

made of this by the Allies during the war, and their later repudiation of it, and more than intimates that it would be strongly to the advantage of France for her to withdraw entirely from any political role in Syria.

THE UNITED STATES AND LAUSANNE TREATY. George A. Plimpton, and the Hon. William E. Borah. (in *The New Orient*, N. Y. July, 1926. pp. 20-24.)

Summary of the present condition of affairs in Turkey as a basis for ratification, followed by the full text of Senator Borah's reply to the protest of Bishop Manning and a hundred and nine other bishops of the Episcopal Church.

VII. MOHAMMEDAN MISSIONS.

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN. S. M. Zwemer. (in *The Church Missionary Review*, London. June, 1926. pp. 134-143.)

A survey of the country, showing briefly some things accomplished by the Government, the penetration of the region by Islam, and the present missionary occupation.

FRANCE, ITALY, AND SPAIN IN NORTH AFRICA. J. J. Cooksey. (in *World Dominion*, London. June, 1926. pp. 121-127.)

The situation from the point of view of what has been done politically, and what is the significance of its missionary relationship to the problem of Islam and the rest of the Continent.

ISLAM IN AFRICA. Maurice Delafosse, S. M. Zwemer, and W. R. Miller. (in *The International Review of Missions*, London. July, 1926. pp. 533-568.)

Three separate studies. The first, while giving full credit for the good resulting from the spread of Islam in Africa, concludes that the obstacles to the intensive development of Islam in Negro Africa are numerous and strong, and that Islam shows no tendency to spread except in the towns. The second takes up the questions of what are the elements of strength and weakness in Islam, what are its advantages and disadvantages as compared with Christian missions in Africa today. The third studies the problems and peculiarities of Islam in West-Central and Northwest Africa.

MEDICAL TOURING IN ARABIA. L. P. Dame. (in *The Journal of the Christian Medical Association of India*, Poona. May, 1926. p. 55-63.)

A description of incidents experienced during two long tours, from the Mason Memorial Hospital at Bahrein as base.

A NEW NATION IN THE MAKING—IN AFRICA. Samuel M. Zwemer. (in *The Missionary Review of the World*, N. Y. June, 1926. pp. 413-421.)

(See note under the "Anglo-Egyptian Sudan" above.)

THE ANTI-CHRISTIAN MOSLEM PRESS

PROFESSOR ARTHUR JEFFERY

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A quarterly summary of important and interesting productions of the press of Moslem lands in controversy with Christianity, will appear regularly in the *MOSLEM WORLD*. Such a summary may have value for several reasons. It is always interesting and sometimes very instructive to know what our Moslem friends are writing about us and our religion, even if the interest and instruction are purely personal. It is of value for the missionary, who is quite familiar with the type of polemic in his own area, to know what is going on in other areas, to know what are the burning questions in other lands, such as China or Malaysia. Such summaries, of course, can provide an invaluable guide to literary workers as to the production that is needed on the Christian side to meet the difficulties felt and presented by Moslems, and we may all become wiser and more sympathetic in our presentation of the Christian message, as we from their own polemic eliminate the things that offend or are stumbling blocks. As it is found that similar problems are occupying various areas, a little cooperation in production may possibly save great waste of energy in different missions. And so one might go on developing these values.

It will be obvious, however, that the value of the Survey depends largely on its completeness, and that makes it equally obvious that the Survey can only be made possible by cooperation. Moslem literature is appearing daily in Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Urdu, Malay, not to speak of the more limited production in Chinese, Javanese, Tamil, etc., and a no inconsiderable output in four or five European languages. No one man could cover this linguistic area, even if he had the time to read all the material. The Survey will be attempted in Cairo by Professor Arthur Jeffery of the School of Oriental Studies (113 Sharia Kasr el Aini, Cairo), and arrangements have been made for watching the Arabic and Turkish press, for articles in daily papers and periodicals, as well as pamphlets and books. For India, Persia, China, Malaysia, North Africa, and other areas, however, we shall have to depend on local missionaries, who will watch in their areas and send to Mr. Jeffery any interesting material that they find, that he may put it in order at the end of each quarter for inclusion in the Survey.

EGYPT

A writer in *Al-Balagh* toward the end of Ramadan devoted one of his articles entitled "The Thoughts of One Fasting" to the interesting subject of "Islam and America." America interests him particularly, as the Americans are the cleverest people in the world—note how they make money. Now he thinks that as Islam looks toward America it can see very hopeful signs. Particularly, two very important things have happened in recent years, which greatly interest Moslems. One is that Americans have abolished alcoholic drinks, and the other is that they are working hard to abolish the teaching that man is descended from the apes. Now in both these cases they are acting according to Islamic principles, for as is well known, Islam is the only teetotal religion in the world, and its holy Prophet Mohammed taught without equivocation that man was made by God from dust and is not descended from any animals. The New Testament, of course, is witness that Jesus was no teetotaller, for his first miracle was the changing of water into wine, and so here we have the spectacle in the twentieth century of this cleverest people in the world forsaking the principles of their

own Prophet, and taking as basal elements in their national life two principles drawn from Islam. Such a spectacle must rejoice the heart of every Moslem, and Islam may have much to hope for in the future of America.

INDIA

Attention should be drawn to a most amusing periodical *The Light*, published by the Ahmadiya Anjuman at Lahore, several numbers of which have recently passed through our hands. It is a simple four-sheet paper published twice a month and obviously modelled on the famous *Epiphany* of Calcutta. The Editor states its policy in the issue of May 1st:—"Perhaps it is not generally unknown that the principal aim of our movement, is to inflict a crushing defeat on Christianity which has lately been proving itself the most powerful enemy of Islam Unmistakable signs show that the movement is fast approaching when Christian missionaries will have not to show their faces before the world."

In the same statement from which we have quoted the above, we notice another very interesting and significant thing. It is well known of course that the Lahore Anjuman grew out of the Qadiani Movement, popularly known as the Ahmadiya Movement, from Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Khan, its founder, who claimed to be the Messiah. It is also well known that since the split with the old Qadiani party, Khwaja Kamal ud-Din and other members of the Lahore group, no longer emphasize their connection with Ahmad. It is here suggested, however, that their nome Ahmadiya is derived from the word "Ahmad," the name whereby Mohammed was foretold in John's Gospel.

It is interesting to note how wide awake the members of the Ahmadiya groups are to Western writings on Islam that appear in English. In two numbers of the *Light*, for instance, we find an attack by Maulavi Mhd. Ali, the translator of the Ahmadiya Koran, on Dr. Mingana's two interesting contributions toward a sounder understanding of the origins of the Koranic text. The Maulavi's ammunition does not do much damage and Dr. Mingana is quite capable of taking care of himself, but it is rather amusing to find the writer in all seriousness questioning Dr. Mingana's knowledge of Arabic, which is Dr. Mingana's native tongue, but to the Maulavi as to ourselves an acquired language.

Speaking of the Ahmadiya Koran reminds us that in the April 16th issue of the *Light*, there is a most important note expressing very great apprehension over a proposal of the Indian *Jamiat ul-Ulama* to have money set aside for bringing out an English translation of the Koran. The writer shall speak for himself:

"A translation under the direction of the Ulama may, we are afraid, repel rather than attract. For instance such Mulla-notions as the story that Jesus has been alive in the fourth heaven all these twenty centuries, that Jesus raised the dead to life, that Jesus created actual birds out of clay—such notions would certainly tend to confirm Jesus on his throne of Divinity. And such Mulla-notions that in the Koran there are certain verses which abrogate others, that some verses have altogether been omitted from it, would, rather than draw towards Islam, go to discount from the authenticity and reliability of the Koran. Again, such notions that apostasy must be punished with death, that non-Moslems may be killed anywhere and everywhere, that thrice did Abraham tell a lie, that the Prophet getting enamoured of Zaid's wife by a chance glance made him divorce her in order himself to take her in marriage—such and a quite a host of similar notions, which make up Mulla-Islam, would, we are afraid, rather than endear Islam to a scientific world such as the West, nail the coffin of Islam in those lands once for all. Of translations misrep-