

that carried it through its critical beginnings and wish it a glorious future.

It is for this effort, one example among many of the "missionary works among educated Mohammedans," that your prayers are asked during this month. God always listens to prayer.

—*White Fathers Missions*

In the Bookshop at Khartoum

Bishop Gwynne of the Sudan gave a vivid picture of what goes on through books and reading:

In the Sudan people are only now learning to read. In the Gordon College the young men are really well educated, but have yet to learn to read in their leisure time. The newspaper instituted an enquiry as to whether the young men went on with their education and reading after they left school and college. The general reply was, "After my work I eat, then sleep a while, then get up and sit and think of many things, and spend the rest of the time in the café!" We have to develop in them the love of literature. As I said, we have in Khartoum a bookshop, but most of the sales go through the colporteurs who sell the books of this society and our own. I myself do a bit of colportage sometimes. I used to take copies of the Life of Gordon round with me. Once I went to El Fasher and while there asked a Syrian merchant to take some copies and sell them. He took them, but thought he would not sell one. He said, "If I ask 5 piastres for a book, people will say that is too much. I can buy a bucket for 2 piastres." The Japanese were flooding the market with cheap goods and they could buy a native bath for 2 piastres.

We have also quite educated men among the Moslem officials, and their education leaves them very little faith in Islam. They do not talk about it at all, but their faith in Islam decreases. They order from our bookshop Fabian books, books leaving out religion. They fight shy of any publication mentioning religion, but they will buy biographies. At Omdurman where the people are nearly all Moslems, hundreds of young students in the Government school will buy biographies. The Life of Aggrey was put on sale, and though it was expensive we sold a large number of copies. We are trying to persuade both the societies to produce good stories with good moral teaching. Mr. Hamilton, the Bible Society Agent, says he sells hundreds of little Gospels in Arabic. One day recently I was visiting a friend of mine who used to teach me Arabic, and who is dying now in Omdurman, and had asked me to visit him. He asked me to pray for him, and I found that he had the Gospels under his pillow and read them, but would hardly like to tell his friends so.

Changing Arab World

Anne O'Hare McCormick, widely known correspondent for the *New York Times*, wrote an article for the *Times* under the caption "New Currents Stir the World of Genesis," pointing out that this land "long a back-water choked with the driftwood of dead civiliza-

tion is stirred by new currents that will make it a 'problem area' for a long time to come." Those who follow the news realize that there is a new spirit of nationalism and racial consciousness among the Arabs. The long talked of Arab League has become a reality. The Arab States today stand together and can become a powerful force in world affairs. These countries occupy a strategic position in relation to world trade routes by land, by sea and by air. This being the case, reports from the mission agencies are of great importance. Dr. Paul Harrison says: "Demands on the Mason Memorial Hospital have grown beyond all previous dreams. Wards are always crowded: a 75-bed hospital houses 127 patients, including members of the royal family, Bedouin from the desert, pearl divers and fisher folk, merchants from the Pirate Coast, Indians and Americans. Last year 1,100 major and 1,700 minor operations were performed. Special 'eye tour' was undertaken in Hassa where only eye cases were seen. Thousands were treated. The clergyman accompanied the doctor and was accepted cordially by the King and the people."

Bahrein Women's Medical Centre reports that Dr. Esther Barny Ames had received a personal invitation from the King of Arabia to come for a month every six months, as a standing order, to be the official doctor to the palace women. Kuwait and Amarah report increased opportunities in both men's and women's work. Mission Schools have played no small part in the growing thirst for education throughout the country; even the most primitive Moslems are anxious to become literate, and the Koran schools are dwindling. Dr. John Van Ess writes: "Thousands of men and boys have met Christ face to face from two to eight years each, every school day in the year. Many of them now hold positions of responsibility and trust in state and society. The sons of many of them are now in school profiting by their fathers' newer outlook and by the changed home environment of at least a friendly attitude towards the Gospel, and the promise of an early arrival of the time when a convert's enemies shall not be those of his own household."

On the Northwest Frontier of India

Never, perhaps, has medical missionary work in India, particularly on the North-West Frontier, faced so critical a situation as at the present time. Whereas some lands are practically closed to the Gospel, here the door stands wide open, but, through lack of personnel, irrecoverable opportunities to win the land for Christ are slipping away. This is the distressing story which Sir Henry Holland, the world-famed eye specialist, now on a brief furlough in this country, has to tell. Although over seventy years of age, he is returning to India early in December, rejoicing in the health which God has given him, that he may resume his work, which by his own skill and that of doctors working under his direction, has given sight to some 70,000 of India's blind. It was for this distinguished service that he received his knighthood in 1936.

Throughout his missionary career, which began in 1900, Sir Henry has been attached to the C.M.S. Hospital at Quetta, which, it will be remembered, was destroyed by earthquake in 1935, many

patients and some of the staff losing their lives, Sir Henry himself having to be rescued from the ruins, his injuries, in the mercy of God, being but superficial. At the end of his last furlough, nine years ago, he went back to rebuild the hospital on an earthquake-resisting basis, and in 1940 it was opened as a hospital jointly conducted by the C.M.S. and C.E.Z.M.S. by Lady Linlithgow, wife of the then Viceroy, with 200 beds—120 for men and 80 for women.

Recently the hospital buildings, consisting of a series of sheds, were rendered uninhabitable by excessive rains. Undaunted by this new difficulty, Sir Henry obtained thirty military "E.P." tents in which to accommodate his patients. These were visited by Lady Dow, wife of the Governor of Sind. Horrified that one who was doing so much for the people of Sind should be expected to perform operations in such unsuitable conditions, she immediately opened a fund and in six months collected £9,000. The Government, which has always given Sir Henry sympathetic support, voted between £60 and £70. British officers also gave generously, and as the result of interest aroused and help given, a fine new hospital in reinforced concrete is now in course of erection. Thus, when the time comes for Sir Henry to retire, his two sons, each of whom offered himself quite independently for medical missionary service in India, will have a modern building in which to continue the work.

SURVEY OF PERIODICALS

By SUE MOLLESON FOSTER
Union Theological Seminary Library

I. GENERAL

CHRISTIANS AS ZIONISTS. M. Z. Frank. (In *The Chicago Jewish Forum*, Chicago. Winter, 1945-46. pp. 86-91).

Résumés of the lives of men like Henri Dunant, the Prince de Ligne and Anthony Ashley Cooper who strove for a Palestinian home for both Jews and Arabs.

LIBRARIES DURING THE MUSLIM RULE IN INDIA. S. A. Zafar Nadvī. (In *Islamic Culture*, Hyderabad. October, 1945. pp. 329-347).

Lists and describes various collections—some still in existence—containing great bibliographical treasures.

MODERN TURKISH LITERATURE. His Excellency Ruşen Eşref Ünyaydin. (In the *Royal Central Asian Journal*, London. July-October, 1945. pp. 314-319).

Although no bibliographical data are given, many authors and titles are listed and some critical material is supplied.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS OF THE COURT OF SHĀH JAHĀN. Dr. A. Halīm. (In *Islamic Culture*, Hyderabad. October, 1945. pp. 354-360).

Faqīrullāh's Rag Darpan and Mān Kautuhal (1661 and 1665) furnish a full account of musical achievements of an epoch during which Indian and Persian music coalesced.

WAR-TIME EXPLORATION WITH THE SUDAN DEFENSE FORCE IN THE LIBYAN DESERT, 1941-43. Capt. J. W. Wright. (In *The Geographical Journal*, London. March-April, 1945. pp. 100-111).

Well illustrated article about a region which is now so completely mapped that it can be travelled without danger or difficulty.

II. ARABIA

THREE DOCUMENTS ON THE HISTORY OF CHRISTIANITY IN SOUTH ARABIA. Arthur Jeffery. (In the *Anglican Theological Review*, Evanston, Illinois. July, 1945. pp. 185-205).

Presents translations of and comments on a selection on Phe-mion from Ibn Hishām's *Sīrat-an-Nabī*, the Acts of Azqīr, and a letter by Simeon, Bishop of the Persian Christians, giving an account of the Himyarite martyrs.

III. HISTORY OF ISLAM

THE ARABS' KNOWLEDGE OF CEYLON. Professor Nafis Ahmad. (In *Islamic Culture*, Hyderabad. July, 1945. pp. 223-241).

An historical survey showing Moslem contact with the island as early as the days of the Pious Caliphs.

THE BATTLE OF AL-QĀDISIYYA. Dr. S. M. Yusuf. (In *Islamic Culture*, Hyderabad. January, 1945. pp. 1-28).

Describes the historic encounter in which the Arabs, under the command of that superb military genius 'Umar, broke the might of the Persians.

MARAKISH, THE HEART OF THE MAGHRIB. (In *The Arab World*, New York. Autumn issue, 1945. pp. 62-69).

Sketches part of the early history of this vital city, whose thinkers exercised considerable influence on the development of European culture.

OPHEL AGAIN. J. W. Crowfoot. (In *The Palestine Exploration Quarterly*, London. July-October, 1945. pp. 66-104).

Offers a general survey of Roman, Byzantine, Arab, Latin, Egyptian, and Turkish occupations, accompanied by plans and photographs.

IV. KORAN. TRADITION. THEOLOGY

THE NATURE OF LAW IN MUGHAL INDIA AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. (In *The Calcutta Review*, Calcutta. October, 1945. pp. 4-8).

An historical study.

V. RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL LIFE

BAHRAIN: PORT OF PEARLS AND PETROLEUM. Maynard Owen Williams. (In *The National Geographic Magazine*, Washington, D. C. February, 1946. pp. 195-210).

Tells of customs, social conditions and economic prospects of an island possessing archeological remains thousands of years old.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN TURKEY. John Sutherland. (In *The Asiatic Review*, London. October, 1945. pp. 385-386).

Outlines the history and scope of the movement which has just held its first National Congress in Ankara and which has four main lines of development—agriculture, handicrafts, building and consumer activities.

FEEDING THE MIDDLE EAST IN WAR-TIME. Keith A. H. Murray. (In the *Royal Central Asian Journal*, London. July-October, 1945. pp. 233-247).

Describes the work of the Middle East Supply Centre in caring for the needs of about eighty-one million people scattered over an area of four and three quarter million square miles.

THE WATERWAYS OF 'IRAQ. Lieut.-Col. Lionel Dimmock. (In the *Royal Central Asian Journal*, London. July-October, 1945. pp. 307-313).

Discusses possible development of the marshlands lying between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers and points out the difficulties to be met in dealing with the inhabitants of the region.