

Bulletin of the Near East Society



Baghdad, Iraq, a General View of the City

The Oriental Institute, University of Chicago



Syria

Syria has come full circle in a year, despite three military coups, with the same Premier, Khaled el-Azem, who was first installed in office December 17, 1948. The problem that Premier el-Azem faces is the one he faced a year ago, the issue of Syria's finances. Both state and national income are so low as to raise the question whether Syria is a viable state. She must deal with military expenditures in excess of the present financial capacity of the young republic. Military intervention in political affairs, as evinced in the coups of 1949, makes the problem the more pressing.

Syria does have the advantage of maintaining virtually no external or public debt. The surplus left in the treasury at the end of the French mandate has been spent by the Premier's predecessors. The intervening regimes never stayed in office long enough to build up a public debt.

The coups occurred in March, August and December. The crisis was considered at an end late in December, after the December 19 coup, when Provisional President Hashem al-Atassi named el-Azem as Premier to form a new cabinet.

Turkey

Delegates from four of the largest opium exporting nations, Turkey, Iran, Yugoslavia, and India, met in session in Ankara early in December to conclude an agreement on the percentage of the world's supply each would supply. The delegates, forming a subcommittee of the United Nations Economic and Social Council's narcotics drugs commission, cleared the way for the opium importing nations to decide the annual amounts of the drug needed for medical and scientific purposes.

Turkey has become one of the countries to benefit under the Fulbright Act with the signing of an agreement late in December by United States Ambassador George Wadsworth and Faik Zihini Akdur, secretary general of the Turkish Foreign Ministry. Total funds available from United States war surplus goods in Turkey amount to \$5,000,000.

The Fulbright agreement follows the usual pattern, with the provision of travel funds both ways for Turkish students in the United States. American students will receive grants for studies in Turkey. American educational institutions in Turkey, if qualified, will receive scholarships for Turkish students and salaries for American teachers. The funds will be furnished by the Turkish Government in its own currency exclusively.

Greece

Civilian rail traffic between Athens and Salonika,

was resumed last December after nine years of war and strife. The King and Queen and General James A. Van Fleet of the United States were aboard the second of the two trains that rolled into Salonika, where they attended a religious service held in the station.

The restoration of this route, made possible through United States aid funds, will mean the linking of the fertile agricultural lands of northern Greece and the markets in the capital area, and the result may be a general fall in commodity prices.

The Greek Government, with the assistance of the UN World Health Organization (WHO) has started a nation-wide campaign against tuberculosis. The government plans to establish three laboratories for tests and treatment, one in Salonika, and two in Athens.

Egypt

The voters of Egypt went to the polls January 3 in the first election in twenty-five years in which all political parties took part. The Wafdist party, out of power since its control of the pro-Allied wartime government from 1942 to 1944, piled up a large majority in the election of a new Chamber of Deputies, which will have 319 members, as against the 264 members elected at the last general election in January 1945. Thirty-one of these deputies are elected from Cairo.

Annual NECA Opera Benefit

The twenty-second annual Metropolitan Opera Benefit for the Near East College Association was held the afternoon of December 27, when Miss Lily Pons made her first appearance of the season in Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor".

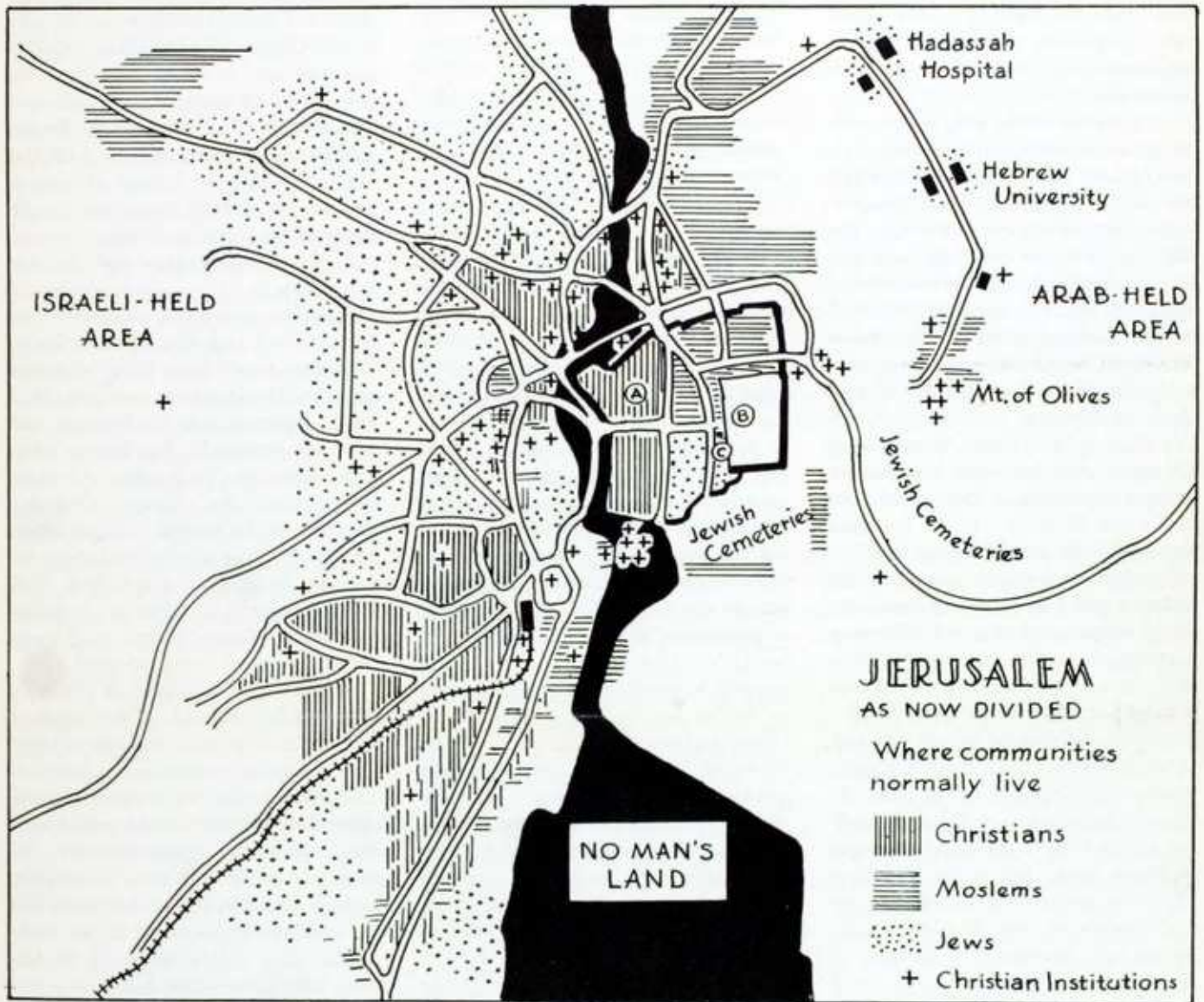
A capacity house heard Miss Pons in the role in which she made her Metropolitan debut in January 1931. Jan Peerce, Thelma Votipka, Francesco Valentino, Jerome Hines, Felix Knight and Leslie Chabay appeared with Miss Pons, with Pietro Cimara as conductor of the orchestra.

The Shah of Iran was a distinguished guest at the performance, the proceeds from which will be used to help support six American colleges in four Near Eastern countries: Athens College in Greece, American University of Beirut and International College in Lebanon, Damascus College in Syria, Robert College and the American College for Girls in Turkey.

Box-holders for the benefit included: Mr. and Mrs. George S. Armstrong, Mrs. Edwin M. Bulkley, Mrs. Cleveland E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Allen W. Dulles, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Foye, Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve,





[Continued on page 11]

Some Reasons For Internationalizing Jerusalem



JERUSALEM AS NOW DIVIDED

Where communities normally live

-  Christians
-  Moslems
-  Jews
-  Christian Institutions

By The
REV. CHARLES T. BRIDGEMAN, S.T.D.

The Reverend Dr. Bridgeman lived in Jerusalem from 1924 until 1944, where he served as American Chaplain for the Episcopal Church on the staff of the Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem. Later he was Residentiary Canon of the Cathedral and Archdeacon of Syria and Lebanon. For eight years, he was the Jerusalem correspondent of THE TIMES of London, and wrote extensively on ecclesiastical, historical, political and economic subjects relating to the Middle East for various international journals.

EDITOR

The Assembly of the United Nations has reaffirmed its decision of 1947 to place Jerusalem, Bethlehem and the adjacent territory of about 100 square miles under permanent international control.

Israel and the Hashemite Kingdom of

Jordan, whose military forces now divide control of the Holy City and the area, have each expressed their determination not to surrender to an international body the parts they have won by force of arms. Israel has gone so far as to initiate steps towards making Jerusalem the capital of the State of Israel and has formally rejected the request of the Trusteeship Council to desist. Furthermore both Israel and Jordan have spoken as though they were ready to resort to force to thwart the decision of the United Nations.

In view of this situation there are many within the United Nations and in

the public at large who ask whether after all there is any case for placing Jerusalem and Bethlehem under international control, provided some supervision can be given to certain "international Holy Places".

The argument for partition between Israelis and Jordan Arabs rests upon certain assumptions so often repeated that the public takes them for established facts. Such are 1) that Jerusalem is so exclusively associated with the Jews that they can rightfully demand it be their capital; 2) that there are really two Jerusalems: the old "Walled City", now in Arab control, and the "New Jerusalem"

established and mainly occupied by Jews, now in Israeli control; 3) that these two cities can easily be separated; and 4) that in a situation where two rival nations both claim the same city, it is a reasonable compromise to acquiesce in their expressed desire to divide it between them.

In reply one would seek, among other things, to point out that Jerusalem is not two but *one indivisible city*, which cannot be divided without grave injury to the interests of the city as a whole; that the City of Peace would be made into an armed military outpost ever threatened with war; and that *vital interests of the Christian population of Jerusalem and Bethlehem have been completely ignored* in dividing control of the area between Jews and Moslems.

1. *History.* The historic connection of Christians with Jerusalem is as important and significant as that of the Jews and of the Moslems. In the last three thousand years Jews were the main occupants of the city for only about one thousand years; and have exercised political control of it for but 600 years. Christians have been there for two thousand years, and for 518 years the city was ruled by Christian nations. The Moslem Arabs captured the city in 639, and, in all, Arabs have ruled it for 420 years. Moslem Turks ruled it for 425 years. To be sure, Jerusalem as a religious center has always been of supreme importance to devout Jews. But so has it been to Christians, whose religious stake in the city is second to none. Nor can we forget the city's importance to Moslems. It is a city of *three faiths*, not of one, nor of two.

2. *Population.* The only just basis for estimating the relative positions of the three main population elements in the proposed enclave and in Jerusalem is to go back to 1947, prior to the fighting which has driven so many from their accustomed homes.

In the whole enclave there were before the recent fighting started about 105,000 Arabs and 100,000 Jews. Of the number roughly termed "Arabs" the Christians numbered at least 40,000.

In Jerusalem itself in 1946 there were 31,350 Christians, 33,680 Moslems and 99,320 Jews.

We are informed that today there are but 1,000 non-Jews in the Israeli-held

areas of the so-called "New" City. This gives a wholly false picture of the conditions of two years ago. At that time the situation was roughly as follows:

| 1947 | Jews | Christ. | Mos. | Total |
|--------------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| Living within the walls | 4,000 | 7,000 | 10,000 | 21,000 |
| Living outside the walls | 95,000 | 24,000 | 23,000 | 142,000 |

In short it may be seen that of the 142,000 people living outside the walls, 47,000 were non-Jews.

3. *Jerusalem Indivisible.* Prior to 1853 the inhabitants of Jerusalem lived wholly within the walls for the sake of safety. The first attempt to establish outside the walls was made by Bishop Gobat of the Anglican Bishopric, when he founded what is now Bishop Gobat School on Mount Zion. Shortly afterwards homes for the new Jewish immigrants, unable to find accommodations in the walled city, were established outside. Subsequently the more prosperous families of Moslem and Christian Arabs have moved outside the walls. The flood tide of Jewish immigration swelled the extra-mural part of the city. With this movement of population to the areas outside the walls, there grew up the modern business quarters where Christians and Moslems as well as Jews had their shops, banks, offices, and hotels. In fact practically the whole of the business community was concentrated outside the walls. When, in the last 70 years, new Christian institutions, hospitals, schools, churches, convents, have been established, they too located in the newly developed areas. The inhabitants of the walled city had to go outside to attend school, visit the doctor or the hospital, take a bus or garage a car, visit the bank or buy imported goods at modern shops. Those who lived outside the walls came into the city to attend church or visit the shrines of their particular community, to buy vegetables and to visit their relatives still in the old quarters.

If the city were to be partitioned on or about the present military line dividing Israelis and Jordan Arabs, it would mean cutting asunder the body of a living city. It would be as disastrous as to place an international frontier between Lower New York and the rest of the city at Fourteenth Street. The life of every single person would be affected. And if an effort were made to simplify the situation by permanently keeping out

of the Israeli-held areas the non-Jewish population now living elsewhere as refugees, it would mean handing over to the Israelis the homes, the valuable real estate and prosperous businesses of some 40,000 Christians and Moslems. And by the same sign it would mean that the Jews would be excluded from their sacred Wailing Wall, the ancient Jewish quarter of the walled city, the great Hadassah Hospital, the Hebrew University, and all the Jewish cemeteries on the slopes of the Mount of Olives.

4. *An Interconfessional and International City.*

Jerusalem is not just an Arab-Jewish city. It is a city of great complexity. Christians come from thirty different countries, Moslems from seventeen. Here every important sect of Moslems and Jews is represented. And here in addition to the two predominant Christian communities, the Eastern Orthodox Church and the Roman Catholic, there are found a score of others including Armenians, Syrian Orthodox, Coptic, Abyssinian, Anglican, Presbyterian, Lutheran, the German Temple Society and a number of American Protestant sects.

5. *The Christian Interest in the Holy City.* Much use is made of the argument that Christian interests would be satisfied if some kind of international supervision were given to the two or three "international Holy Places" in the walled city. This completely ignores the fact that there is a resident *Christian community* both in Jerusalem and in Bethlehem and the adjacent villages which has an interest far more urgent than even the ancient holy places: *Christianity as a living force in the Holy City is the real issue at stake.*

Most of the 24,000 Christians who normally live in the extra-mural area are now refugees from their homes and schools and shops. In the Israeli-held part of the extra-mural city, from which practically all Christians are now cut off, are to be found 53 major Christian institutions, including every one of the seven Christian hospitals, seventeen schools, including most all the high schools, sixteen churches of every denomination, thirteen convents (some of which maintain schools enumerated above), all the Christian cemeteries, and various other institutions such as the American Y.M.C.A.

[Continued on page 10]

Public Health in the Middle East

Dr. Meleney is Herman M. Biggs Professor of Preventive Medicine at the College of Medicine, New York University. He was Visiting Professor of Public Health at the American University of Beirut from February until June 1949.

EDITOR

Public Health in the Middle East is still in the early stage of development, but there is considerable range of development in different countries. Turkey, Egypt, and Israel are farther advanced than the other countries. Iran, Syria, and Lebanon are beginning their public health development, Jordan and Iraq have potentialities for development, but Saudi Arabia is still in a very primitive state, except for the oil developments.

Turkey, as an independent country for a long period, should be able to progress rapidly in public health if it can devote a reasonable proportion of its income to this important activity. The Rockefeller Foundation assisted it in establishing a School of Public Health before World War II. This has been inactive but is expected to resume its activity in the near future.

WORK IN EGYPT AND ISRAEL

Egypt, under British influence for many decades but now independent, has a strong public health organization and has carried out with varying success programs in control of malaria, hookworm, and schistosomiasis. It has many people trained in public health and, with the assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation, has formulated a program which should show results, if it can reach the great masses of people and if the country becomes politically stable. It has had a School of Public Health for several years and although few students have been in attendance since World War II, it is beginning to resume larger activity.

Israel inherited from the British Mandate an excellent public health organization, which covered all parts of Old Palestine and to some degree extended into Trans-Jordan. The organization was manned by British experts in public health and by local personnel trained either locally or abroad. The Department of Public Health was organized on a modern basis with all divisions necessary for performing the wide range of public health activities. It also had a reasonably adequate budget.

The new nation of Israel has had the advantage of building on this foundation within its territories and has had the advantage of obtaining personnel from Europe and the United States with western training and point of view. A University Medical School has been established, which will undoubtedly prepare physicians for public health employment. Although the large number of immigrants will undoubtedly place a strain upon the financial resources and health facilities of the country, steady progress should be made.

Since the partition of Palestine the Arab portion of the country has been under the influence and control of Jordan, and has now been annexed by it. Under the British Mandate a public health organization was set up in Trans-Jordan under the direction of the Palestine Department of Public Health, with the loan of a director. Because of the various political, economic, and geographic difficulties this never developed to full efficiency, and since the country has become independent and with the financial strain of the war with Israel, the public health organization has been unable to maintain effective operation. The Arab portion of Israel has been even more unfortunate. It has no stable government, no financial resources, and it is said that even the records of the former Palestine government have been lost. Some of the public health personnel trained under the British Mandate are said to be still available, but there have been no funds for their employment. Although the Jordan government has appointed a Director of Public Health for Arab Palestine, he cannot function effectively without financial support.

LEBANON'S PROGRAM

Lebanon and Syria were under a French Mandate until 1945. Since then they have been struggling to develop effective democratic governments, but the war with Israel and the conflicting interests between internal political factions and between the Arab countries has greatly handicapped the development of public health.

Lebanon has a Ministry of Health and Public Assistance and is just beginning

By HENRY E. MELENEY, M. D.

to develop its organization of public health under functional divisions. Unfortunately from the Ministry's budget for 1949 of 4 million Lebanese pounds (\$1,300,000) only 500,000 pounds were allocated to public health activities, the remainder being spent for hospitals, clinics, medicines, and relief of the poor. About 20 so-called health units with motor transportation and a personnel consisting of a part-time physician, a nurse-mid-wife-social worker, and an inspector serve districts of the country by routine visits to towns and villages for medical attendance, vaccinations, control of sanitation and the discovery of epidemics. The work of these units, however, has been mainly curative rather than preventive, and has suffered from the lack of public health training of the physicians.

The present Minister of Health is a well-trained clinician with a special interest in tuberculosis and with a private practice. He has had no public health training and his interests have been largely in curative medicine. Unfortunately the main developmental interest of the Ministry of Health at the present time is the erection of a large hospital center in Beirut for the care of government employees and the general population. Although such an expensive institution would be valuable for the country, it cannot effectively improve public health. It would be much wiser to postpone such a development until the more pressing needs of public health are developed. At the present time there is no effective recording of births and deaths, only about one-third of the deaths being reported. There is no public health laboratory, no organized program of maternal and child hygiene. The incidence of communicable diseases is high, especially typhoid and dysentery. Vaccination against smallpox and other diseases is only carried out sporadically.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION SURVEY

There is in Lebanon, however, a foundation on which a good public health program can be developed. The Rockefeller Foundation made a health survey

[Continued on page 9]

NEW PICTURES FROM GREECE



Mount Parnassos, mythical seat of the Muses, seen over the rooftops of Levadia.



A view of the approach to Mavromati from Thebes. A new water supply in this area has relieved the villagers of a former routine of three daily trips of one and a half hours each to get water.



Pictures from Near East Foundation

Men of Erimokastron stop at the coffee house to talk with Aristides Macris, Near East Foundation agriculturist, and the community agriculturist.

Ford Plant for Egypt

Egypt will have a Ford automobile assembly plant this spring when the largest factory of this type in the Middle East will be completed. Ford International, Inc. has announced that the unit will have a total floor area of 217,000 square feet and will be air conditioned. There will be two cafeterias for employees and a mosque for worship.

The plant, located in Smouha, a suburb ten minutes away from the center of Alexandria, will be used to assemble trucks shipped from Ford plants in the United States, England, and France. It will also assemble passenger cars produced here and in other countries. In addition to assembly operations on trucks and cars, the factory will handle distribution of tractors shipped in completed form from the United States and stock service parts from all sources for all types of Ford vehicles.

Ford of Egypt will be able to handle about 2,500 vehicles a year under this new factory operation.

New Head for Greek Church

Archbishop Michael was enthroned as head of the Greek Orthodox Church of North and South America at the Greek Cathedral in New York on December 18, 1949. His predecessor, Athenagoras I, became Patriarch of the Church in Istanbul in January 1949 after eighteen years as its head in the Western Hemisphere.

The ceremony followed a mass which was attended by 2,000 people. The full service, including addresses, lasted four hours. The celebrants of the mass were Archbishop Michael, Bishop Germanos, and Archbishop Bohdan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America.

Archbishop Michael had previously been Metropolitan of Corinth and Dean of the Greek Cathedral in London.

WHAT IS IT?

The picture on page 12 shows a boundary stone of the time of Emperor Hadrian (A. D. 117-137) now in the Museum of Archaeology, American University of Beirut. Originally used in an imperial forest reserve in Lebanon, its inscription reads "Imp Had Aug Definitio Silvarum".



Calves born at University Farm, Salonika.



Ear-tagging a calf in a Greek village.



Calf Exhibit near Salonika.



A cross between a Greek cow and one of our Brown Swiss bulls.

Near East Camera

The four pictures at the left from the Near East Foundation are illustrative of the work which the Foundation is doing in Greece with its artificial breeding program. John Halpin is the director of the project which was started in August 1945 with six Brown Swiss bulls imported from the United States. Mr. Halpin's story, "Incident in Greece", in the January Near East Society Bulletin tells something of the work which has been done in improving livestock in Greece.



Turkish Information Office

Mrs. Robert Whitney Imbrie, widow of Major Imbrie, the Department of State's first representative to Ankara, Turkey, points out items of interest in a display of Turkish handicrafts, which was held in Washington, D. C. recently. Mrs. Nezih Manyas, wife of the assistant director of the Turkish Information Office, is third from right.



Taxis in Istanbul, Turkey, are easily identified by their black-and-white checkerboard bands.

NEW BOOKS ON THE NEAR EAST

The Arab of the Desert by H. R. P. Dickson. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London, 1949. \$13.50.

A handsome book containing 560 pages of text, almost 100 pages of appendixes and index, and a series of valuable maps, it also contains excellent illustrations.

Colonel Dickson, the son of a British consul in Syria, was brought up in the country so that he learned Arabic as a child and was an adopted brother of the 'Anizah tribe.

His book gives the same sort of accurate and detailed information about Bedouin life that is found in the accounts of Charles M. Doughty, Alois Musil and St. John Philby. There is also information about boat building, pearl diving and slavery in the Persian Gulf region, which valuably supplements the accounts of Dr. P. W. Harrison.

Although this book may be too expensive for many individuals to buy for their own libraries, its handsome format should make it an attractive acquisition for libraries. Anyone interested in studying Arab life will certainly find it important.

Education in Arab Countries of the Near East by Roderic D. Matthews and Matta Akrawi. American Council of Education, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., 1949. \$6.00

This is a report of a survey conducted by the American Council on Education in 1945-46 in 471 schools in six Arab countries: Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, Transjordan (now known as Jordan), and Palestine.

The report describes in an objective and able manner the school systems in the different Arab States included in the survey. Well documented with statistics, it offers valuable material for any person who wants to understand the educational work in these countries.

Dr. Matthews is a member of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Akrawi, a graduate of the American University of Beirut, received his Ph. D. degree from Columbia University. He has served as director general of the higher education system in Iraq and is now with UNESCO.

Arab Refugees, A Survey of Resettlement Possibilities by S. G. Thicknesse. Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, St. James Square, London, S. W. 1., 1949.

This 68-page pamphlet opens with an unprejudiced account of how the Arab refugees left their homes in Palestine. It gives detailed figures to show the distribution of 1,320,000 Arabs who used to live in Palestine before the British evacuation. The author points out that great cooperation between governments, a central control agency and considerable patience will be required in the settling of this vast problem, but the longer the delay, the more difficult the situation will become.

VOA IN TURKISH AND ARABIC

The Voice of America inaugurated broadcasts to Turkey last December 19, and a new Arabic language program on New Year's Day.

The Turkish broadcast included messages from President Truman, Feridun Erkin, the Turkish Ambassador, and George V. Allen, former director of the Voice of America, and now Ambassador to Yugoslavia.

The initial Arabic broadcast contained greetings from Mr. Truman and from George C. McGhee, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs.

Edward Ware Barrett, of Newsweek Magazine, is the new head of the Voice of America. His appointment as Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs was announced early in January.

NEW EXPEDITION TO EGYPT

The first expedition of the American Foundation for the Study of Man started early in December with the shipment of personnel and photographic equipment to Egypt. The expedition, undertaken in behalf of the Library of Congress, is for the purpose of microfilming more than 500,000 pages of ancient manuscripts at St. Catherine's Monastery on Mount Sinai.

Light for the Blind

Johannes is a twenty-year-old Ethiopian, who was asked by the British Foreign Bible Society to exhibit a Braille writer at a public exposition in Addis Ababa.

His Imperial Majesty, Hailie Selassie, attended the exposition and was attracted by Johannes' alert manner and strange machine. His interest increased, when Johannes explained that a blind man could learn to read, not through his eyes, but through his fingers.

The Emperor summoned Mrs. Walker of the mission to an audience and offered to provide a building and the salaries of one or two American teachers, if she would start a school for the blind at Addis Ababa.

In the meantime school primers, Bible tales and other stories are being printed in Amharic Braille. It is not a simple process, as there are thirty-three characters, each of which has seven forms.

The John Milton Society for the Blind is working in close co-operation with the missions in Ethiopia and other places, to teach the blind how to read Braille and how to learn crafts, which will make them self-supporting. The purpose is to help blind people to become self-reliant, mentally alert and spiritually enlightened. Helen Keller is president of the Society and Milton T. Stauffer, the general secretary. They have recently visited many government officials, local leaders and foreign missionaries in different parts of Asia.

Many Asiatic and African children grow up with bad eyes because their parents do not protect them from swarms of insects.

The Moslems permit some blind men to chant the call to prayer from the minarets, but most of the blind are condemned to endure physical and spiritual darkness.

Because prevention is better than cure, the Near East Foundation workers and doctors of the American University of Beirut are showing how D. D. T. can destroy insects and stop infection.

Let us hope that the youth of many lands will follow the example of Johannes, by arousing a new interest in bringing light to these people who walk in darkness.



Snow at Rumeli Hisar on the Bosphorus

Public Health in Middle East

[Continued from page 5]

of the country in 1947-8 with recommendations for an effective public health organization and the establishment of a Public Health Demonstration and Teaching Area to which it would contribute funds and supervisory personnel. Although both the Lebanese Government and the Rockefeller Foundation set aside funds for this program, it has not yet started because of the lack of personnel. Last year the Rockefeller Foundation granted two fellowships to physicians and one to an engineer to study public health in the United States, and the Lebanese Government granted a fellowship to a physician for the same purpose. If these men are placed in key positions under adequate salaries, and given proper initiative and responsibility upon their return to Lebanon, they will form a nucleus for the proper development of a central public health organization.

The United States Government has a Public Health Attaché assigned to the American Legation in Beirut to assist in an advisory capacity in medical and public health developments, and to interpret the needs of the country to the United States Government. He has done this very effectively, particularly in bringing the French and American Medical Faculties together, in obtaining qualified medical supervision for the new airport in Beirut, and in interpreting modern public health procedures to influential people in the government and in voluntary health agencies.

The American University of Beirut and the French Medical Faculty of Beirut have for many years been graduating a large proportion of the physicians of the Middle East. Although their courses of

instruction in the past have been mainly in curative medicine, the American University is planning the development of a strong Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health for undergraduate medical students, and it is hoped that a post-graduate course for the local training of public health physicians, nurses, engineers, and other personnel can subsequently be established. The French Medical Faculty could also participate in this development. Beirut is a logical center for the training of public health personnel because it already draws many students from Lebanon, Syria, Trans-Jordan, and Iraq and a few from Saudi Arabia, while fewer from these countries are being attracted to Turkey, Egypt or Iran.

Lebanon now also has the Lebanese Public Health Association formed two years ago through the efforts of a number of Lebanese physicians interested in the promotion of public health. This association has received official recognition from the Lebanese Government and has some 12 committees developing programs in the various fields of public health activity. Among its most active leaders are two physicians on the staff of the American University holding public health degrees from Johns Hopkins University, and one of the physicians studying public health on a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship this year. Also the Near East Foundation has a long record of public health activity in various countries of the Middle East and is conducting very efficient and practical demonstrations of health education, sanitation, and malaria control in individual communities. This can serve as an example of the type of program which should be instituted by governmental agencies.

THREE SYRIANS U. S. GRADUATES

Syria is somewhat more advanced than Lebanon in the central organization of its Department of Public Health. Its Director-General of Public Health, under the Ministry of Health and Education, is a graduate of the American University of Beirut, and although he has had no formal education in public health, he previously demonstrated great competence as Director of Public Health at Aleppo. He has on his staff three men with public health degrees from the

United States. The Ministry of Health is housed in the Institute of Hygiene, a group of modern buildings which includes a central public health laboratory, which can become an efficient unit when it acquires more equipment and trained personnel. The Director-General of Health has started a divisional organization of his department and has the cooperation of a government statistician in the development of vital statistics. As in Lebanon, however, the greater portion of the budget is spent on curative medicine and is principally handicapped by lack of trained personnel in secure full-time positions on adequate salaries. The general health conditions in Syria are less favorable than in Lebanon, because of the extent of the country and the low economic and educational status of most of the population. However at the University of Damascus, whose acting President is also the Vice-President of the American University of Beirut, there is a Medical School which is being reorganized and should be able to contribute through its faculty and graduates to the public health development of the country.

The writer has no first-hand knowledge of public health organization and development in Iraq, but the country is probably somewhat less advanced than in Lebanon and Syria.

(Dr. Meloney's article will be concluded in a second part in the March issue).

Near East Society Bulletin

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Egypt

February 11 is Egypt's national holiday, the birthday of King Farouk. The young ruler was born in 1920, and succeeded his father, King Fuad, to the throne April 28, 1936.

King Farouk is the fourth in line of a dynasty founded by Mohammed Aly the Great, who died a century ago.

It was Mohammed Aly who laid the foundations for modern Egypt. Under his egis the resources and administration of the country were reorganized. He ordered the reconstruction of ancient canals, the linking of waterways, the building of dams and reservoirs, which provide present-day Egypt with its perennial irrigation system. His vision saw that fertile soil could produce the cotton for which Egypt is known all over the world.

He founded Egypt's first Ministry of War, established army and navy training schools, built arsenals, fortified strategic sites and organized supply services.

Art, industry, culture, and medicine all received encouragement from Mohammed Aly.

Egypt's long and distinguished history has made her a source of inspiration for historians and art lovers for many centuries. Her glories of the past have been augmented by industry and commerce which now place her as the wealthiest of the Arab states.

Internationalizing Jerusalem

[Continued from page 4]

If the Israeli-Arab frontier were "rectified", to give Israelis access to the great Jewish Hospital and University on Mount Scopus, it would mean adding to Israeli territory the large Arab quarters north of the city and some half dozen more Christian institutions. In the Moslem-held area of the city there are nineteen major Christian institutions outside the walls, exclusive of those within the walls, and those at Bethlehem.

6. *Partition a Threat to Peace.* Both Israelis and Jordan Arabs make it plain that they really desire control of the whole city. Both base their demand for a place there on the military necessity of holding what is to each a strategic military position. This means that Jerusalem, if partitioned, would be traversed by a strongly guarded military defense line,



King Farouk of Egypt

Acme

and that rival armies would stand opposed to one another down the middle of the city. Ultimately it will mean that hotheads in one camp or the other will precipitate a crisis when it is thought the time is ripe to seize the part they now have to see dominated by the other. This means perpetual tension, repeated crises, and the further desecration of the Holy City by armed conflict.

7. *International Trusteeship.*

Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and the nearby villages constitute one of the holiest areas in the world, sacred alike to the greatest monotheistic religions and representative of the loftiest ideals of religion and human brotherhood. At the moment this great international, interconfessional shrine, precious to devout men the world over, has been ravished by the most blatant racist and nationalistic passion. Militarism has crushed the ideals alike of the prophets and of our Blessed Lord.

Only strong, even-handed rule by an international agency, upon which all three great religions are represented, can restore life and order to the harried city, and insure that the millions from all parts of the world who go there seeking religious inspiration, as well as the 200,000 people who live there, may find the Jerusalem of their ideals once again a City of Peace, and a place where in genuine brotherhood they can worship in security that one God, common to us all, who knows no distinction between nations and races.

NEW IRANIAN STUDY CENTER

A Center of Iranian Studies at Columbia University will be opened at the beginning of the fall term next September. The announcement was made by Professor Schuyler C. Wallace, director of Columbia's School of International Affairs, at a dinner given in honor of the Shah of Iran, December 19. Mr. Wallace explained that this is the third of such projects to be undertaken by the university, the others being the Center of Greek Studies and the Center of Turkish Studies.

Professor Wallace defined the new center's first objective as the "preparation of a limited number of well-qualified Americans to understand Iran and its peoples."

The first course will be given by Professor William S. Haas, Iranian authority. Professor Haas, author of a survey of Iran, was an adviser to the Persian Ministry of Education for five years. He has been associated with the Asia Institute and School for Asiatic Studies in New York since 1943.

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[Continued from page 2]

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Other box-holders were: Mrs. George Nichols, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Jr., Mrs. George W. Perkins, Sr., Mrs. Francis T. P. Plimpton, Mrs. E. Parmalee Prentice, Mrs. Wallace M. Scudder, Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Shepard, Mr. Stephen D. Stephanidis, Mr. Bradford Story, Mr. and Mrs. Myron C. Taylor, Miss Juliet Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt Webb.

Archaeological Notes

Permission has been granted to the French School to continue excavations at Thasos, Delos, and Delphi in Greece, to the American School to push forward its work in the Agora of Athens, and to Professor Lehmann to maintain his work in the shrine sacred to the mysteries of Samothrace where the famous Winged Victory was discovered.

Many of the museums of Greece which were casualties of war are being renovated or re-built. The Stoa of Attalos, constructed as a gift for the Athenians by

the King of Pergamum in Asia Minor between 159 and 138 B. C., is being re-built so as to form a new museum for Athens. This stoa formed the east side of the great Athenian civic center and will house recent discoveries from the Agora excavations. The building is a two-storied one, with colonnades on the facade.

The Laws of Eshnunna inscribed on a tablet have been unearthed at Tell Harmal in Iraq. This code is older than the Law of Hammurabi or the Laws of Moses — in fact, it is the oldest law code ever discovered, because archaeologists assume that it must date from at least two thousand years before Christ.

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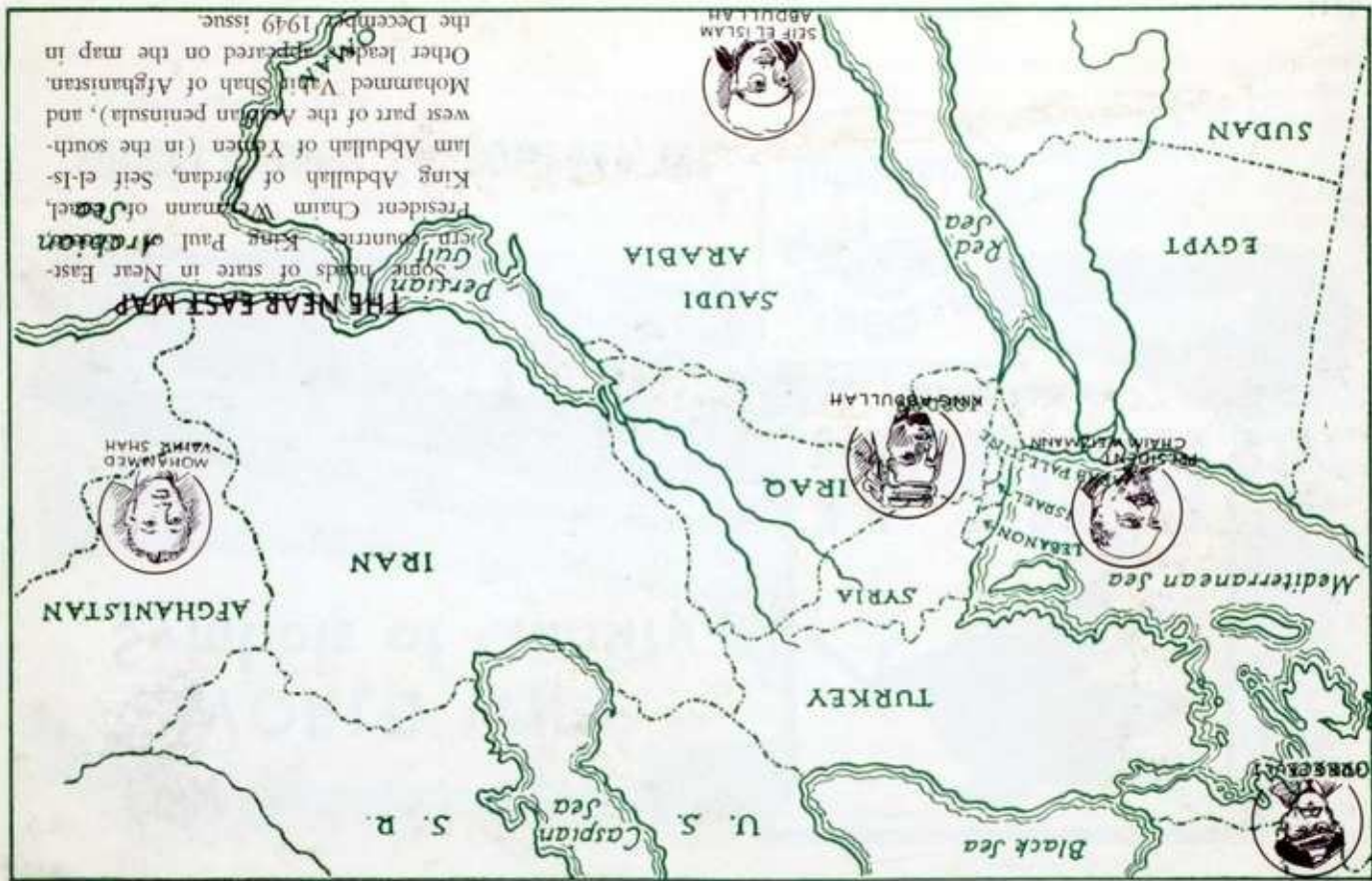
Checks should be made payable to the Near East Society, and mailed to Frederick E. Frazier, 46 Cedar Street, New York 5, N. Y., or to the nearest chapter office: *Chicago 3, Ill.*, Alva Tompkins, Director, Room 1305, 116 South Michigan Avenue; *Cleveland 3, Ohio*, Miss Patricia Milestone, Director, 2239 East 55th Street; *Dallas, Texas*, Mrs. Arline Beveridge, 1209 Elm Street, Strand Theater Building.

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THE NEAR EAST MAP
 Some heads of state in Near East countries.
 King Paul of Jordan
 President Chaim Weizmann of Israel
 King Abdol Karim of Afghanistan
 King Mohammed V of Morocco
 Other heads of state in Near East countries.
 King Abdol Karim of Afghanistan
 King Mohammed V of Morocco
 President Chaim Weizmann of Israel
 King Abdol Karim of Afghanistan
 King Mohammed V of Morocco
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WHAT IS IT? SEE PAGE 6

In This Issue —

- Some Reasons for Internationalizing Jerusalem by The Rev. Charles T. Bridgeman
- Public Health in The Middle East by Dr. Henry E. Meloney