Jurassic and cretaceous era was the continuation of the Zagros Mountains which gradually shifted in the Mesozoic era to southwest. The gulf is about 615 miles long and about 210 miles wide (at Hormoz strait). The bed of the gulf is in a U form and is uneven with the deepest side (about 90 meters) toward Iran. Its average dept is 31 meters.

The islands of the Persian Gulf vary from the origin point of view. Origin of some of the larger islands could be determined but the others and smaller ones appeared to have sprung up

from the gulf itself. A third type of the islands is hardened salt rocks. The temperature at the depth of the gulf is lower than the surface temperature because of the entry of the Shatt el Arab and the Oman Sea waters into the gulf. During the winter the condition is reversed. Water at Cape Hormoz is therefore heavier than normal ocean water because of heavier evaporation. Thus a heavy depth flow from the gulf to the sea exists at the Hormoz Strait, while on the surface the flow is in the opposite direction. The ebb and tide in the gulf vary between 40 and 70 centimeters and the direction of the waves is mostly northwest to southeast.

The origin of sedimentation of the Persian Gulf is either destructive, organic or chemical. The destructive sediments are either brought in by the large rivers or one of the ordinary kind. Of the organic sediments, the marginal sedimentation-structure are important. The chemical sediments consist of carbonates and evaporationals. M.E. (P. 103)

48-1-18

OLTAN: Tests For Raising Contents in Oxidized Stones
in Iran By Employing Hydrometallurgy

Majalle-ye Otâq-e Şanâyê va Maâden. (Chamber of
Industries and Mines Magazine). Vol. new (Esfand, 1347)
No. 5 : 48-50

Over the past few years several million tons of low-content oxidized ores of lead and zinc (up to 25% lead and zinc contents) have been deposited from Angouran Mines (near Zanjan) and Shahkouh Mines (near Isfahan) mostly in the form of cerrusite ($PbCo_3$) and Smithsonite ($ZnCo_3$) or Calamine. It has been impossible to raise the metal contents of these ores by means of calcination.

Laboratory tests were conducted to explore the possi-

bility of densifying the ores in an effort to raise their metal contents by means of hydrometallurgy. Through immersing the ore in a solution of ammonia (Leaching) the oxidized zinc ores dissolved in ammonia to produce the compound Zinc Ammonium Carbonate. By heating this compound and evaporating ammonia a residue of oxidized zinc compound is obtained which can be subjected to the calcination method or be dissolved in diluted sulphuric acid by electrolytic method. According to calculations the production of zinc from oxidized ores by this method is economically profitable. M. E. (P. 99)

48-1-19

ÂSIMI, MASUD : Future of Coal in Iran And The World
Majalle-ye Otâq-e Şanāyē Va Maâden (Chamber of
Industries and Mines Magazine) Vol. new (Esfand, 1347)
No. 5 : 57-59

World coal production in 1963 amounted to 2,648,000,000 tons valued at \$ 18,447,000,000. In 1968, the Soviet Union was the largest coal producer with 600 million tons or about one-fifth of the coal produced in the world. The consumption of coal has also risen in proportion with the rise in the production.

In Iran, production of coal has been confined so far to meet the requirements of the furnaces of building materials and to feed some of the metal factories. During the Third Development Plan production of coal rose because of the economic growth and it is hoped that with the establishment of a steel industry in this country by 1972, Iran would be producing 1,550,000 tons of coal and 700,000 tons of coke.

In a majority of Iranian coal mines, specially in the area of the Alborz Mountains, because of thin deposits and faulting, the finished cost of the coal is high. Iran's coal deposits

have been estimated at 160 million tons but exploration is continuing and even larger deposits are expected. M.E. (P.102)

48-1-20

XĀDEM, NAŞROLLĀH : Discovery of New Asbestos

Reserves in Iran

Majalle-ye Otāq-e Sanāye' Va Ma'āden. (Chamber of Industries and Mines Magazine). Vol. New (Esfand, 1347)

No. 5 : 43-46

Large deposits of desirable varieties of asbestos capable of resisting heat up to 1,700 degrees centigrade have been found in several regions of Iran which are sufficient for not only meeting the requirements of indigenous industries, specially the young steel industry, but also could be exported to other countries.

1. In the Central Alborz region in the area above Paleozoic era (Permo-carboniferous): Because of a chain of action and reaction which has resulted in the retreat of the sea and under the hot and humid regional climate coupled with Karstic System, clay and lateritic material has been formed. An alteration and intermingling of these have produced hydrosilicate aluminium (Fireclay) in the form of massive deposits.

2. About 30 kilometers from Semiram ferrogenous clay has been found to exist inside upper cretaceous lime rocks measuring up to a thickness of 10 meters, of which three to five meters have been transformed into Kaolin. This Kaolin, despite its pureness, did not possess the physical properties for production of ceramic but is highly heat resistant. These deposits have been estimated to be between three and four million tons.

3. In the region of Poshtkuh, about 100 kilometers from Shahre Kord in the Mesozoic era layers, a more or less regular deposit of ferrogenous clay and buxite of four to six meter thick-

ness has been discovered. The length of the visible vein on a vertical valley on Taghdis axis is about one kilometer. The buxite is of a white variety with a 1-5 meter thickness. M.E. (P. 101)

Law

48-1-21

‘ALIĀBĀDI, ‘ABDOLĤOSEYN: A Social and Legal
Discussion of Articles 44 and 192 of the Penal Code.
Kānun-e Vokalā (Bar Association) (Summer, 1347)
No. 109: 55-64

A policy difference exists between the various courts on the implementation of Articles 44 and 192. Some courts believe that where the provisions of Article 192 were applicable, punitive imprisonment of less than six months, could not be awarded, while others believe that punitive imprisonments of less than six months duration can be awarded. A solution to this problem should be sought in the interpretation of the words "absolute" and "useful" which are the basic principles of jurisprudence. Under Article 44 the duration "useful" for punitive imprisonment has been prescribed as six months while under Article 192 one degree extenuation has been mentioned as "absolute" and implies that punitive imprisonments of less than six months duration could be given and the judge was not bound by Sub-Section 3 of Article 44 and as such there was no contradiction between the provisions of Article 44 and 192, of the Penal Code. A.A. (P. 65)

48-1-22

HEYDARIYĀN, HOSEYN : A Discussion of Article 20 of the Penal Code, Its Philosophy and Application Kānun-e Vokālā (Bar Association). (Summer, 1347)
No. 109 : 71-78

According to Article 20 of the Penal Code, if a person started a crime but for some reason or outside restrictions was unable to accomplish it, that person shall be liable to minimum punishment for the crime provided under law. In the Islamic law the word *tajarri* means restraint from an action. Since under Article 20 the lawmaker refers to a case where a person has decided to commit a crime but was prevented because of an outside factor, he considers this attempt at crime as culpable, and has prescribed the punishment. A.A. (P. 60)

48-1-23

HUMAN, AHMAD : Oslo Congress of Supporters of A United World Government.
Kānun-e Vokālā (Bar Association): (Spring, 1347)
No. 108 : 175-180

The Thirteenth Congress of Federalists was held in Oslo with the participation of representatives of various countries from July 30 to August 3. From Iran a three-man delegation took part in the Congress. At the end of its deliberations Congress issued a number of resolutions, some of the most important ones of which related to: immediate halt to bombing of North Vietnam, drafting of legal regulations for better exploitation of outer space, and monopoly of deep sea resources of the high seas to the U.N. so that the rights of the smaller nations could be safeguarded in this manner. A.A. (P. 72)

48-1-24

KĀTEBI, HOSEYNQOLI: Law and Justice in Ancient Iran

Kānun-e Vokālā (Bar Association). (Spring, 1347)

No. 108 : 167-174

According to information available, the Achaemenian and Sassanian kings of ancient Iran laid great stress on justice. Judges were charged with the task of implementing the law, and in all cases the aim was to enforce justice.

The king himself was at the head of the judiciary machine. He was the highest judge and those of his subjects who were unable to get their just deserts elsewhere were entitled to approach him. In consideration of disputes, civil and criminal codes were used and jurists were available in court to defend or to get public complaints redeemed. A.A. (P. 66)

48-1-25

KĀZEMI, PARVIZ: Constitutional Law: Vietnam and Its Upheavals.

Kānun-e Vokālā (Bar Association). (Autumn, Winter, 1347) No. 110, 111: 104-112

The 117-article Constitution of South Vietnam consists of one preamble and nine chapters. The Constitution affirms the principle of the government of the people for the people and guarantees individual social liberties such as freedom of belief, expression and religion, but the propagation of, or opposition from, Communism have been banned. The right of legislation has been delegated to the two houses of Parliament, the House of Representatives and the Senate. The president or vice president, elected through popular vote for four years, is the head of the executive.

A system of decentralization of authority has been provided in the Constitution. The judiciary is independent with the Supreme Court as the highest court of the land which consists of 9 to 15 judges. For the impeachment of the president, ministers, judges of the Supreme Court and the Inspectorate, a special court has to convene. Its members are the chief justice of the Supreme Court, five senators and five representatives. The Inspectorate controls the activities of everyone from the president down to ordinary government employee. A.A. (P. 68)

48-1-26

KĀẒEMI, PARVIZ: International Conference on Human Rights in Tehran

Kānun-e Vokālā (Bar Association). (Spring, 1347)

No. 108 : 135-145

An international conference on Human Rights was held in Tehran with the participation of 87 countries at the new administrative building of the Majlis from Ordibehest 2 to Ordibehest 23, 1347. The various committees and the Plenary session of the conference approved 24 resolutions on various subjects. The principles approved by the conference included: a campaign against racial discrimination, granting of immediate independence to countries still under colonial rule, efforts to eradicate slavery and trading of slaves, establishment of equal rights for all peoples of the world irrespective of their color or sex, respect for the Human Rights Charter in Occupied Arab Territories by the Government of Israel, and filling in the increasing gap between the developed and the developing countries. A.A. (P. 67)

48-1-27

MALEKI, MEHDI: A Study on The Bar Association
Independence Bill

Kānun-e Vokalā (Bar Association). (Autumn-Winter,
1347) No. 110, 111 : 72-80

Independence is one of the prerequisites of advocacy and in the present circumstances this independence is not complete. The apprenticeship period for a lawyer is too short and it should be made longer. Permission to practice law should not be granted to retired government servants except retired judges. Interference from persons not lawyers themselves in practice of law should be strictly prohibited. All disputes between people must exclusively be dealt with through lawyers. In order to raise the level of knowledge of the lawyers a revision in the teaching system at the Faculty of Law must be introduced. A.A. (P. 70)

48-1-28

MALEKI, MEHDI: Report of the Administrative Court
of The Bar Association

Kānun-e Vokalā (Bar Association). (Spring, 1347)
No. 108 : 110-116

In the year 1345 the Administrative Court of the Bar Association received 561 complaints against lawyers and advocates. After consideration it issued orders rejecting the charges in 447 cases. In another 73 cases it issued indictments and in respect of the remaining cases it found the statute of limitation and other restrictions.

In 1346 the Administrative Court received 368 complaints of which 75 have yet to be considered. In 161 cases the charges were dropped while others were filed because of the statute of limitations and other restrictions.

The Bar Court worked with complete impartiality and was not influenced by anything than the appropriate law. A.A. (P. 69)

48-1-29

SOTUDEH-TEHRĀNI, HOSEYN: A Brief Discussion of the Revised Text of the Commercial Law Concerning Joint Stock Companies.

Kānun-e Vokalā (Bar Association). (Autumn-Winter 1347) No. 110-111 : 301-306

The new 300-Article Law has promulgated new regulations governing public joint stock companies and loan bonds. Amendments had been made in departments dealing with management, inspection, liquidation and winding up of these companies. At the same time punishments have been increased for directors and inspectors of the company. There is no shortage of defects in the new law. In some cases the ambiguities and contradictions could have been removed with a little attention. A.A. (P. 62)

48-1-30

ŜARIF, ĀLI ASQAR: The Profile of a Judge with a Worldful of Reminiscences.

Kānun-e Vokalā (Bar Association). (Autumn-Winter, 1347) No. 110-111 : 47-55

A judge should not bind himself to the letter of the law and dispense justice in a cold manner. In the first place a judge has to be familiar with psychology. This is an integral qualification, and a judge who does not possess this important qualification will not be able to solve the problems of the people. A.A. (P. 63)

48-1-31

TAQVĀ'Ī, EBRĀHIM: Outer Space Rights

Kānun-e Vokalā (Bar Association). (Summer, 1347)

No. 109 : 79-92

The principles and regulations governing activities of governments for exploration and exploitation of outer space near The Moon and other planets were drafted by a Subcommittee for The Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and were approved by the United Nations in 1966. These regulations define the legal aspects of outer space, freedom of outer space, responsibilities for space-ships and satellites and the right of permissible defense. A.A. (P. 59)

48-1-32

TALĪEH, MANUCHEHR: A Description of the Constitution of the United States.

Huquq-e Mardom (People's Right) Vol. 4 (Spring, 1348)

No. 15 : 58-60

The American Constitution consists of a Preamble, seven original Articles, and twenty-two subsequent Amendments, the first ten of which are known as the Bill of Rights. The first three Articles define where and how legislative, executive and judicial powers are to be vested. The other Articles are concerned with the inalienable rights of individuals, the extradition of fugitive criminals from state to state, regulations governing revenues and taxation, the election and process of government, provisions for amending the Constitution, regulations dealing with treaties, property rights, trials and legal proceedings, states' rights and their inter-relationships. The right of interpretation of the Constitution lies with the courts and hence in commercial matters in particular,



Mathematics

48-1-35

ŞADRI AFŞĀR, QOLĀM-ḤOSEYN: Nayrizi, An Iranian Mathematician and Astronomer.

Soxan-e Dāneš va Fann Vol. 8 (Ordibehešt, 1348)

No. 1 : 4-5

Abul Abbas Fazl Ibn Hatam Nayrizi was of Nayriz in Fars. Probably he was living in Bagdad in the time of Calif Al-Motazed. He has some works on astronomy, mathematics, meteorology, etc. Nayrizi used "zell" which now is called tangent as an important trigonometrical line. He also presented a new proving for Pythagorean theorem, and studied on Euclidian postulate. He has written one of the best descriptions about the Spherical astrolabe.

This Article has some information about Nayrizi's works and an acknowledgment about his life and works. A.S.(P. 96)

48-1-36

SARAFODDIN, AḤMAD: Generalization of the Storm, Leibnitz and Pappus's Theorems

Yekān Vol. 5 (Mordad, 1348) No. 10: 625-629, Illus: 3

1. Let $H_1, H_2, \dots$, and H_n be the right angle projection of a point M of the plane of a regular polygon $A_1, A_2, \dots A_n$, on its

sides. The locus of the points such as M whose distances from the sides of the regular polygon satisfy the following relation, with the conditions (1) or (2), or (3), is a circle (a series of circles concentric with the inscribed and circumscribed circles of the same polygon).

$$\overline{MH}_1^p \cdot \overline{MH}_2^q \dots \overline{MH}_i^t + \overline{MH}_2^p \cdot \overline{MH}_3^q \dots \overline{MH}_{i+1}^t + \dots + \overline{MH}_n^p \cdot \overline{MH}_1^q \dots \overline{MH}_{i-1}^t = 1$$

$$p+q+\dots+t < \frac{n}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$2(p+q+\dots+t) < n+1 \quad (2)$$

$$p=-1, q=\dots=t=0 \quad (3)$$

Special Cases:

a. When $q=\dots=t=0$, then the above relation will state the Storm's theorem.

b. When $p=q=1$ and $r=\dots=t=0$, then multiplying both sides of the above relation by $\frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{n}$ one will get a new relation that states the theorem of the area of the pedal triangle of a point with respect to the n-sided regular polygon.

2. The locus of the points such as M whose distances from the sides of a $2n$ regular polygon satisfy the following relation is a circle (a series of circles).

$$\overline{MH}_1 \cdot \overline{MH}_2 \dots \overline{MH}_{2n-1} = \overline{MH}_2 \cdot \overline{MH}_4 \dots \overline{MH}_{2n}$$

This is the generalization of the Pappus's theorem.

3. The locus of the points that the summation of the Pth power of their distances from the corners of a n-regular polygon is a constant value, when P satisfies the conditions.

$$P < \frac{n}{2}$$

$$\text{and } P < n+1,$$

is a circle (a series of circles).

This is a generalization of Leibnitz's theorem.

4. The above statements, with certain conditions, hold for regular polyhedra. A. S. (P. 94)

48-1-37

ŞARAFODDIN, AHMAD: Some Trigonometric Identity and Inequality Relations

Yekân Vol. 6 (Mehr, 1348) No. 1: 25-28, Illus. 2

In this article several identities and also two inequality relations have been discussed.

1. The general form of the identities are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha^p(x) \cdot \beta^q(x + \frac{2\pi}{n}) \cdot \gamma^r(x + 2\frac{2\pi}{n}) \dots \lambda^t(x + i\frac{2\pi}{n}) + \alpha^p(x + \frac{2\pi}{n}) \cdot \\ & \beta^q(x + 2\frac{2\pi}{n}) \cdot \gamma^r(x + 3\frac{2\pi}{n}) \dots \lambda^t(x + \frac{2(i+1)\pi}{n}) + \alpha^p(x + 2\frac{2\pi}{n}) \cdot \beta^q(x + 3\frac{2\pi}{n}) \cdot \\ & \gamma^r(x + 4\frac{2\pi}{n}) \dots \lambda^t(x + \frac{2(i+2)\pi}{n}) + \dots = \alpha^{p'}(x) \cdot \beta^q(x + \frac{2\pi}{n}) \cdot \gamma^{r'}(x + 2\frac{2\pi}{n}) \cdot \\ & \dots \lambda^{t'}(x + i\frac{2\pi}{n}) + \alpha^{p'}(x + \frac{2\pi}{n}) \cdot \beta^q(x + 2\frac{2\pi}{n}) \cdot \gamma^{r'}(x + 3\frac{2\pi}{n}) \cdot \dots \\ & \lambda^{t'}(x + \frac{2(i+1)\pi}{n}) + \alpha^{p'}(x + 2\frac{2\pi}{n}) \cdot \beta^q(x + 3\frac{2\pi}{n}) \cdot \gamma^{r'}(x + 4\frac{2\pi}{n}) \cdot \dots \\ & \lambda^{t'}(x + \frac{2(i+1)\pi}{n}) + \dots \end{aligned}$$

In the above identity, one can replace the functions $\alpha(x)$, $\beta(x)$, $\gamma(x)$, $\dots$, and $\lambda(x)$ arbitrarily either by $\sin x$ or $\cos x$ and then the derivatives of these functions, i. e., $\alpha'(x)$, $\beta'(x)$, $\gamma'(x)$, $\dots$ and, $\lambda'(x)$ respectively by $\cos x$ and $\sin x$.

2. The inequality relations are as follows:

a. The following inequality holds, if $x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n \leq 2\pi$

$$\frac{\sin x_1 + \sin x_2 + \dots + \sin x_n}{n} \leq \sin \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n}$$

b. The following inequality holds, if: $x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n \ll \pi$

$$\sqrt[n]{\sin x_1 \sin x_2 \dots \sin x_n} \ll \sin \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} \quad \underline{\text{A. S. (P. 95)}}$$

Medicine

48-1-38

GORJI, J. : Congenital Dislocation of the Hip Joint
Dāneškade-ye Pezeški-ye Tehrān (Journal of Medical
Faculty of Tehran) Vol. XXVI (Ābān, 1347) No. 2:
202-212

In the beginning the author has given a detailed account of the clinical symptoms of the diseases of children over one year. He has then discussed the case histories of two patients, a boy of five whose congenital dislocation of hip joint was corrected by means of Salter's Surgery so that after one year from the operation, the acetabulum had sufficient depth to retain the head of the femur and the child was able to walk without any difficulty or limping. The other is the case of a three-and-a-half-year-old child who was subjected to Salter's Surgery for the correction of both hip joints. He also recovered completely. A.N. (P. 27)

48-1-39

KAMĀNGAR, T.: Chromatography of Food Dyes On
Sephadox

Dāru-Pezeški (The Pharmaceutical Magazine) Vol. VII
(Azar, 1347) No. 1 : 58-59

This article deals briefly with the methods for separation of food dyes through chromatography on Sephadox and it has been said that Sephadox G25 which has very small particles is very suitable for this purpose. The technique of the procedure with separating solutions of different kinds and their results have been discussed in brief. A.N. (P. 26)

48-1-40

KARIMINEJĀD, M.H.: Intrauterine Infection and the
Mode of Transmission of Infection to Fetus

Dāneškade-ye Pezeški-ye Tehrān (Journal of Medical
Faculty of Tehran) Vol. XXVI (Ābān, 1347) No. 2 :
112-130

The author at first discusses the intrauterine infection of the fetus and its causes. Symptoms, pathological damage, methods of diagnosis and preventive measures have also been given. The article also discusses the causes of death of some 150 newborn and stillborn babies on whom autopsies were conducted at the Women's Hospital and tests conducted at the pathological laboratories of the hospital. Some 32% of the deaths were caused by infections 18% of which originated from inside the uterus. In 14% of the cases the baby was contaminated after birth, 22% cases of death were caused by birth disorders, 14% by congenital defects and the rest by miscellaneous causes. Obstetrical disorders were the cause in a majority of stillborn cases and the infectious diseases in the case of deaths after birth. A.N. (P. 27)

48-1-41

LÂSKARI: Use of Hypothermia in Ophthalmology
Ĉešm-Pezeški-ye Īrān (The Ophthalmological Magazine
of Iran). Vol. 1 (Esfand, 1347) No. 2 : 43-50

This article deals with cases where hypothermia is used in ophthalmology, specially in the treatment of glaucoma (cyclocryotherapy). The technique and the action of hypothermia have been discussed in detail and in the last part the histories of two cases of cyclocryotherapy involving a 38-year-old man of Isfahan and a 39-year-old woman of Dezfūl have been given. Both operations were successful. A.N. (P. 28)

48-1-42

MÂŠĀYEXI, M. (and) HOMAYUN, T.: Di Guglielmo's
Disease of Acute Erythroleucosis
Ĉešm-Pezeški-ye Īrān (The Ophthalmological Magazine
of Iran) Vol. I (Mehr, 1347) No. 1 : 30-35

This is a report on a three-year-old child in the Children's Ward of Farabi Hospital, Tehran. The patient was taken to the doctor with irregular fever, restlessness, pallor and swelling of the eyelids and legs. The symptoms appeared two months before being taken to the doctor. An examination showed enlarged liver and adenopathy at some parts of the body. The red blood count was 2.56 million and the WBC 23,800 per cubic millimeter. Peripheral blood test showed myelocyte and metamyelocyte. The sedimentation rate (ESR) in the first hour was 144 and in the second hour 150 millimeters and in subsequent tests it was 45 and 94 millimeters. Bone marrow test in some parts showed the symptoms of erythroleucosis and at others monocytic leucosis. The eye examination also showed exophthalmos on both sides. A

series of photographs of the fundus of the eye showed anemia and another series showed the symptoms of leucocytic and erythrocytic infiltration. This is the first known case of DiGuglielmo's Disease in Iran. A.N. (P. 29)

48-1-43

NIKXU, M.A. : The Kidney and Diabetes
Dāneškade-ye Pezeški-ye Tehrān (The Journal of
Medical Faculty of Tehran) Vol. XXVI (Mehr, 1347)
No. 1: 12-26

The author discusses kidney diseases resulting from diabetes. The diseases have been divided into three groups: 1. Infection of the kidney or pyelonephritis 2. Glomerular mortification or degenerative glomerulitis or glomerulosclerosis and 3. Kidney disorders during diabetic coma. The clinical symptoms of these diseases have been discussed in detail in the article. A.N. (P. 30)

48-1-44

PIRUZ-⁵AZIZI, Ş. (and) SA⁵IDI, P. (and) SARLATI (and)
ŞARI⁵AT (and) SAYY⁵AR: Report on A Rare Case of
Disorders from Accumulation of Lipids
Ĉeşm-Pezeški-ye Īrān (The Ophthalmological Magazine
of Iran) Vol. I (Mehr, 1347) No. 1: 23-29

This is the case history of rare disorders resulting from the accumulation of lipids in a 16-year-old boy from Garmsar. The patient had been suffering from splenomegaly and hepatomegaly, intermittant fever and hemorrhages since early childhood. An eye examination showed accumulation of fat in ganglion cells of retina as a result of which the vision had been reduced considerably. In

needle biopsy, infiltration with reticulocytes was seen among parenchymal cells. The patient's detailed condition has been given and it has been concluded that he was suffering from a kind of accumulation of lipids. This was the seventh known case in the world. A.N. (P. 17)

48-1-45

PIRZĀDEH, M. (and) ŠĀDEQZĀDEH OSKUĪ, M.

Radiotherapy in Ophthalmology. Part II. Treatment of Eye Tumors.

Dārupezeški (The pharmaceutical Magazine) Vol. VII

(Dey, 1347) No. 1 : 54-57

In the part of the article at first the treatment of such benign tumors as hemangioma, papilloma and cheloids through the use of X-ray are discussed and then the treatment of malignant tumors of the eyelid, malignant tumors of conjunctiva, limbus corneae, tumors inside the eye, primary tumors of the orbit and tumors of lacrimal glands through the use of these rays have been given. A.N. (P. 16)

48-1-46

QAVĀM ŠADUQI : Dystrophia Epithelialis Corneae

Ĉešm-Pezeški-ye Īrān (The Ophthalmological Magazine

of Iran) Vol. I (Mehr, 1347) No. 1 : 17-22

There are case histories of two patients from the Eye Ward of the Farabi Hospital. In the first case both eyes of a 25-year-old patient were involved. The cornea damage in the left eye looked like the spot when a stone hits the windscreen of a car. The right eye cornea was in a more advanced stage. Every few months cornea became inflamed, accompanied by edema

and photophobia and lacrimation which subsided with treatment. In the second case a 49-year-old man had similar symptoms and during the previous two years his right eye got inflamed three times and the left once. Aside from these two cases two others have been mentioned in the article but no case histories have been given. A.N. (P. 24)

48-1-47

QAVĀM ṢADUQI : Rupture of Hyaline Membrane
Ĉešm-Pezeški-ye Īrān (The Ophthalmological Magazine
of Iran) Vol. I (Esfand, 1347) No. 2 : 39-42

This article at first discusses the reasons for the creation of glass-like Hyaline membrane behind the cornea resulting from the rupture of endothelium caused by accident, specially at the time of birth, and then the case histories of two patients have been given. In the first case a 19-year-old youth contacted a doctor because of loss of sight of the left eye. The examination showed the vision of the left eye one-twentieth and that of the right eye was normal. A biomicroscopic examination revealed the opacity of the cornea at depth and the existence of four clear thin strips behind cornea. The strips inclined from top to bottom and their lengths were unequal. In the second case a 12-year-old patient, whose ailment was like the first case, and who had likewise been delivered at birth by means of forceps, had only one-fiftieth of the normal vision in the right eye. The opacity of his cornea was visible even with the naked eye. In this case also biomicroscopic examination revealed the existence of thin strips on the posterior surface of the cornea which were not parallel to each other but all of them were more or less clear. A.N. (P. 23)

48-1-48

RĀDPUR, M. : A Case of Recurrent Ventricular Fibrillation During Myocardial Infarction and Its Treatment

Dāneškade-ye Pezeški-ye Tehrān (Journan of Medical Faculty of Tehran) Vol. XI (Tir, 1347) No. 2: 166-179

This is the case history of primary ventricular fibrillation during myocardial infarction in a 46-year old man which was quickly diagnosed and treated. The treatment was giving shocks at first with Coltec Apparatus with 600 kw in 4/10 of a second which revived the heartbeat of the patient. After a few hours the fibrillation recurs and again shock with 650 kw in .04 per second is administered without effect. After heart massage and oral resuscitation for two minutes another shock of 750 kw in 0.06 seconds was administered which revived the patient's heart beats. After the necessary period in hospital the patient was allowed to go home for convalescence. A.N. (P. 19)

48-1-49

SĀDĀT AXAVI, MORTEZĀ (and) MORŠED, ĀLI (and) QANDI, ŠAHRIYĀR: Two Cases of Cancer of the Mammary Glands in Males

Dāneškade-ye Pezeški-ye Tehrān (Journal of Medical Faculty of Tehran) Vol. XI (Mehr, 1347) No. 2 : 69-75

There are reports on two cases of the cancer of the mammary glands in men by Surgical Ward No. 3 of the Pahlavi Hospital. The first patient was a 43-year-old man of Marvast, Yazd, who felt a small gland in the nipple of the left mammary gland eight months previously. It grew in the subsequent two months but its growth stopped and gradually a wound appeared. At the time of the first examination a wound of two centimeters diameter with

an average depth, and unclear edges, was found. The wound was painless and bleeding. The two nipples had lost their natural symmetry. The skin of the nipple appeared to be like the rind of an orange, and a tumor of about the size of a walnut adhered to the skin and underlying muscles could be felt. The patient was subjected to surgery and pathological tests showed infiltrating epithelioma. The patient was given radiotherapy treatment after the surgery, and was released.

The other patient, a man of 60 belonging to one of the villages of Yezd, was hospitalized with a tumor in his left breast. It had appeared nine months before admission and had been painless until one month before the patient reported to the hospital when it became red and the patient felt burning sensation. In palpation, a tumor adhered to the skin and underlying muscles about the size of an orange was found.

The patient, subjected to surgery and pathological tests, showed a malignant lymphoma with reticular cells. After radiotherapy in the post-surgery period the patient was released from hospital. A.N. (P. 20)

48-1-50

SÁIDI, A. : Contact Lenses and Orthoptic Therapy
Dāneškade-ye Pezeški-ye Tehrān (Journal of Medical
Faculty of Tehran) Vol. XXVI (Mehr, 1347) No. 1: 49-51

The overall advantages of contact lenses over ordinary glasses have been discussed in this article, and the author believes that contact lenses render extraordinary help to patients through orthoptic therapy specially in cases where equal vision of both eyes cannot be achieved through the use of ordinary glasses. A.N. (P. 21)

48-1-51

ŜAMS, Ŷ. (and) NAQDI, M.R. : Study and Photography of Fundus Occuli with Fluorescein Solution
Ĉesm-Pezeŝki-ye Īrān (The Ophthalmological Magazine of Iran) Vol. 1 (Mehr, 1347) No. 1 : 9-16

In this article the value of the photography of fundus oculi after an intravenous injection of sodium fluorescein, and the harmlessness of this action, have been discussed. The authors predict that with the advance in the equipment of various kinds and filters, retinal angiography will become daily routine in eye examinations. A.N. (P. 22)

48-1-52

XORRAMI, J. : Magnesium Ions and Their Role in Cellular Exchanges
Dāru-Pezeŝki (The Pharmaceutical Magazine) Vol. VII (Azar, 1347) No. 1 : 60-63

The body of a normal person contains 20 grams of magnesium, 98 per cent of which is in cells and bone structures. Many of the enzymes need magnesium for their ordinary functions, and for this reason this matter has a basic role to play in cellular exchanges. This article deals with the diseases which might be caused by a shortage of body magnesium, its pharmaceutical properties and the role magnesium ions play in the metabolism of lipids, proteins and glucids. A.N. (P. 18)

Physics and Astronomy

48-1-53

A Complete And Documented Report of the Apóllo Flight
Fazā (Space) Vol. 3 (Ŝahrivar, 1348) No. 25 : 10-34,
67-74 Illus. 29

In this article the historic flight of Apollo-11, from launch to splash down, has been reported in detail. It also included numerous pictures of the relevant scenes. A.S. (P. 134)

48-1-54

LIYĀQAT, 'ALI : Four Millenia of Astronomy
Fazā (Space) Vol. 3 (Mehr, 1348) No. 26 : 86-91

In this article astronomical discoveries since the second millenium B. C. through 1340 A.H. have been discussed, together with the names of the discoverers and the years of discovery, as follows :

- 2000 B. C., man pictured celestial features in his mind and grouped a number of stars .
- 624 B. C. , Thales was born, and later suspected the spherity of the earth.
- 384 B. C. , Aristotle was born. He discovered the Polar Star.

- 140 A.D., Ptolemy wrote the first book on astronomy.
- 650 A.H., Xajeh Nasir-ed Din's treatise was written.
- 923 A.H., Copernicus' pamphlet on the orbital movement of planets was published.
- 1066 A.H., Newton's principles were published.
- 1336 A.H., the first man-made satellite was put in orbit by the Soviet Union. A.S. (P. 133)

48-1-55

VĀḤEDI, NOṢRATOLLĀH: In Space the Last Word Has Not Been Said.

Talāṣ (Endeavor) (Dey - Bahman, 1347) No. 14 : 25-28

This article explains the following subjects :

1. Inhibition by the earth atmosphere of acquiring correct information about the surrounding space; the considerable contribution of space exploration to astronomy and astrophysics.
2. Activities in the field of space research from the time of Erich-Regner up to the launching of Sputnik-1.
3. Some of results achieved from space exploration in recent years: changes in atmosphere because of day and night; study of solar spots; study of solar gases (protons and electrons); determining the accurate form of the earth, magnetic sphere and the Van Allen Belt.
4. Result of the measurements of Venus by Mariner II; the renewal of the question of "the origin of planets"; the inadequacy of the existing theories in justifying the source of planets (In space, the last word has not been said yet).
5. The impossibility of man's trip to other solar systems. A.S. (P. 135)

Political Science

48-1-56

A Discussion and Review of Cultural Programs and Heritage.

Ferdowsi. (Dey 23, 1347) No. 895 : 23-24

The article discusses in brief the various views presented at the cultural seminar held in Tehran in the winter of 1347. Differences of opinion exist in respect of culture, cultural heritage and East-West relations. K.T. (P. 105)

48-1-57

China and Russia : Abel and Cain, Sons of Marx and Engels.

Bāmshād. Vol. XIII (Esfand 20, 1347) No. 39 : 18-19

The unity of the Communist world has been destroyed. The differences between Russia and China are not just ideological disputes but are connected with both's claims for leadership of the Communist world. Aside from the Sino-Soviet disputes, there are other involvements such as China's disputes with Yugoslavia, Russia's with Albania, Czechoslovakia's with Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia's with Cuba and Russia's with some Eastern European countries. K.T. (P. 107)

48-1-58

HAJ SEYYED JAVĀDI, 'ALI-AŞQAR: The Dark and
Bright Impossible Worlds

Negin. Vol. IV (Aban, 1347) No. 42 : 3-4

Power and wealth must be re-distributed. Only human beings in equal circumstances are able to bring about the most desirable society. The "bourgeois" is unable to create such a society. The "crisis" of the bourgeois society in backward countries have been likened to a "pale face" which is plastered with thick red and white powder of celebration, festivals, fairs and other outward exhibitions of gaiety. K.T. (P. 109)

48-1-59

ŞAFĀ'Ī, EBRĀHIM: A Complaint by the Russian Minister and the Report of Mirza Hoseyn Xan, Sepah-salar of Nasereddin Sah.

Negin. Vol. IV (Dey, 1347) No. 44 : 65-68

This is the text of a report by Mirza Hoseyn Xan, Sepah-salar prime minister of Nasereddin Sah concerning problems in negotiations on solving border disputes with Russia. The report contains a complaint from the Russian Minister Plenipotentiary. On top of it Nasereddin Sah has written a few lines and has described his own Crown Prince as inexperienced and childish. K.T. (P. 115)

48-1-60

VAZIRI, HUŞANG: The Nature of Imperialism
Ferdowsi. (Mordad, 1347) No. 922 : 8-9

The industrial capitalism of Europe was the only empire

in history which could make the world after its own pattern. Industrial capitalism began in the mid-eighteenth century, but its roots are older. Farther back, commerce and piracy were concomitant. Accumulation of monetary capital in Europe came into effect in Europe from the eleventh to the fifteenth century by various means, including the Crusades and piracy. The discovery and the looting of America, too, was an important factor in this field. Imperialism stalled economic development in many colonies, and acquired their markets. D.A. (P. 127)

48-1-61

WHO IS TITO?

Ferdowsi. (Bahman, 1347) No. 899: 6

This article is a profile of Tito and an account of events in Yugoslavia. Reference has been made to the movement of resistance to Nazi Germany, the coming into power of the Yugoslav Communists, disputes with Stalin, the leaving of the Soviet Camp, and the resumption of friendly relations with the Soviet Union in Khrushchev's era. D.A. (P. 106)

48-1-62

XAL^cATBARY, ARSALĀN: The Gap Between The Industrialized and Non-Industrialized Countries.

Kānun-e Vokalā. (Summer, 1347) No. 109 : 104-119

This is a report by one of the representatives of Iran to the Legal Committee of the United Nations Economic Commission on Asia and the Far East at its meeting in June/July 1968 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The writer believes that in order to close the gap between the industrialized and non-industrialized countries several effective measures have been taken but it would take

time and patience to achieve a success in this field. It is a matter of pleasure that influential people in the industrialized countries realized the importance of the question. The division of the world into two hostile groups of industrialized and non-industrialized nations should be avoided. Instead the developing countries must pay attention to the factors which might aid their industrial growth, especially for creating a healthy and stable environment for investment, attraction of foreign assistance, training of trained industrialists and skilled labor and management for trade, economics and marketing, and establishment of an international chamber of commerce under the supervision of the United Nations. K. T. (P. 110)

Psychology and Education

48-1-63

BĀTENI, MOḤAMMAD-REZĀ: Linguistics and the Teaching of Foreign Languages.

Soxan (Discourse) Vol. 18 (Sahrivar, 1347) No. 4 : 394-400.

Linguistics should begin with investigations about foreign languages; because in the current of learning the mother tongue, the nervous system and its pertinent muscles undergo some changes rendering man incapable of uttering some vocals and enabling him to articulate some others. Learning a foreign language in adulthood will be faced with two handicaps: 1. Reduction of the flexibility of the vocal organ; and 2. The inveteracy of the mother tongue pattern. Since many of the second language vocals are unidentical with those of the mother tongue, the above two factors make the learning of the second tongue difficult, and cause one to utter the words in such a way as to seem curious to original speakers. It must be taken into consideration that at the beginning of the learning of a foreign language the intelligibility is more important than the allusive aspect, and that the distinction between the niceties of the two languages depends upon considerable endeavor. Since full linguistic knowledge is a matter of familiarity with the different aspects of the two languages, the teacher must be versed to some

extent with the criteria of both; so that he can find out the causes of frequent errors, predict them, distinguish the discrepancies of the foreign language with the student's mother tongue, and be able, in compiling textbooks and linguistic tests, to lay emphasis on the instances of difference between the two languages. M.N. (P. 74)

48-1-64

MANŞUR, M. : Piaget's Clinical Method and Its Importance in Current Psychology.

Soxan, Adabi Vol. 18 (Esfand, 1347) No. 10:

1035-1039

This article more than anything else, acquaints the reader with Piaget's best known books, and introduces his Clinical Method, developed after half a century of investigation. The Clinical Method consists of questions which lead to the complete ascertaining of the test subject's thought. The principle conditions of the application of the above-named method are: To endeavor to understand the subject's thought and to prevent any deviation in his thought. Piaget is a biologist who has applied the clinical methods of psychiatry to the field of psychology, who considers the skill of the psychologist in applying this methodology to be of paramount importance, and who believes that a lack of such skill will lead to the three following defects:

1. The attainment by the psychologist of his own wish instead of understanding the mind of the test subject.
2. Erroneous approach to the contents of the subject's thought and the ignoring of seemingly unintelligible answers.
3. To count casual answers as responses emanating from the real organization of the mind. Piaget suggests an adequate solution of these difficulties. In this article the line of development of his clinical method has been divided into three periods:

1. The period of the invention of the Clinical Method: In this period Piaget is seeking a method whereby he can examine the child's mind. Therefore, he constantly evaluates this method through tests and observation and shows its shortcomings, and lastly he arrives at the conclusion that tests alter the natural stream of the child's mind and that mere observation does not show the child's real beliefs.

2. The period of critical observation: This method shows the difference between normal and critical observation, and presents critical observation as a tool which contains both the flexibility of free observation and the accuracy of experimental observation.

3. Formation: In the second period, his work has been mainly directed towards the examination of the child's intelligence before the development of speech; whereas in this period he engages in analysis rather than in guessing. The writer mentions some examples of the tests used in the clinical method and describes one in detail, showing how the basis of the child's reasoning can be determined. Piaget and his colleague hit upon the fact that complete coordination exists between the development of the child's and the adolescent's intelligence and they discover the advantage of the application of a concentrated method instead of tests. The development of Piaget's work in this period is directed toward the compilation of books, increasing the number of examinees, and the bringing to light of numerical limitation. The Epistemological Center in Geneva has greatly contributed in the progress of Piaget's work, and its function is to continue the activities of the Geneva Research Center. The future trend of the work of this scholar can be summarized as follows:

1. To demonstrate the biological and logical development in the child.

2. To demonstrate the stability of the mental system in the

child and the adolescent.

3. To demonstrate the fact that mental actions are types of biological actions.
4. The implication of conciliatory and organizational actions.
5. Replacement of tests by the Clinical Method.
6. Development of epistemology. M.N. (P. 85)

48-1-65

MUSAVI, MOHSEN: Management From our and Other's Standpoint.

Soxan-e'Elmi. Vol. 7 (Aban, 1347) No. 7: 364-368

Extroversion and Introversion are two qualities which, concentrated in a subject, will produce a greater force.

Recently several industrial companies in the United States have realized that in selecting their managers from among persons who complement each other from the moral and mental standpoints, they will achieve better results. K. Jung divides managers into eight groups: thoughtful, senseful, judicious and rational introverts; and thoughtful, senseful, judicious and rational extroverts. Jung believes that the faculty of distinction remains in sense on the power of understanding, and that judgment lays in rational thinking or personal feeling. He maintains that each individual, as well as each manager, in each of the above instances, use both procedures; but undoubtedly they lay more emphasis on one or the other. In this part of the article the writer engages in mentioning Jung's ideas in connection with introversion and extroversion, and describes Jung's views regarding the kind of management by each of the eight above-mentioned types, taking into consideration their advantages and disadvantages. M.N. (P. 65)

SEPEHRI, HURI: Transplantation of Brain or Transplantation of Soul?

Soxan-e 'Elmi (Mehr, 1347) No. 6: 319-323

In this age wherein the transplantation of organs has become common and man has thought of organ banks, in addition to the problems brought about by moral science, the transplantation of brain creates a problem consisting of the implication of the sense "dead" or "alive", which has to be clarified.

The brain is like liver and even more sensitive than that; i. e., if the brain is dead, it can no longer be usable. Therefore, use must be made of it when it is still alive. From what living human being can a healthy brain be removed and transplanted in place of a defective brain? Now, even if this problem could be resolved, what person's brain could replace the diseased brain? In blood, liver, kidney or heart, heredity is not in question; whereas in brain this problem comes to the fore; that is to say, other organs, as far as they are sound, they are similar to each other; but no two brains are alike.

If brain is ever changeable, who is the one really alive? This matter has been duly treated in this part of the article, and reference has been made to the problems created in this field for judges, physician and religious persons. Nerve transplantation will be done after some time even in heart. Then what will be the use of a brain which is not grafted to the medulla oblongata? Would it not be better to change the head instead of the brain? Even if this is possible, how would be possible the coordinating of the new head's experience of life with the functions of the subject body?

M.N. (P. 80)

48-1-67

SEPEHRI, HURI: Globules Have Protectors
Soxan-e Elmi (Tir, 1347) No. 3: 130-131

There is no doubt that antibodies are formed against antigens, and that they are protectors against diseases. But the reason why antibodies repel diseases more slowly in their first attacks, has drawn the scholars' attention. Professor Halpern describes the cause of the quickness of action of white cells in repelling microbes in their repeated attacks. In speaking of the phenomenon of acquired protection, he bases his argument on heredity, and in establishing his views he leans on cellular heredity, instead of genetic heredity. Although this discussion is a far way off from the practical stage, it is nonetheless attractive. It is hoped that the positive results from the transplantation of organs, will help establish this assertion. M.N. (P. 81)

Sociology

48-1-68

AMĀNĪ, MEHDI : World Population Conference
Nāme-ye'Olum-e Ejtemā'i (The Social Science Magazine)
Vol. I (Fall, 1347) No. 1 : 179-180

This is a short report on the World Population Conference held in Sydney, Australia from August 21 to 26, 1967. A.A. (P. 39)

48-1-69

AMINZĀDEH, FARROX : A Demographic Study of the Iranian Rural Population.
Ketāb-e Rustā (The Village Book) Vol. 1 (Tir, 1348)
No. 5 : 67-78

On the basis of the population censuses of the years 1335 and 1345 the article discusses Iran's total population, its growth rate trend sexwise, its distribution in various rural regions, the structure and age composition of the rural population, migratory trends and the home life of village dwellers. A.N. (P. 40)

48-1-70

AMINZĀDEH, FARROX: Population Growth and Educational Problems in Next 20 Years

Nāme-ye 'Olum-e Ejtemā'i (The Social Science Magazine) Vol. 1 (Fall, 1347) No. 1 : 153-161

This is a study of the direct impacts of population growth on education from 1345 to 1365, and it forecasts the numbers of students and the educational needs. The article also deals with demography and forecasts the future growth of the population, a forecast on the student population in the next 25 years, the question of illiteracy and the economic consequences of a population explosion. If the population continues to grow at a fast pace, arrangements shall have to be made to accommodate 956,000 more students in schools than if the population growth, as estimated earlier, would require. In secondary schools this figure would be 94,000 additional students. From the point of teaching staff, a corps of 27,000 primary school and 20,000 secondary school teachers shall be needed and from the point of view of expenditure, allocations shall have to be raised by more than \$50 million. A.A. (P. 41)

48-1-71

ASKARI, MOHAMMED REZĀ: Role of News Media in Economic Development.

Tahqiqāt-e Ruznāme-negāri (Research in Journalism) Vol. 4 (Dey, 1347) No. 14 : 4-9

The article discusses the role of the mass media (radio, television and newspapers) in the reconstruction and speeding up of changes in the rural environment of Iran from the point of view of sociology. What adds to the efficiency and effectiveness of the

mass media is the manner in which they are utilized. The importance of the role of the mass media in the economic and social transformation of any society is undeniable but to achieve such a transformation a change in the public thinking, belief and habits is necessary. Such a change could be achieved through two means; one being a gradual change achieved over a long period through greater promotion of historical and cultural elements and the other a much faster manner backed by force. However the speed of transformation which is required by most developing countries today cannot be achieved by any of the above two means. Their transformation should be faster than those achieved through the first and should not be accompanied by the harsh and autocratic measures as called for by the second. This can be achieved only through collective awareness and self-will. The mechanism of this method which is seemingly simple is much too complicated in fact. First of all the people of a developing country must be made to realize the need for change, and they should try to accomplish it through their own free will. The complexity of these actions and reactions become clear in societies the various aspects of which are interconnected and inseparable. Any change in one aspect might have impacts on all others. Therefore human nature and the personality of individuals has to be taken into account in any large-scale changes planned for a society. Western patterns are usually unsuitable for developing countries. For example, in the management of an industrial unit in the West the sole consideration in hiring, firing and promotion and the whole relationship between the employer and the employee is based on the latter's efficiency and usefulness to the organization while in the developing countries this relationship is governed by other factors such as family ties, etc. Mass media (audio-visual), if used without due considerations to the cultural and historical heritage of a society, might be ineffective or even might produce undesirable results. A.N. (P. 53)

48-1-72

AŞRAF, AḤMAD: City And Village in Iran

Nāme-ye Olum-e Ejtemā'i (The Social Science Magazine) Vol. 1 (Winter, 1347) No. 2 : 221-225

This is a review of Paul Ward's Book "City and Village in Iran: Settlement and Economy of the Kerman Basin" together with a translation of the conclusions made by the British writer. It explains the superiority of the city over the village during the former feudalistic era and maintains that a continuation of that life has yielded several geographical results. So far the regional duties of the Middle Eastern cities have not been considered. These cities have been described only as the clearing house for international trade commodities. The accepted definition of the villages, as residential places completely separate, self-relying and self-sustained, is even more misleading. At least Kerman does not have any self-contained residential areas and if the regional history is analyzed carefully it will be seen that no other place fits the description. Additionally, residential houses in Kerman are not uniform from the point of view of profession and social status of their owners. Finally, documentary and other evidence found in Kerman shows that the effect of modernization in the Middle East has been much deeper on the social patterns than economic organization. A.A. (P. 36)

48-1-73

AŞRAF, AḤMAD: Functionalism

Nāme-ye Olum-e Ejtemā'i (The Social Science Magazine) Vol. I (Fall, 1347) No. 1 : 9-34

Functionalism is one of the most important schools of thought in the contemporary sociology and although the name given to it

is a modern 20th century invention, the basis and origin of it can be found in the history of religious philosophy and ancient political and social systems. In the 12th century, the sociologists, who founded the science, paid a great deal of attention to the analysis of the principle of functionalism as a foundation for the living order. Their school of organicism is the root from which functionalism has been derived. In the current century of scientific progress and functional sociology, Malinovsky and Radcliffe-Browne and Gestalt psychology were directly responsible for the growth of this young sapling. Talcott Parsons and Robert Merton could be named as pioneers in this field. Functional analysis, which is quite popular in the present era, has an ideological aspect for explaining existing situations without paying attention to the historical differences and disparities and sociological upheavals of the various systems. From one point of view functionalism is a by-product and has grown simultaneously with dialectics and although both have many things in common, each of them has its own benefits and advantages for analyzing and interpreting social questions, yielding their own results. The purpose of this article, on the one hand, is to explain the basis of functionalism, and on the other it is an effort to work out the principles for dialectic functionalism. A.A. (P. 38)

48-1-74

AŞRAF, AHMAD: International Encyclopedia of the Social Science

Nāme-ye 'Olum-e Ejtemā'i (The Social Science Magazine)

Vol. I (Winter, 1347) No. 2 : 226-229

This article introduces the International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences which was published in 1968 in 17 volumes. Compilation of an encyclopedia of social sciences is a major and

useful undertaking and helps to show the success of social sciences in the Western world. Although such a treatise presents an identity of views among the leading sociologists and that on most questions these experts have common views, at the same time it shows that a lot could be said for both sides on many other issues and that there have been wide disagreements among authorities on these. A.A. (P. 35)

48-1-75

[^]AŞRAF, AḤMAD: Nature of Economy and Inhabitants
Around Ferdows.

Ketāb-e Rustā (The Village Book) Vol. I (Tir, 1348)

No. 5 : 52-66

This is a research paper on urban and rural sociological questions concerning habitations around Ferdows. It deals with the geographical situation of the region, the pattern and morphological features of its people, the characteristics of the economic and social life and the social strata and groups living in the Ferdows region and finally the economic and social life of the city of Ferdows itself. A.A. (P. 33)

48-1-76

[^]AŞRAF, AḤMAD: Plan For Research on Social Classes
in the Rural Society.

Nāme-ye Dāneşjuyān-e Dāneşsarā-ye Āli-ye Sepāh-e Dāneş. Vol. II (Esfand, 1347) No. 3-4 : 6-10

The rural society, both from the point of view of history and social organization, at present plays a key role in the Iranian social system in the countryside. In the rural society, where the main research and social studies is the village itself a number of

social discriminations and inequalities exist between the various classes of people. The nature of these inequalities and discriminations relates to man's relationships with the land and the various ways in which he exploits the land and water. Generally speaking the rural society can be divided into two groups, first those who possess the necessary tools for production and the other consists of those who lack such tools. Each group can be subdivided into several strata. The article goes on to explain the use of objective and subjective methods for determination of the social classes in the rural society. A.A. (P. 37)

48-1-77

ASRAF, AHMAD: Political Sociology of Max Webber.

Soxan. Vol. 17 (Esfand, 1346 & Farvardin, 1347)

No. 10-11,12: 1009-1020, 1088-1105

Max Webber believes that the strength of each political system in every political society depends on the use of legitimate power by the ruling group and the will of the members of the society to obey. He has divided the various forms of government into logical, traditional, despotic, constitutional and those led by the wise men. In the traditional form of government the legitimacy of giving commands and their obedience emanates from the past, and from the point of view of the relationship between the ruler and the ruled three main forms were observed: The patrimonial government, the feudalistic government and government through power. In despotism the legality of giving commands and their obedience depend on the Divine power of the ruler and his exceptional personality. Under such governments there is no set administrative organization. In the constitutional form of government the basis is the legality and logic of the government machinery. Such a form of government has also been named a bureaucracy. This article dis-

cusses at length the nature and inherent qualities of each form of government together with the relevant administrative organizations. A.A. (P. 74)

48-1-78

EBRĀHIMZĀDEH, 'ISĀ : Manpower Problems in Iranian Rural Society

Ketāb-e Rustā (The Village Book) Vol. I (Tir, 1348)

No. 5 : 37-51

The article deals with manpower problems, specially lack or incomplete employment on the basis of the population censuses of 1335 and 1345. A.N. (P. 31)

48-1-79

ḤESĀM VAZIRI, AFSĀN : Relationships Between Training and Profession Among Iranian Industrial Workers

Nāme-ye 'Olum-e Ejtemā'i (The Social Science Magazine). Vol. I (Fall, 1347) No. 1 : 192-196

In this article the relationship between training and skill and the profession of Iranian industrial laborers of two large private sector factories has been reviewed and compared. The two factories produce similar goods and compete with each other. One of them is administered in ordinary and somewhat outdated manner while the other employs modern management techniques. The article also deals with the economic and social origin of the laborer, extent of their literacy and educational qualifications, the workers' skill and in-service training, manner of their selection and the impact of formal education on employment and professional progress. A.A. (P. 43)

48-1-80

KOTOBI, MORTEZĀ (and) SEPEHRI, LEYLĀ: Human Problems: A research in Social Science

Nāme-ye 'Olum-e Ejtemā'i (The Social Science Magazine)

Vol. I (Fall, 1347) No. 1 : 64-79

The science of gathering data can be divided into two groups of active and non-active sciences. Active sciences are those which require direct contact between the research worker and the subject of his research through the filling in of questionnaire forms, interviews, direct observation, tests and group discussions etc. A number of problems exist in the path of active research which must be studied carefully. The researcher must know how to handle those on whom he was conducting his research together with the role and extent of the individual action and reaction on the questioner and the questioned. He must also know the picture which the person being interviewed has of the interviewer and how to establish a particular kind of relationship with all and what could form basis for relationship with individuals. A.A. (P. 55)

48-1-81

NARĀQI, EḤSĀN: Current Problems of Western Universities.

Nāme-ye 'Olum-e Ejtemā'i (The Social Science Magazine)

Vol. I (Winter, 1347) No. 2 : 103-122

This is a comprehensive study on the frequent crisis and problems facing universities in the industrialized societies of the West. The article is in three parts, the first of which deals with the population explosion in the world, the younger population of the economically developing world, public welfare, and expansion of democracy as some of the most important factors contributing to

the growth of the student population in these countries. This numerical growth has now become the origin of all material problems and has helped the university crisis. The defects of the educational system at the university level and their failure to transfer knowledge and technology to the youth quickly enough and the lack of attention of the universities to some of the basic problems of contemporary life, the upheavals and modern requirements are the chief fields where the students have grievances. In the second part of the article, in order to explain the causes of university unrest, the author has outlined briefly the higher educational systems of Britain, France and the U.S. The third part has been confined to review and interpret the features of university unrest in the U.S. with their special characteristics and the coordinative research which has been launched by the West to find solutions to these problems. A.N. (P. 57)

48-1-82

PARHĀM, BĀQER (Bābak) : Sociology and Countries under Foreign Rule.

Jahān-e Now (The New World) Vol. 23 (Winter, 1347)

No. 10, 11, 12 : 49-80

This is a lengthy critical article which evaluates the Western Sociology as well as the conditions in countries under foreign rule. The article discusses capitalism, wrong conclusions concerning the origin of the backwardness of countries under colonialist rule as well as population explosion, religion, ethnocentrism, oriental despotism, the question of colonialism as a whole from the point of view of distribution of work on an international basis, world class differences between the urban and rural populations, united strategy of imperialism and the unity among the Western labor class. A.A. (P. 42)

RĀSEX, ŠĀPUR: A Biography of P.A. Sorokin

Nāme-ye 'Olum-e Ejtemā'i (The Social Science Magazine)

Vol. I (Winter, 1347) No. 2 : 57-69

The article is in four parts. The first part deals with a brief account of Sorokin, his education and work and the important books which he has written or edited.

In the second part the gravitation of Sorokin to the contemporary schools of thought has been discussed from the point of view of his books. First his connections with behaviorism on the basis of his three books "The Sociology of Revolution" (1925) "Social Mobility" (1927) and "Time-Budgets of Human Behavior" (1939) have been outlined. Later, his gravitation to the school of "Integrity of Society" in the traditions of Durkhiem has been explained and his book "The Social and Cultural dynamics" has been taken as the basis of this transformation of his thoughts. Quoting Martindale, the author considers Sorokin as one of the defenders of "organicism!", and because of his mental proximity with functionalists he has included him in that group of sociologists. In the latter part of this section, in view of his last stage of life and inclinations at that period, the author excludes Sorokin from any particular group of sociologists and considers him the originator of a special school of thought known as "Integral sociology".

The third part deals with Sorokin's contribution to the various branches of sociology such as urban and rural sociology.

In the fourth part the author enters into the detailed discussion of Sorokin's general sociology and presents a lucid picture of the complex thought of the great contemporary sociologist. A.N. (P. 47)

48-1-84

RAŠIDPUR, EBRĀHIM: Role of Radio and Television
In Rural Cultural Houses.

Tahqiqāt-e Ruznāmeḥ-negāri (Research in Journalism)

Vol. I (Dey, 1347) No. : 22-28. Illus. 1

The article deals with the importance of the role of radio and television in the economic and social development at the rural level in Iran through creation of new habits and traditions, establishment of radio and television clubs etc. The article also is a comparative study on the results achieved from similar programs in India with statistics and tables and charts. A.N. (P. 48)

48-1-85

ŠADRI, AMIR: Manpower Requirements And Problems
in Iran (A coordinative Study of the Educational Condition).

Majalle-ye Otāq-e Šanāyeʿ Va Maʿāden (Chamber of

Industries and Mines Magazine) Vol. New (Sahrivar, 1347)

No. 2 : 1-5

Most countries of the world, despite varying economic systems, have to undertake planning for expansion and speeding up growth of their economies. Although investments are the moving force behind economic expansion, quick implementation of development plans cannot be possible without paying due attention to the training of suitable manpower. Economic growth basically needs thinking mind and a technically skilled force. Iran, like many other developing countries, is facing a shortage of manpower both qualitatively and quantitatively. Its primary, secondary, higher, general and technical educational system is not in keeping with the requirements of a fast developing economy. The obvious contradictions in its educational system could be overcome by means of changes in the educational system and by coordination of the

educational instructions with the actual needs of the country. Compulsory education up to the age of 14 may be considered as one of the primary and basic measures in this direction.

The national way of thinking and the educational program at the secondary level prevents attention to the technical and vocational fields of education. On the other hand the existing technical and vocational education facilities are unable to meet the entire requirements of the national economy and industry and the level of knowledge of graduates is not geared to the requirements of prospective industrial employers. At the end of the Fourth Plan the number of graduates from the various vocational schools is not expected to exceed 29,000 while the industrial sector alone shall be needing the services of more than 107,000 persons.

Thus the problem of training technical labor and expert technicians has assumed extraordinary importance, and an immediate review of how to redistribute students in general and technical fields has become vital. A.N. (P. 51)

48-1-86

SOTUDEHZAND, MAHMUD: Population Explosion and Labor Upheaval in Iran.

Nāme-ye Oloom-e Ejtemā'i (The Social Science Magazine)

Vol. I (Autumn, 1347) No. 1 : 142-152

This article studies the national manpower from the point of view of quantitative changes which are even now taking place through a population explosion and the great social progress and industrial expansion which is likely to affect the labor market in Iran in the future. The question of Iran's present and potential active population between the years 1345 and 1365 has been compared with dependent or under-support population. A comparison

has also been made between the gross and net active manpower potentials. A.A. (P. 49)

48-1-87

XOSRAVI, XOSROW: The Second World Congress on
Rural Sociology.

Nāme-ye^ʿOlum-e Ejtemā'i (The Social Science Magazine)

Vol. I (Winter, 1347) No. 2 : 201-202

This is a brief introduction to the Second World Congress
on Rural Sociology held in Holland in August 1968. A.A. (P. 44)

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