

Le Rôle du Juge dans le Droit Anglais et dans le Droit de l'Islam comparés. By Mohamed Fouad Ismail Mohanna. Rousseau & Co., Paris. pp. 408. 45 fr.

This is Volume XV in a series of studies on International law. The learned author compares the position of the judge in English common law with that of *Kadhi* in Islam. He is well qualified for his task, and his work is well documented. It falls into two parts, of which the first deals with the rôle of the judge in Great Britain, and the second with that of the judge according to orthodox Islam. Each part consists of three sections, viz: The organization of the Judiciary; the social and moral character and prestige of the judge; and third, his rôle in the domain of law, and the administration of justice. It is astonishing how much there is in common between the Anglo-Saxon ideal and that of ancient Arabia, except that, as the author points out, in Islam *everything* bears a religious character. All its institutions are religious; public and private instruction, administration of the State, common law, international relations, peace, war, commerce, the arts, charities, public security and public works—all have a religious basis. The only dissenting voice to this judgment, says the author, is that of Ali Abd al Raziq in his recent notorious book on Islam and the foundations of government.

Z.

Through Aman Ullah's Afghanistan. By Serab K. H. Katrak. Lunae & Co., London. pp. 145. 10s. 6d.

A book of travel sketches with illustrations and a map. The author enjoyed the friendship of King Aman Ullah, and visited him before his exile. As the maiden effort of a Parsi scholar the book is of interest, but its contents for the rest are not remarkable.

Z.

Die Staatenbildungen in den arabischen Teilen der Türkei seit dem Weltkriege nach Entstehung, Bedeutung und Lebensfähigkeit. Von Dr. Erich Topf. 244 Seiten und 4 Kartenskizzen im Text. 1929. Verlag von Friederichsen, de Gruyter & Co., Hamburg. RM. 52.

The title of this work, and the fact that it is a prize essay issued by the University of Hamburg, emphasises its importance. Our Quarterly is not primarily interested in the politics of the Near East, otherwise we might designate this as one of the important books of the year. The learned author in the first part of the volume, pages 1 to 30, sketches the foundations of the Arab state and the revolt of the Arabs against Turkey. The second part, pages 30 to 130, deals with the three mandatory states—Syria, Palestine and Iraq. And a full account is given of the other states of Arabia, which are not under mandates, but where the political influence of England, France and Italy is not absent. The history is given until the summer of 1929. In an appendix (pages 145 to 252) we have the official documents and treaties. The work is based not only on a carefully selected bibliography, but on periodicals and the daily press.

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Deux Sanctuaires Chiites d'Alep. By J. Sauvaget. Extrait de *La Revue Syria*. Paul Geuthner, Paris. 1928 (with plates).

This reprint gives a full architectural description of two ancient Shiah Mosques at Aleppo. The first was built about 1183; and the second about 1234 A. D. The inscriptions reproduced have nothing unusual.

The Future of the Negro, Some chapters in the Development of a Race. By Sir Gordon Guggisberg, Governor of British Guiana and late Governor of the Gold Coast, and A. G. Fraser, M. A., Principal, Prince of Wales' College, Achimota, Gold Coast. Student Christian Press, London. 153 pp. 4/6 net.

An authoritative statement on the development of the American Negro, both as an individual and a community, with conclusions regarding the education of the African peoples on similar lines. Chapter six points out the pitfalls that are to be avoided. The policy and the aim of true religious education is ably outlined. Missions are conducting four-fifths of the educational work in Southern Nigeria, the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone, while "in Northern Nigeria almost all government schools have Mohammedanism taught, and some boarding schools there have their own mosques." The *Times Literary Supplement* says "altogether a remarkable book, which will surely influence British colonial policy."

Annuaire du Monde Musulman, statistique, historique, social et économique, rédigé par L. Massignon. 484 pp. Librairie Ernest Leroux.

We welcome this third edition of an invaluable statistical handbook to the world of Islam. The first edition appeared in 1923, the second in 1926. The volume contains six sections. The first on the Mohammedan calendar and the principal feasts, together with an admirable summary of the present political situation and a chronology of events from 1926 to 1928. Section two consists of an index to the Moslem Press, and is arranged alphabetically according to the place of publication. It is inevitable that this section requires constant revision. Periodicals in the Near East have a high death-rate. Section three gives a list of the centers where Islamic studies are carried on, both in Europe and America.

The bulk of the volume is taken up by section four, in which we have detailed information regarding all Moslem lands under the sub-headings: population, government, administration, imports and exports, etc., together with brief bibliographies. Two brief sections give information on the *Tariqas* (of which sixty-nine are still in existence), and a list of recent books on Islam. Our chief criticism is that so many inaccuracies have slipped in, and that the statistics are not based on the most recent data. For example, the statistics for Bahrein, Arabia, are given for 1911-1913. On page 475 the biography of Mohammed by R. F. Dibble is strangely classified as "a manual of Christian propaganda." Aside from these criticisms, there is nothing to equal this book as a manual of reference. Z.

Arbeit und Sitte in Palaestina. Gustav Dalman. Bd.1. Jahreslauf und Tageslauf. 1. part: Herbst und Winter. 2. part: Fruehling und Sommer. C. Bertelsmann, Gütersloh i. Westfalia, 1928. Both parts together 698 pages. 1. part, 15 Mk.—2. part, 24 Mk. (With numerous illustrations in text, an appendix and a series of colored pictures.)

This most excellent work is of great importance for every reader of the Bible, as it gives reliable information about the natural history, plants and animals of Palestine, thus throwing light on many a Biblical account which otherwise would be unintelligible. But it is also important for all missionary workers in Palestine, whom it supplies with

detailed knowledge of the life and ways of the present population of the Holy Land. A great number of Arabian sayings are interspersed and explained by the relations between man and nature, and plenty of Arabian songs in addition serve to elucidate the character of the present population, their way of living and thinking.

SIMON.

Geschichte eines Mohammedaners, der Christ wurde. Von Johannes Awetaranian. Von ihm selbst erzählt, 2. Auflage. Nach seinem Tode ergänzt von Richard Schafer. Originalband, 176 Seiten. Mit einer farbigen und 26 Tondruck-Abbildungen. Preis: 4.50 Mk. Missions Verlag, Potsdam.

Mohammedaner-Mission. Von Richard Schafer. Sonderdruck aus "Der Orient, 1929, Heft 6." 8 Seiten, brosch. Preis: 30 Pfg. Missions Verlag, Potsdam.

We welcome the second edition of this striking biography of a converted Turk. He died in 1919 and the first edition was an autobiography telling the story of his early life and conversion, until 1905. Since that time Awetaranian was connected with the Lepsius Deutsche Orient Mission at Potsdam and engaged in literary work. Now we have the complete story of a wonderful life of sacrifice and service from Erzerum to Kashgar, the Balkans and Germany. The life of a Moslem mystic who found all he sought in Christ. The book is beautifully illustrated and issued in attractive form.

The pamphlet by Richard Schafer is a plea to continue the work among Moslems in Turkey and elsewhere. Z.

The Evangelisation of Pagan Africa. A History of Christian Missions to the Pagan Tribes of Central Africa. By J. Du Plessis, Litt.D., D.D., pp. 408. Price 16s. Juta & Co., Cape Town or G. E. Stechert & Co., New York.

This work is a complementary volume to the Author's "Christian Missions in South Africa," which appeared twenty years ago, and like the former endeavors to place the story of the missionary enterprise in its proper historical frame. Since the forces of Christianity and civilization move forward concurrently, the missionary undertaking stands in intimate relation to political and commercial movements, and can only be understood in its relation to them. The reader of this book will obtain, together with full information on the progress of Christian missions, a clear idea of the course of Central African exploration and colonization during the past three or four centuries. The work is encyclopedic in its character. It does not, however, deal with Moslem Africa, except for references to the Mohammedan Menace (Chapter IX) and the reasons for the spread of Islam. "The African cannot but regard the friendly attitude of Colonial Governments towards Islam as undisguised favoritism. His own religious beliefs and practices are firmly put down; the Government (he complains) will permit no trials for witchcraft, no poison ordeals, no human sacrifices. But the religious feelings of the Mohammedan, he observes, are treated with the greatest consideration. Moreover, the Government places all manner of restrictions upon the movements of Christian missionaries, and prohibits them from entering Mohammedan areas, but the emissaries of Islam have the full freedom of the road and the river."

The four main divisions of the work deal with early History, West