

## SURVEY OF PERIODICALS

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### I. GENERAL.

ABD-EL-AZIZ IBN SA'UD. Lord Belhaven and Stenton. (In *The Nineteenth Century*, London. April, 1924. pp. 587-591.)

A friendly, sympathetic picture of the great Arab leader of Wahabism, who has recently died.

CONSTANTINOPLE VERSUS ANGORA. P. Gentizon. (In *The Living Age*, Boston, March 29, 1924. pp. 600-604).

From an article from *La Revue France* of February 1, 1924. Gives the arguments for and against transferring the Turkish capital from Constantinople to Angora, with the desperate economic struggle resulting from the attempt to make Constantinople a "thorough-going" Turkish city.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE MOSLEMS OF THE MIDDLE AGES. Carl Schoy. (In *The Geographical Review*, New York. April, 1924. pp. 257-269.)

An interesting although rather technical article treating of the content of Arabic geographical science, conditions favorable to its progress, the work of travelers and geographical authors, Arabic cartography, and Moslem ideas of the size and shape of the earth.

HANDS OFF IN TURKEY. Nathaniel Peffer. (In *Asia*, New York. April, 1924. pp. 267-271, 316-318.)

A clear, convincing exposition of the proposition that "it is as a political category that the Turk fights the Armenians and the Greeks . . . not as Christians, but as foreigners and national enemies, representatives of countries hostile to Turkey and seeking to bring about its downfall."

REPUBLICANISM IN NEW TURKEY. William J. Rapp.  
MUSTAPHA KEMAL AS ARBITER OF TURKEY'S FATE. By a Turkish Publicist. (In *Current History*, New York. March, 1924. pp. 1038-1043.)

A sharp arraignment of the present political leaders in Turkey. Claims that while they did a wonderful work in calling to life all the latent force of the nation, since the Treaty of Lausanne they have degenerated into unscrupulous, ambitious politicians, working untold harm to a country in desperate need of the highest type of statesmanship.

THE HEART OF ASIA. William Henry Chamberlain. (In *Asia*, New York. March, 1924. pp. 197-202, 226-230.)

A profusely illustrated description of Bokhara and West Turk-estan, noting especially their change to a Soviet form of govern-ment and their firm adherence to the faith of Islam.

TURKEY FOR THE TURKS. Nathaniel Peffer. (In *Asia*, New York. March, 1924. pp. 193-196, 243-244.)

A discussion of the new economic regime in Turkey, and of how the Turks are forcing themselves into new self-reliance by getting rid of their props (the Armenians and Greeks), and of the Capitulations.

## II. ARABIA AND ISLAM.

HASA: AN ARABIAN OASIS. J. B. Mackie. (In *The Geographi- cal Journal*, London. March, 1924. pp. 189-207.)

A well-illustrated description of the country, towns, and peo-ple of a practically unknown section of Arabia. The population is entirely Mohammedan by religion (although the Wahabis are not in favor) and, almost to a man, Arab by race.

## III. HISTORY OF ISLAM.

## IV. KORAN, TRADITIONS, THEOLOGY.

SOME REMARKS ON FREE WILL AND PREDESTINATION IN ISLAM, TOGETHER WITH A TRANSLATION OF THE KITABU-L QADAR FROM THE SAHIH OF AL-BUKHARI. Alfred Guillaume. (In *The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, London. January, 1924. pp. 43-63.)

Shows how the Mohammedan dogma of determination, despite the revolt of the most vigorous thinkers of the early Moslem church, was developed and consolidated, and indicates how dependent its reactions were on Byzantine Christianity.

## V. RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL LIFE.

ANGORA AND THE CALIPHATE. Maxwell H. H. Macartney. (In *The Fortnightly Review*, London. April, 1924. pp. 495-505.)

A survey of the internal, almost secret, political and social dis-censions in Turkey, and the rivalries of Angora and Constanti-nople. Gives an idea of the speed with which ideas and theories of Angora are changing. Written before the Ottoman Caliphate was abolished.

THE CRISIS IN ISLAM. Demetrius C. Boulger. (In *The Fort- nightly Review*, London. April, 1924. pp. 487-494.)

A discussion of the abolition of the Caliphate by Angora; the influences leading to the act, and the effect produced generally throughout the Mohammedan world, with especial attention to the Moslems of India and other parts of the British Empire.