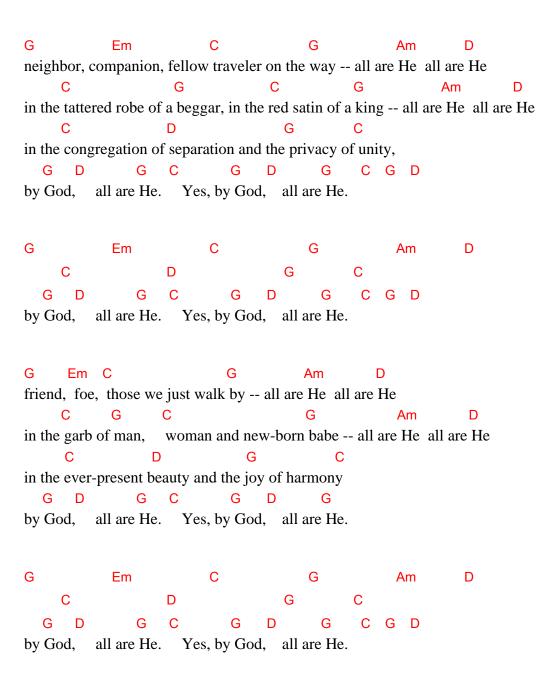
-- from http://wahiduddin.net --



Repeat first verse.

Similarly, the Qur'an (2:115) says:

To Allah belong the East and the West; whithersoever ye turn there is the presence of Allah.

The original text:

hamsāye o hamneshīn o hamrāh hame ūst dar dalaqe gadā o aṭlase shah hame ūst dar anjomane farq o nehān khāneye jam' be-llāh hame ūst summa be-llāh hame ūst

Neighbour, companion, fellow traveller, all are He!
In mendicant's habit and in king's satin, all are He!
In the assemblies of separation and in the private places of union,
By God, all are He, once again: by God, all are He.

by Nūruddīn abd ar-Raḥmān Jāmī

Beyond all thoughts of Gender:

Of particular significance in this poem is the fact that in Farsi the personal pronoun \bar{u} , which forms the first part of the contraction $\bar{u}st$, may mean either he or she. That is, the personal pronoun \bar{u} simply to points toward "that one", without regard to gender. In the rendering used for this song, the term $\bar{u}st$ is translated as *all is He*, however, there is no gender specified in the original poem, rather the poem simply refers to *that One*. Hopefully this song will be heard and felt as referring to One who is beyond gender.