

biologist, or a historian or printer or a musician of the first rank." But a study of the statistics shows that such generalizations are rash, for Islam has extended far to the north and south of this heat belt and has outside this area a population of no less than 64,090,000. These are distributed as follows:

Outside the Heat Belt

Morocco	5,000,000
Algeria	5,000,000
Tunis	1,890,000
Kashmir	3,000,000
Half of the Punjab	6,000,000
Russia	15,000,000
In China	6,000,000
Afghanistan	6,000,000
Turkey in Asia	8,000,000
Three-quarters of Persia	6,000,000
Europe	2,000,000
America	200,000
	————— 64,090,000

A much more important division of the Moslem world population than that by climate or even according to government is the classification of Moslems according to the character of their beliefs and practice.

Snouck Hurgronje, Warneck and Simon have conclusively shown that the Mohammedans of Malaysia are of animistic type and have little in common with Moslems as we know them in North Africa and Arabia. Of the total number who call themselves Moslems we must reckon, therefore, that perhaps sixty millions in Africa, Malaysia and part of India belong to this animistic type, or, in the words of Gottfried Simon are really "heathen-Mohammedans." The Shiah sect in Persia and India is also a distinct group but does not count more than twelve millions. Perhaps from six to ten million of the Moslem world population in Europe, South America, Algeria, Syria, Persia, Turkey, India and Egypt have so far adopted Western education and broken away from the old Islamic standards of an orthodox Tradition, that they should be separately classified as New Moslems. This would leave about one hundred and fifty million orthodox

Moslems who follow the Sunna of the Prophet, and are therefore cognizant of the existence and of the distinctions of the four great schools—Hanifi, Maliki, Shafa'i, Hanbali. The Hanifi are in the great majority and number perhaps ninety-three millions, chiefly in Turkey, India, Russia and Central Asia. The Maliki school is predominant in Upper Egypt and North Africa and numbers about twenty millions. The Shafa'i are found chiefly in Lower Egypt, Southern India, and Malaysia, numbering about thirty-five millions, while the Hanbali are found mostly in Central and Eastern Arabia and do not number over two million altogether. From this school the Wahhabi and later the Ikhwan movement sprang.

Another classification of Moslem population, which is of considerable importance, is that according to literacy. For two large areas we have accurate returns, namely, British India and Egypt. For other lands we can only make estimates, based on investigations by missionaries and travellers. The figures of illiteracy for Egypt given according to the latest census indicate that of the Moslem population only 9.9 per cent. of the men and 0.6 per cent. of the women can read. For India similar statistics are given in the census and are equally astounding in the revelation of so vast a percentage of illiteracy. Based on these returns we have made estimates of other countries and the conclusion is that the total number of Moslems in the world able to read is less than eight million and of these less than 500,000 are women. These facts emphasize at once the intensive need of leadership for the educated classes of Islam and not less the inadequacy of the printed page to reach the masses unless supplemented by the living message in the vernacular speech.

The following tables present these facts in outline, provoke thought, and lay before us at least one great factor in the problem of the Moslem world. Because illiteracy, superstition and a high rate of infant mortality have been shown to be vitally and closely related in all lands, this

factor has a distinct bearing on the social problem of Islam.

LITERACY IN THE MOSLEM WORLD

(Estimated totals of those who are literate of both sexes, in round numbers on basis of new census estimates.)

<i>British Possessions in Asia</i>	<i>Total Moslem Literates</i>
Total Moslem population, 78 million.	
Literates according to Indian Census 3.7%	2,886,000
<i>Egypt and North Africa</i>	
Total Moslem population, 30 million.	
On basis of literacy in Egypt 5%	1,500,000
<i>Remainder of Africa</i>	
31 million at 2%	620,000
<i>Europe (exclusive of Russia) and America</i>	
2½ million.	
Estimated at 20%	500,000
<i>Independent Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan, and Turkey</i>	
Total population 20 million.	
Literacy not over 6%	1,200,000
<i>Russia in Europe and Asia</i>	
Total Moslem population, 15 million.	
Literacy 20%	3,000,000
<i>China</i>	
Total population, 9 million.	
Say 6%	540,000
<i>Dutch East Indies, Philippines, Siam, etc.</i>	
Total population, 47 million.	
Say 4%	1,880,000
	12,126,000

It is to be noted that the estimated number of those who listen to one reader is at least five. Therefore, the total of those accessible by the printed page is nearly sixty-one million or a little over one-fifth of the total population.

A STATISTICAL SURVEY OF THE MOSLEM WORLD

<i>Country or State</i>	<i>Total Population</i>	<i>Moslem Population</i>	<i>Authority</i>
North America			
Total		11,000	
United States	114,511,514	11,000	Est. based on 1920 census racial statistics.
Central and South America			
Total		193,429	
Argentine	8,698,516	7,520	R. M. M. 4:314
Brazil	30,645,296	100,600	ibid
Chile	3,753,723	150	ibid
Cuba	2,889,004	2,500	ibid
Guadeloupe	229,822	3,200	ibid
Guiana, British	297,691	24,800	Est. based on S. Y. B. 1922

<i>Country or State</i>	<i>Total Population</i>	<i>Moslem Population</i>	<i>Authority</i>
Dutch	113,181	15,431	S. Y. B. 1922
French	49,000	1,570	R. M. M. 4: 314
Jamaica	857,921	3,000	Est. based on S. Y. B. 1922
Martinique	244,439	2,700	R. M. M. 4: 314
Mexico	16,501,684	4,453	S. Y. B. 1922
Paraguay	1,050,000	300	R. M. M. 4: 314
Peru	4,620,201	500	ibid
Trinidad	391,279	26,000	Est. based on S. Y. B. 1922
Uruguay	1,494,953	500	R. M. M. 4: 314
Venezuela	2,411,952		
Windward Is.	162,702	205	R. M. M. 4: 314
Australia	5,436,794	25,000	For. Affairs 1: 139
Polynesia—Fiji	162,604	15,000	M. W. 9: 265
Europe			
Total	172,780,676	17,769,957	
Albania	1,400,000	830,000	S. Y. B. 1922
Bulgaria	4,861,439	672,500	P. H. B. No. 22, p. 8
Greece	5,447,077	475,000	For. Affairs 1: 139
Hungary	7,840,832		
Montenegro	450,000	106,000	P. H. B. No. 19, p. 36
Rumania	17,393,149	44,087	S. Y. B. 1922
Russia—European ...	93,387,923	15,200,000	Arnold Toynbee in Journ. Asiatic Soc., vol. 5, parts 1, 2.
Minor Areas.	21,404,745		
Siberia	9,257,825	120,000	Est. of min. of Inter. M. W. 6: 203.
Serb-Croat-Slovene State	11,337,686	343,370	Census 1920.
Africa			
Total	125,806,771	59,444,397	
Belgian Congo	11,008,221	1,764,000	Est. based on report of Gov. 1917 and P. H. B. No. 199, p. 47.
Portuguese			
Guinea	289,000	100,000	Est. based on Westermann M. W. 4: 150.
Mozambique	3,120,000	130,000	ibid
Spanish			
Rio de Oro & Adrar	80,000	79,500	Est. based on P. H. B. No. 124, pp. 8 and 17.
Ifni	20,000	20,000	ibid
Span. Morocco	600,000	495,000	Est. of Count Merry del Val, M. W. 10: 408.
Abyssinia	Est. 4,000,000	Est. 2,000,000	S. Y. B. 1922
Liberia	2,000,000	300,000	P. H. B. No. 130, p. 20.
Italian			
Eritrea	405,681	300,000	P. H. B. No. 126, p. 19.
Somaliland	650,000	650,000	P. H. B. No. 126, p. 14.
Libya	1,000,000	700,000	S. Y. B. 1922
French			
Algeria	5,800,974	4,979,547	S. Y. B. 1922
Congo	9,000,000	5,700,000	Est. based on P. H. B. No. 108, p. 17.
Mayotte & Comores	97,617	75,000	Westermann, M. W. 4: 151.
Madagascar	3,545,575		
Somaliland	65,000	65,000	P. H. B. No. 109, p. 16.

<i>Country or State</i>	<i>Total Population</i>	<i>Moslem Population</i>	<i>Authority</i>
West Africa			
Senegal	1,225,523	1,225,000	P. H. B. No. 100, p. 3.
Guinea	1,875,996	1,563,000	Est. based on P. H. B. No. 103, pp. 5 and 6.
Ivory Coast	1,545,680	305,000	Est. based on 1913 A. E. and pop. increase.
Dahomey	842,243	294,000	Est. based on P. H. B. No. 105, p. 6.
Sudan	2,473,606	1,551,000	Annuaire de gouv't 1922
Upper Volta	2,973,442	444,000	ibid
Mauritania	261,746	250,000	P. H. B. No. 106, p. 9.
Terr. of Niger. ..	1,084,042	1,084,042	
Tunis	2,093,939	1,889,388	S. Y. B. 1922
Morocco	5,487,800	5,323,495	ibid
British			
Uganda	3,071,608	73,000	P. H. B. No. 96, p. 52.
Nyasaland	1,201,519	50,000	Est. of C. H. Patton, "Lure of Africa," p. 61.
Egypt	12,750,918	11,658,148	S. Y. B. 1922
Sudan	3,400,000	1,793,000	Gov't Almanac 1916.
Kenya	2,630,000	427,000	Est. of L. Martin, For. Affairs 1: 139.
Tanganyika	7,659,898	1,276,600	Est. of C. H. Patton, "Lure of Africa," p. 61.
Zanzibar & Pemba .	196,733	183,600	S. Y. B. 1922
Basutoland	500,544	9,035	C. O. L. 1913 and pop. increase.
Bechuanaland	152,983		
Rhodesia	1,735,000		
Swaziland	133,563		
Union of So. Africa	6,922,813	45,842	S. Y. B. 1922
Nigeria	16,250,000	10,833,000	Est. of C. H. Patton, "Lure of Africa," p. 61.
Gambia	240,000	28,800	P. H. B. No. 112, p. 17.
Gold Coast	2,029,750	101,400	P. H. B. No. 91, p. 13.
Sierra Leone	1,403,132	300,000	C. O. L. 1913, corrected by pop. increase.
Togoland	1,032,125	500,000	Est. based on P. H. B. No. 10, p. 24.
Cameroons	2,649,000	578,000	Est. based on Westermann M. W. 4: 150.
Somaliland	300,000	300,000	S. Y. B. 1922
Asia and Islands		<u>157,336,206</u>	
British			
Aden & Perim	54,923	54,000	S. Y. B. 1922
Sokotra & Kuria			
Muria	12,000	12,000	ibid
Bahrein Is.	110,000	109,000	ibid
Borneo	208,183	162,500	ibid
Brunei	25,454	23,900	ibid
Sarawak	600,000	150,000	Est. of W. G. Shellabear, M. W. 9: 379.
Ceylon	4,504,283	302,000	S. Y. B. 1922
Maldivo Is.	70,199	70,199	M. W. 13: 67.
India & Dependencies	319,075,132	70,000,000	S. Y. B. 1922 est.
Straits Settlements.	883,769	258,791	Est. of W. G. Shellabear, M. W. 9: 379.
Fed. Malay States ..	1,324,890	420,840	ibid
Protected Malay Sts.	1,123,264	758,060	ibid
Cyprus	274,108	56,428	S. Y. B. 1922
Armenian Rep.	1,214,391	670,000	S. Y. B. 1921.
Azerbaijan	2,096,973	1,572,929	S. Y. B. 1922
Georgia	2,372,403	2,300,000	Est. of Arnold Toynbee, Journ. Asiatic Soc. 5: Pt. 2 & 3.

THE MOSLEM WORLD

<i>Country or State</i>	<i>Total Population</i>	<i>Moslem Population</i>	<i>Authority</i>
Mesopotamia	2,849,282	2,640,700	S. Y. B. 1922
Palestine	770,000	600,000	ibid
Oman	500,000	500,000	ibid
Persia	10,000,000	9,350,000	ibid
Siam	9,121,000	150,000	Est. of W. G. Shellabear, M. W. 9: 379.
Syria & Lebanon	3,400,000	3,000,000	S. Y. B. 1922
Turkey	8,961,900	8,321,000	S. Y. B. 1922
Arabia	3,400,000	3,400,000	S. Y. B. 1922
China			
China Proper	411,491,940	6,433,000	China Cont. Committee.
Dependencies	16,540,000	2,703,000	ibid
Afghanistan	6,380,500	6,380,000	Est. based on L. Martin, For. Aff. 1:139 and S. Y. B. 1922.
East Indies			
Portuguese			
Timor	377,815	9,000	Est. based on P. H. B. No. 80, p. 3 and W. G. Shellabear M. W. 9: 379.
American			
Philippines	10,350,730	586,999	S. Y. B. 1922
Dutch			
East Indies	49,303,321	36,000,000	Est. of W. G. Shellabear, corr. by pop. increase.
French			
India	265,200	13,260	P. H. B. No. 77, p. 18.
Indo-China	16,990,229	328,600	M. W. 8: 269.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN TABLE OF STATISTICS

S. Y. B.—Statesman's Year Book, 1922.

P. H. B.—Peace Hand Books—H. M. Stationery Office, 1920.

M. W.—Moslem World Quarterly Review (Figures give Vol. and Page).

C. O. L.—Civil Office List.

R. M. M.—Revue du Monde Musulman (Figures give Vol. and Page).

SAMUEL M. ZWEMER.

MODERN MOVEMENTS AMONG CHINESE MOHAMMEDANS

Since the foundation of the Republic, the outstanding characteristic of Chinese student life has undoubtedly been the "Tide of New Thought." Politically, it started with the first glimmerings of the democratic idea, and is taking its natural course towards mad Bolshevism. Educationally, the first step was the admission of some Western subjects into the curriculum of the schools, and it has now led to the exclusion of the old classics and a wild rush into an unbalanced and undigested scientific phraseology behind which is no profound thought and which has not much practical result. Religiously, the old simple credulities were first cast off, then all religion was condemned to the limbo of exploded superstitions, and now the blank, hopeless materialism of Bertrand Russell claims a pitifully large following in the universities and schools. The impact of Western thought has had its effect in a different way on the unlearned masses and has produced superficial changes that were inconceivable twenty years ago.

Such movements and forces have necessarily affected the large and varied community formed by the Moslems of China, and their influence may be traced throughout its component units from Shanghai to Kashgar. Perhaps to the student unable to watch developments in that far-away source of Chinese Moslem life—Central Asia—the most obvious result of these influences was a new literary activity. In 1785 Liu Chih wrote the standard Chinese *Life of Mohammed*. He was also the author of numerous other religious works. Ma Yüan-ping writer of one of the most popular Moslem books, "The Guide to Islam," lived yet earlier (1646). Whatever may have been the cause—possibly Mohammedan rebellions—no books of

great merit seem to have been produced by Moslems within comparatively recent years, until Western thought began to rouse Chinese life from its agelong stagnation.

Gradually it became known, even in the far interior, that steamers could carry pilgrims to Mecca more speedily and with considerably greater comfort than could be found on the long, dreary caravan route across Central Asia. The number of pilgrims was multiplied, and this produced increased interest in the religion of their fathers, among a people long separated from the source and centre of their faith. Books were brought back from Arabia which were eagerly studied by the Ahungs (mullahs). One such—the “Shami Classic”—was found to contain instructions as to ceremonials and beliefs that differed from those generally followed in the Celestial Empire, at about that time becoming a Republic. Numbers of influential religious leaders decided that this was the true and original Islam; and so one of the greatest of the “New” sects came into being. More might be added in reference to these sects, but it will probably be of greater interest to direct attention to more distinctly “Modern”—one had almost said “Western”—movements.

The renewed activity in the production of Moslem literature in Chinese commenced just before the foundation of the Republic (1911) and continued for about five years. New and simpler presentations of various phrases of Islam were produced in rapid succession and the more popular of older works were reissued. The textbooks used in the reformed government schools were imitated, and newspapers and periodicals were started. One seems to trace the influence of Christian methods in some of these productions; some of them have a definitely anti-Christian aim. In common with the majority of such efforts in the Far East, too much was attempted in the initial stages and enthusiasm inevitably died down, so that the periodicals ceased publication and fewer books appeared. However, during 1921, a translation of selections from the Koran was lithographed and issued in a cloth-bound volume in

Peking, proving that although literary activity was less noticeable it had not ceased.

Soon after the commencement of the Republic, it was observed that the more energetic and enlightened men in the Moslem communities in various parts of China, were banding themselves into societies to rouse their fellow-followers of the Prophet to a new enthusiasm. Schools were founded for Mohammedan children in which the government curriculum was followed, with the addition of Arabic and religious instruction. In one large district in the Northwest it was decreed that in connection with every mosque there should be such a primary school. Reading rooms were opened. A Moslem counterpart of the Y. M. C. A. was formed in a few cities. Night schools were established for the instruction of the laity in the fundamentals of their faith. Some thought that behind all these manifestations a single organization was at work, and this suspicion was confirmed when a sign consisting of characters meaning: "All Advance Society" (referred to below as the "General Forward Movement"), appeared at the doors of numerous mosques. This central organization was found to have its headquarters in Peking, and the late Rev. C. L. Ogilvie obtained a programme of their initial conference, which was convened in Peking during the first year of the Republic, led by some of the influential and progressive Moslems from all parts of China. The leading spirit seems to have been a man named Wang Hao-jan. The preamble to the programme as translated by Mr. Ogilvie, was as follows:

PROGRAMME OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PURE AND
TRUE SOCIETY FOR THE DISCUSSION OF
AFFAIRS AND DOCTRINE*

If religion is not true it cannot stand and if it has no principles it cannot spread. Although our society is well established and has spread abroad, yet, if we do not take steps to propagate the truth and keep our methods up to date, even though our glory be great for a while, we cannot hope to enjoy continued prosperity.

The present is a time of discussion and investigation; if one does not go forward, he must not go backward. No matter how great and glorious is the truth, nor how deep and broad the principles, it is not

* This is the name adopted by Chinese Moslems for their religion.