

A L - K U L L I Y A H

1971

al-Kulliyah

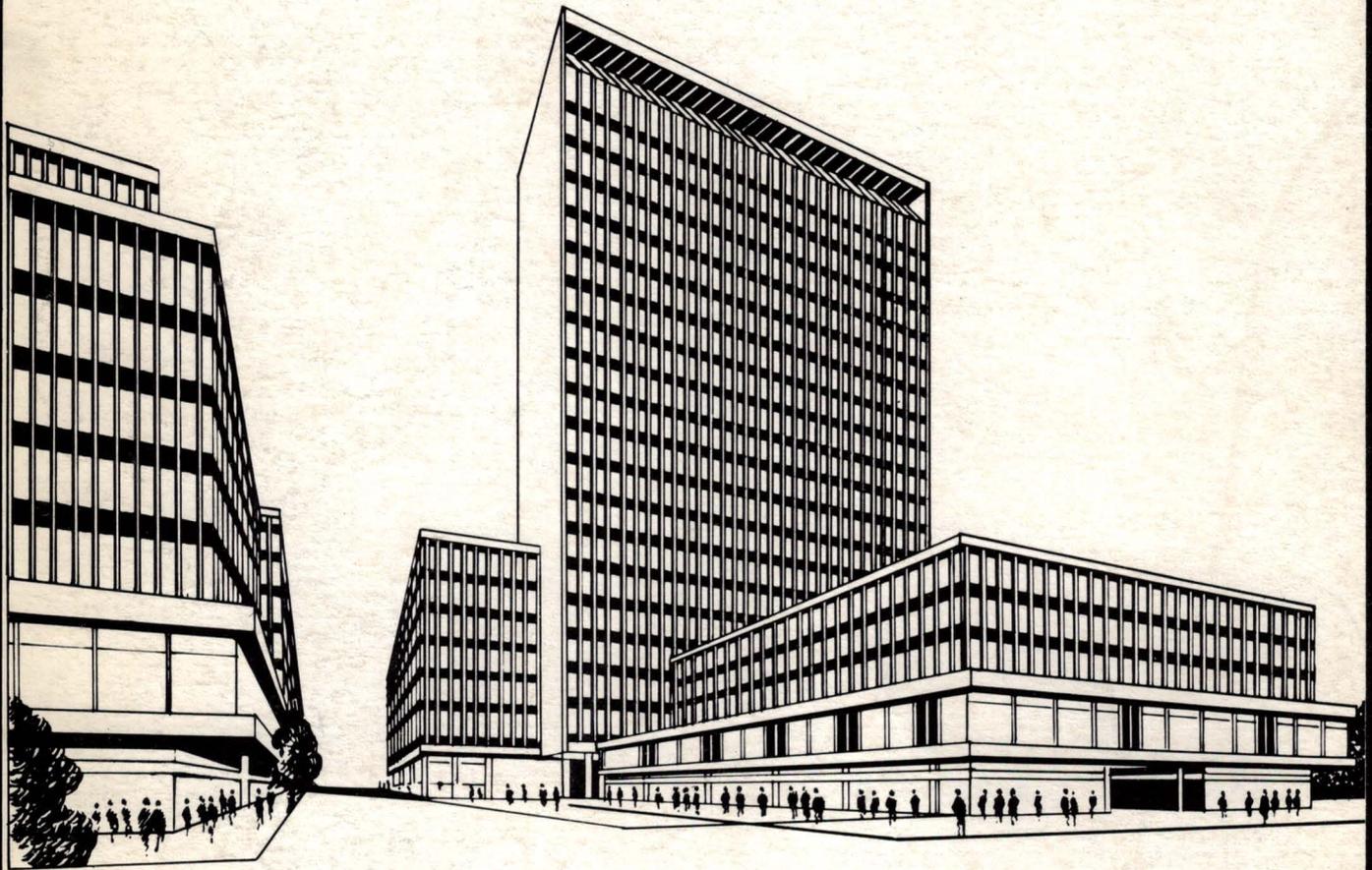
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Winter, 1971



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This appeal is directed to 125 alumni only and is published in al-Kulliyah at the request of the Managing Board of the AUB Alumni Association and on behalf of many AUB students who are in need of scholarship loans.

Throughout the years, the Scholarship Committee of the Alumni Association has helped hundreds of AUB students continue their education by offering them loans, payable after graduation in small monthly installments.

125 alumni, owing the Association LL. 50,000 have, despite many appeals, failed to settle their accounts. It is regrettable that these graduates have not only failed to honor their commitments, but are also depriving many needy students of the very loans which once helped them during critical times.

The Managing Board hopes that this public appeal will not have to be repeated.

MIDDLE EAST FORUM Winter, 1971

AL-KULLIYAH is a quarterly news magazine published by the Alumni Association of the American University of Beirut in cooperation with the University. It aims at linking AUB graduates to each other and developing a closer relationship between them and the University. Editor: Zahi Khuri. Alumni Association Officers: Sheikh Najib Alamuddin, president; Fawzi Ma'louf, vice president; Khaled Musfi, general secretary; Samir Abu Jawdeh, treasurer. Al-Kulliyah Publications Committee: Jacob Thaddeus, chairman; Hilmi Ma'louf, executive secretary; Fawzi Ma'louf and Samir Thabet, Responsible Director; Assem Salam, Section Editors: Jacob Thaddeus, Medicine; Abdur-Rahman Saghir, agriculture; Rajai Khuri, engineering and architecture.

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From & to the editor

YOUNG MINISTERS

The new political regime in Lebanon has given such a great hope for the young and educated to come to power that some professors at AUB who are under forty are actually expecting to become ministers or directors-general in the coming few years. Students often jokingly accuse their professors of spending too much time near their telephones waiting to be called by the Presidential Palace.

Well, last January Dr. Najib Abu Haidar's telephone rang and a few hours later he was named Minister of National Education (See story page 30).

When the handsome professor appeared on T.V. the next day many people took him for a movie star. The new Minister however had an immediate chance to show many other hidden talents. He spent the first day in the Ministry, not in his office, but out in the street patiently arguing with angry student demonstrators and asking them to calm down and to go to their classes in order to give him some time to study their many demands.

WHAT IS A PROVOST?

You will read on page 32 of this issue that Dr. Samir Thabet has been appointed Provost of the University. If you don't know what a provost is, there is no need to feel bad about it. Most people don't.

To get the exact meaning of the word we went to Provost Thabet himself who explained that his title actually boils down to Vice President for Academic Affairs. As such, Dr. Thabet's responsibilities are to coordinate

inter-faculty programs, essentially at the graduate level, to supervise the activities to the Registrar's Office, the Libraries, the Office of Tests and Measurements, the Division of Extension and Special Programs, the University Chaplain and the Board of Graduate Studies. As Provost he is also member of the Student Affairs Committee.

Dr. Thabet told us that a "Provost" during the Middle Ages used to mean a hangman or a jail-keeper. He assures us however that his position has no connection with any ancient definitions of the term.

AUB CEDAR TREE

That odd looking cedar tree on AUB seal, we often wondered how it came to existence and why does it look so different from all other cedar trees used on flags, currency and other official material in the country.

The other day an alumnus walked into our office with an explanation that sounds very reasonable and interesting: The older seals of the University like the one used in 1904, he said, had the tree drawn in a detailed, three-dimensional manner. It seems that after using the same cliché (zinc block) of the seal for many years by the printer, some details of the original tree were blocked out while others had disappeared. When the seal was re-designed, the "wear and tear" effects were copied rather than adjusted. This is obvious on the seal used in 1920. It seems that "evolution" continued in the same direction until the tree came to take its present shape.

We think the explanation is scientific and the present AUB cedar tree is most attractive and readily distinguishable.

AUB SEAL



1904

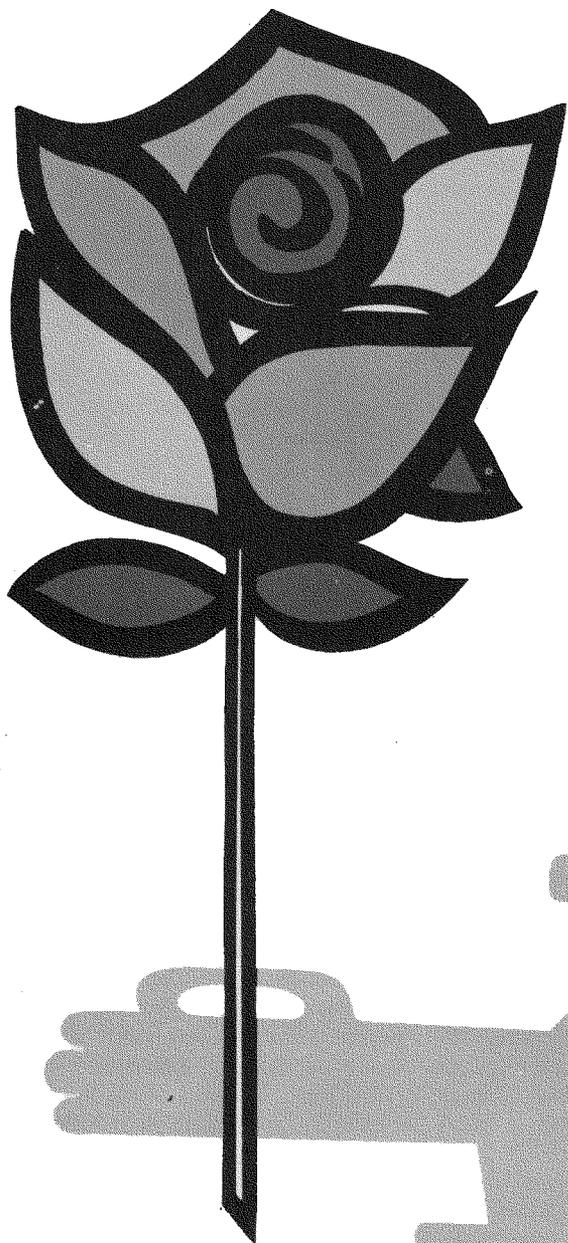


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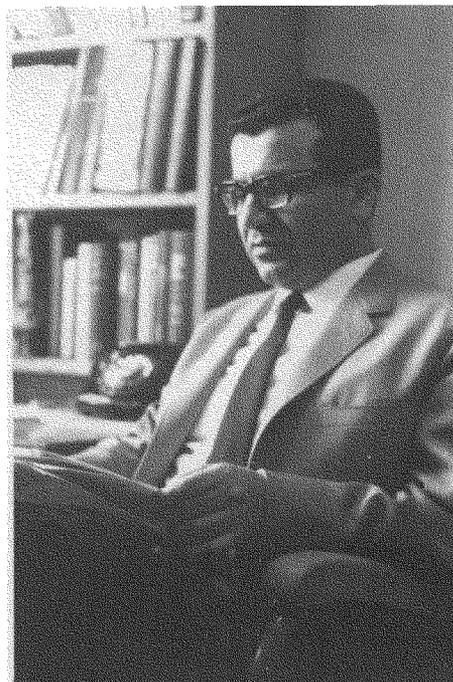
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How Students Vote

by Halim Barakat

In this article, Dr. Barakat, BA 55, MA 60, Ph. D. University of Michigan, looks into the influence of religion and social class on voting of students in the 1970 AUB Student Council Election. This is part of a more general research study on university students in Lebanon as agents of social and political change. Professor Barakat's research is being supported by a grant from the AUB Graduate Program in Development Administration.

Dr. Barakat is assistant Professor of sociology at AUB. He is author or co-author of a number of books including *River Without Bridges* (with Peter Dodd); *Return of the Sailor to the Sea* (A Novel in Arabic, 1969, English Translation in press) and *Six Days* (A Novel in Arabic, 1961).



A NUMBER OF SURVEYS have been conducted at the different Lebanese universities in order to assess accurately some of the determinants of the dominant social and political tendencies among university students and to check on some of the images that we have of students, and that which they have of themselves, as the spear-head of revolutionary change.

It is often assumed that university students and intellectuals in general are more likely to be detached from their religious background and the interests of their social classes than other groups.

This report aims at showing the influences of religion and social class on the political behavior of students at the American University of Beirut. It is hypothesized that religion tends to have greater influence on the political behavior of Lebanese university students than social class. More specifically, the attempt that is made here is part of a more general endeavor to show that religion is still the most determining factor of the political behavior of Lebanese university students, and that this

segment of the society is not really liberated from its social background, especially religious background.

Finally it is worthwhile to mention in this introduction that comparisons will be made between the Lebanese students and the Jordanian-Palestinian students at AUB to uncover some of the intricacies of the above problem.

METHOD

The data which will be presented to check on the above expectations are based on a sociological survey conducted on a random sample of the Arts and Sciences students at AUB right after the student council elections of May 1970. This election provided a kind of a natural experiment because, fortunately enough, only two lists competed for votes; one running as progressive and one as rightist. The election campaign which was conducted under these labels was tense, and the students seemed to have had taken these two lists seriously as indicated by the high rate of participation (about 80%) and by the fact that they overwhelmingly voted for opposed lists rather than



for individual candidates.

The random sample was chosen taking the classroom as the basic unit. In other words, classes were chosen at random from the list of courses offered by the different departments in the School of Arts and Sciences, and self-administered questionnaires were filled in these classes after consent of instructors and students. The number of respondents added up to 270 out of which 118 were Lebanese, 38 were Jordanian-Palestinian, 49 from other Arab countries, 62 foreigners, and 3 unknown.

RESULTS

The general overall results showed that nationality and religion were the most important determinants, more so than social class, of voting progressive or rightist. As shown in Table 1 the Lebanese students showed the greatest inclination to vote rightist (33% voted rightist, 29% voted progressive, 18% voted for a combination of both lists, and 20% did not vote). The Lebanese students were followed by non-Arab students of whom 16% voted

TABLE 1 — VOTING AND NATIONALITY

<i>Voted for</i>	<i>Lebanese</i>	<i>Jordanian & Palestinian</i>	<i>Other Arabs</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
	(<i>N = 114</i>) %	(<i>N = 38</i>) %	(<i>N = 47</i>) %	(<i>N = 61</i>) %	
Progressive list	29	71	30	16	84
Rightist list	33	03	26	28	68
Combination of both lists	18	13	14	25	47
Did not vote	20	13	30	31	61

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TABLE 2 — RELIGION VS. VOTING

	<i>Sunni</i>	<i>Shiite</i>	<i>Druze</i>	<i>Maronite</i>	<i>Greek Orthodox</i>	<i>Catholic</i>	<i>Armenian</i>	<i>Protestant</i>	<i>Total</i>
	(<i>N</i> = 79) %	(<i>N</i> = 15) %	(<i>N</i> = 10) %	(<i>N</i> = 17) %	(<i>N</i> = 50) %	(<i>N</i> = 16) %	(<i>N</i> = 21) %	(<i>N</i> = 32) %	
Progressive	52	40	30	00	20	25	24	28	78
Rightist	12	07	30	82	40	37	19	22	65
Combination	12	20	20	18	16	19	28	28	44
No vote	23	33	20	00	24	19	28	22	53

progressive, 28% voted rightist, 25% a combination, and 31% did not vote. On the other hand, the Jordanian-Palestinian students showed the greatest inclination to vote progressive (71% of them voted progressive, and only 3% voted rightist).

The religious factor was not less, if not more, important than nationality in this respect. As shown in Table 2, Muslim students were much more inclined than Christian students to vote progressive. 52% of the Sunni students voted progressive, and only 12% of them voted rightist. Similarly, 40% of the Shi'ites voted progressive, and only 7% voted rightist. The Druzes were equally divided between the two lists.

On the other hand, the data showed that Christian students tended to vote rightist. 82% of the Maronites voted rightist, and none of them voted progressive. The Greek Orthodox and Catholic students tended to vote rightist; the Armenian students tended not to vote or to vote for a combination of both lists; and finally, the protestants showed some tendency to vote progressive or not to vote.

The results concerning the influence of so-

cial class on voting progressive or rightist are presented in tables 3, 4 and 5. As shown, three indices of social class were used, i.e. family overall yearly income, father's occupation, and father's education. In all three instances, there were no significant linear relationships. Though students of the lowest income group showed some more tendency to vote progressive than other income groups, there does not seem to be a difference between middle and upper brackets.

Similarly, judging by father's occupation, social class was found to have little bearing on how students voted. In fact, children of the intelligentsia as well as children of middle scale businessmen and landowners showed more inclination to vote progressive than the children of manual workers.

Again, judging by father's level of education, the data showed no significant relationship between social class and voting pattern. As shown in table 5, those students whose parents completed their secondary or higher education were more inclined to vote progressive than those students whose parents had less than some high school education.

TABLE 4 — VOTING AND FATHER'S OCCUPATION

	<i>Manual Workers</i> (N = 36) %	<i>Businessmen and Landowners (Middle Scale)</i> (N = 64) %	<i>Clericals, administrators</i> (N = 42) %	<i>Professionals and Businessmen</i> N = 46) %	<i>Intelli- gentsia</i> (N = 30) %	<i>Total</i> (N = 228)
Progressive	33	41	24	28	40	73
Rightist	19	25	31	24	16	52
Combination	17	19	14	22	27	42
No vote	31	15	31	26	17	51

TABLE 5 — VOTING AND FATHER'S EDUCATION

	<i>Elem. or less</i> (N = 60) %	<i>Some High School</i> (N = 42) %	<i>Completed High School</i> (N = 55) %	<i>Univ. Educ.</i> (N = 103) %	<i>Total</i> (N = 260)
Progressive	25	26	38	30	84
Rightist	22	29	22	30	68
Combination	15	10	22	21	48
No vote	28	35	18	19	60

The above data showed that religious affiliation was more significant than social class as a determining factor of the political behavior of AUB students. Though this is true, we should not be tempted in taking this finding at face value. In fact religion and social class are quite related and both have to be examined in a more general social context. When we do that, we might come to different or at least more qualified conclusions. A Lebanese Christian student who comes from a poor family may not have a feeling of deprivation because he is also a member of a larger and more privileged group. In other words, as a Christian he belongs to the more privileged segment of the society. To put it more accurately, the Lebanese Christians occupy the more highly valued positions in the social and political structures of the Lebanese society. Thus, students who identify with this group, no matter what is their family social class background, are less likely to be interested in any political change that might undermine the position of this group. On the other hand, Muslim students are more likely to be interest-

ed in political change regardless of their family social class background because they belong to a group that occupies less valued positions in the society.

Because this situation is different or rather reversed in Jordan where the Muslims occupy the more valued positions, we should expect the Christian Jordanian-Palestinian students to be more interested in social and political change than the Muslim Jordanian-Palestinian students. Simply, while it is expected that Lebanese Muslim students would show more political progressive tendencies than Lebanese Christian students, it is expected that Jordanian-Palestinian Christian students would show more progressive tendencies than Jordanian-Palestinian Muslim students.

The data presented in tables 6 and 7 tend to confirm these expectations. Table 6 allows for four relevant comparisons:

First, there was a great difference between Christian and Muslim Lebanese students. While the majority of the Lebanese Muslim students (52%) voted progressive, the majority of the Lebanese Christian stu-

dents (53%) voted rightist.

Second, there was a great difference between the Lebanese Christian students and the Jordanian-Palestinian Christian students. As shown, 63% of the latter group voted progressive, and none voted rightist.

Third, there was very little difference between the Jordanian-Palestinian Muslim and Christian students. Though a higher percentage of Muslim students voted progressive, none of the Christian students voted rightist.

Fourth, the Jordanian-Palestinian Muslim students showed more inclination to vote progressive than the Lebanese Muslim students.

While table 6 did not confirm the hypothesis that Jordanian-Palestinian Christian students were more likely to vote progressive than Jordanian-Palestinian Muslim students, table 7 does so in response to a question regarding whether the student considered himself to be leftist, liberal reformist, rightist, etc.... It was shown as indicated in table 7 that our expectations came to be true. The data in table

7 confirmed our hypothesis that the Jordanian-Palestinian Christian students were more interested in political change than others, for 69% of them considered themselves leftists, 12% as liberal reformists, 12% as rightists, and 7% as others who prefer to think in terms of different labels. The Lebanese Muslim students came next as far as showing leftist tendencies, to be followed by the Jordanian-Palestinian students, and finally by the Lebanese Christian students who showed the least leftist tendencies.

CONCLUSION

Simply, the above data showed that nationality and religion had more determining effects on the voting behavior of a sample of 270 AUB students than family social class background. However, as the influence of religion is examined in a more general social context, it was shown that the position of the religious group in the society had an important and significant effect.

TABLE 6 — RELIGION AND VOTING PATTERNS OF LEBANESE AND JORDANIAN STUDENTS IN STUDENT COUNCIL ELECTIONS

	<i>Lebanese Students at AUB</i>		<i>Jordanian and Palestinian Students at AUB</i>	
	<i>Christian</i> (N = 62) %	<i>Muslim</i> (N = 39) %	<i>Christian</i> (N = 14) %	<i>Muslim</i> (N = 19) %
Progressive	15	52	63	79
Rightist	53	05	00	05
Combination	20	18	19	11
No vote	12	25	28	05

TABLE 7 — LEFTIST TENDENCIES AND RELIGION

	<i>Lebanese Students at AUB</i>		<i>Jordanian and Palestinian Students at AUB</i>	
	<i>Christian</i> (N = 59) %	<i>Muslim</i> (N = 34) %	<i>Christian</i> (N = 16) %	<i>Muslim</i> (N = 26) %
Leftist	12	35	69	27
Liberal	43	50	12	42
Rightist	24	03	12	11
Others, Satisfied with status quo	21	12	07	20

Munir Abu Haidar



ONE SUMMER NIGHT IN 1953 young Aramco Transport Official Munir Abu Haidar was faced with a serious problem. His company wanted to import 200 tons of fresh vegetables and fruits to its desert headquarters in Dhahran and no adequate means for transporting such goods from Beirut were available in the area. There was no alternative to air transport and this could neither be provided by Aramco nor by local air companies.

Next morning Abu Haidar went to see his superior with a proposal: "I will be able to deliver the goods on my own provided you release me from the Company and pay me my full indemnity," he confidently said.

Request granted, indemnity in one pocket, and a contract with Aramco in the other, Abu Haidar lost no time to get in touch with an English firm which agreed to let him charter a plane for flights between Beirut and Dhahran.

On September 15, 1953 Aramco personnel housewives were thrilled at the sight of fresh vegetables and fruits right in their kitchens. Abu Haidar's first cargo flight was made.

RISING SUCCESS

It took Abu Haidar only a few years since that flight to become one of the leading air-freight men in the world. In fact it is believed that today he is the Number One man in the field as Trans-Mediterranean Airlines is the only air freight company which is owned by one man.

It was a hard fight for Abu Haidar to build up T.M.A. but it was surely worth the fight. From 1953 to 1959 T.M.A. operated as a non-scheduled Airline and up to 1965 charters were generally operated between Beirut and various points of the Arabian Gulf. The cargoes, whether fresh produce or general cargo, were invariably transported for the account of oil companies or their contractors. It is pertinent here to mention that the first Aramco contract of 1953 is still in existence and has been extended to include the carriage of Aramco freight worldwide.

With the closure of the Suez Canal in 1956 T.M.A. increased its fleet to accommodate the substantial increase in demand for the carriage of freight from the Eastern Mediterranean to the Gulf. It was also during this period that the company undertook its first extensive charter work between Beirut and Europe.

By early 1959 T.M.A. was operating a fleet of nine AVRO Yorks and was certified by the Lebanese Government for carriage of freight on regular scheduled routes that included Germany and Switzerland in Europe, Teheran, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia in the Middle East. The AVRO York, a high-winged U.K. manufactured airplane, was generally considered to have the same capacity as the D.C.4. with about the same speed. The airplane, however, had short range, was very unreliable technically and expensive to operate. By 1963 the AVRO Yorks were completely replaced.

With five D.C. 6's, one D.C. 4, and three Boeing 707/320/C, T.M.A. today owns one of the biggest air freight networks in the world. It operates all over the Middle East and Europe and has two flights a week to Japan. On April 21 of this year it will be the first airlines in the world to have around-the-world cargo service. Mr. Abu Haidar already employs 1,200 people in T.M.A. and has representatives in 56 major cities in the world.

T.M.A. has just built a LL. 3 million-hangar at Beirut Airport which is the largest in the Middle East. It is the only one in the area that will take a jumbo jet.

A look at T.M.A.'s annual income gives a better picture of this company's continuous rising success. In 1960 its revenue was about LL. 15 million, by 1970 it has risen to LL. 73 million, and, according to Mr. Abu Haidar, the projected revenue for 1971 is LL. 100 million.

ALUMNI FAMILY

Born in the Lebanese village Hammana in 1928 to a big family of four brothers and five sisters,

Munir Abu Haidar was raised in what may be called a pure AUB atmosphere. His father, the late Dr. Ibrahim Abu Haidar received his BA degree from the University in 1900 and his MD degree in 1904. His three brothers graduated before him, all from AUB — Fuad, BBA 42; George, BA 42, MA 47 and Najib, BA 44, MD 48.

Munir started his schooling at AUB's elementary school and then went to International College's French Section where he completed his secondary education in 1945. He joined AUB the same year and graduated with a BS degree in science four years later.

As Mr. Abu Haidar's parents lived in Hammana, he was a border at AUB. He still remembers that Prof. Zeine Zeine used to be the house master and that the latter's talent in story-telling was enjoyed

by all. Abu Haidar's taste for sports became apparent during his early days at AUB. He swam, played volleyball, basketball and tennis.

The only job Munir Abu Haidar took between graduation and T.M.A. was with Aramco.

Mr. Abu Haidar was married in 1964 to the former Susan Leslie. She is the daughter of John C. Leslie, an Executive Senior Vice President of Pan Am who retired this year. The Abu Haidars live in Beirut and have three children: Ramzi, 6 years old; Nadim 4½ and Lamia 2. Abu Haidar's hobbies are many but are all in the world of sports. He is a very good skier, practices horse-back riding, jumping, bird shooting, big game hunting and tennis. The busy executive finds enough time to practice all these sports. Every other year he goes on a Safari.

Abu Haidar with wife and two sons



A recent photograph of Munir Abu Haidar during an Alumni-sponsored dinner in honor of his brother, Minister Najib Abu Haidar. Sitting to his left are Mrs. Najib Alamuddin, Dr. Alfred Diab, Mrs. Ibrahim Abu Haidar (his mother) and Alumni President Sheikh Najib Alamuddin.





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UNIVERSITY ADMISSIONS

by Frank Bowles

Dr. Bowles is a Ford Foundation official who is presently Vice President of Haile Sellassie I University. He was one of the key speakers at the AUB Summer 1970 Colloquium on University Education sponsored by the Division of Extension and Special Programs.

IN 1960, on an invitation from Unesco and the International Association of Universities, I undertook a study of University Admissions. This was conceived as an inquiry into how university entrance requirements were set and administered, and it was to be done on an international scale.

It turned out to be quite a job. Nobody outside of the United States thought that there was anything to be studied. I, of course, thought that there was a great deal to be studied, but for some months could not identify it, nor, indeed, figure out a starting place. I knew only that I was convinced from the American post war experience that there was a change due in world attitudes towards higher education, and that the change would in time express itself operationally in terms of admissions and selection.

In the end the study became an investigation of barriers to university admission and resulted in bringing out the concept of broadened access to higher education. The core of the idea was that university entrance was not controlled by the university entrance requirements as everyone assumed, but rather controlled by the organization of the

lower schools, which, by an intricate combination of methods made a very early selection usually between the ages of 10 and 12, of a small group of prospective university students, and then put them through a rather dreary course of university dictated studies in order to select those who would eventually conform to university standards.

In the process of making this study I discovered two obvious facts, that were new to me. First, that secondary education in most of the world is harder to enter than higher education; second, that all educational decisions are political decisions. It was only later that I discovered that the political decisions are mostly made by politicians who do not understand the educational consequences of what they are doing.

THE NEW CHANGE

Ten years have passed since that study began and seven since the report was published, and it is now safely embedded in history. There was indeed a change coming, and it came, and every university in the world has felt it. That change took the form

of rise in social demand for access to higher education. It was a demand which was politically enforced. That is, the voters, and particularly the working class voters, demanded assurance that their children should have the right to enter higher education even if, to do so, the secondary schools had to be enlarged and liberalized, and higher education had to be expanded. All of this was done in varying ways.

Looking back over ten years it is incredible how much has been done in a physical sense. But it is also incredible that so little has been done to examine either the premises or consequences of enlarging the upper reaches of educational systems. For much of the underlying course of the university turmoil of the last few years is found in the opening of higher education to students who were in process of escaping from their environment but who did not know what they were looking for and hence had emotional rather than intellectual or professional expectations. The results are seen in the universities today. The input of new social groups and the stresses upon universities are so closely related that I am constantly surprised that the pundits fail to understand that the students have revolted against the universities because they have changed but the universities have not. If they understood this, I believe they could understand the decade of change in the universities through which we have just passed as a prelude to a decade of change still to come, of a very different sort.

The fact is that the past ten years have only cracked the surface of change by opening a few more avenues into higher education. The doors have not yet been opened wide, though there have been attempts to do so in America and the process is clearly under way in Europe. When they are opened wide, as they will be, for this will become a political issue, and the politicians will in the long run accede to the demands, the universities, and other forms of higher education will have to accept massive change in order to deal with the newcomers to education, and it is probable that this change will alter the entire concept of entrance to higher education as we know it today.

I think that when the process of change is finished, probably during the next ten years, some of our universities will have become exactly what educators have always denounced. That is to say they will have become educational cafeterias, with their offerings spread out on a table to be chosen, and therefore evaluated by student decisions, with little or no control of program by the faculty. For

there is now already clearly a great deal of demand for a group of true educational cafeterias, and it is inevitable that their number will increase. Indeed there is a very close resemblance between educational cafeterias and the medieval universities that we profess so to admire but have long since ceased to imitate. Perhaps the most important difference is that we have more knowledge and more interpretation to offer than we had in medieval times which really means that we have more to offer which can lead to more confrontation.

All of this relates closely to selection, but in an unexpected way. It means that selection is losing its historical meaning and slipping out from under the control of those who have operated it in the past.

HISTORY OF EDUCATION

At this point a little over-simplified history of educational selection is in order.

A tremendous international epidemic of university founding took place in the 19th century. There were universities before then, but they were few in number, mostly small, and often little more than a name and an abstract dignity. But during the 19th century, in Germany, France, England, Russia, Austria, Hungary, and the United States, universities, and pre-universities such as training colleges, and polytechnics, and land-grant colleges were born in considerable numbers, representing a quantum jump from previous concepts of educational opportunities.

These institutions really represented a response to the demand of the rising middle class for access to higher education for their children. This was provided, and the rules were adapted accordingly, so that selection was made by the elders in a two stage procedure: first, a very rigorous selection for entrance to the pre-university group, taking place between the ages of ten and twelve, with openings for up to five percent of an age cohort. (Less in the 19th century) This was followed by a more publicized but less rigorous selection which cut this group to about one percent of the age cohort at the time of actual university entrance. In universities, of course, the group was further cut, but in the 19th century university attendance counted for more than university degrees, and the drop out rate was not important.

This selection process changed in America before World War II with the democratization of secondary education during the 1920's and 1930's a cor-

responding change began in the rest of the western world during the 1960's.

Under the new approach of the mid-20th century, the secondary schools have become easier to enter, and the flow of students through them accelerated so that there were more acceptable students for higher education, and higher education, inevitably, expanded, not only with new space for more students, but actually with some new programs.

However, the selections did not change. The universities and the ministries still controlled the methods and the requirements, and, today, they still do. This is the phase in which we are still working, but it is, I believe, ending.

I say this phase of selection is ending, but I really believe there is something else, which includes selection, that is ending. I think an attitude towards higher education is ending, on the part of the students. I call this attitude humility, for lack of a better word to describe the unquestioning willingness with which students once approached their education once they completed secondary school. It is this humility which has permitted them in the past to subject themselves to university requirements and disciplines, and it is the loss of this humility which brings them to revolt. And I believe that this same humility will continue to disappear from the make up of our adolescent youth, and they will demand access to higher education without any concern at all for the requirements, and, in time, this demand will be supported by political decisions, and become a fact of educational life.

We may say that this is ridiculous, and that we will not accept such students. But I doubt seriously that any country which has a labor force large enough and organized enough to exercise political strength will be able to maintain any such position. I believe, on the contrary that all countries which are in the pre-take-off and early take-off stages of industrialization will be forced into a very open form of secondary education, which will be available to all youth that may wish to enter it, and that it will thereafter be forced into opening forms of post secondary education which will be open to all students finishing secondary school, regardless of what they have studied, or what they may have achieved. Certainly this is exactly what is now happening in industrialized countries, and I think the evidence is clear that it is spreading to the countries which are now climbing the industrial ladder.

I think, further, that much of this expansion of post secondary education will be in the form of

offerings which will be almost random in an intellectual sense (the educational cafeteria). That is to say, that they will not be arranged in sequences of studies leading to professional qualifications, or to preparation for employment, or even to concentration within a given area or discipline. Rather such studies will be part of a search for clues as to the nature of the social system and methods of changing it. I can imagine that some universities will become heavily involved in such offerings and will go on to find ways of giving degrees for collections of such offerings. Indeed, their students will demand degrees and, can enforce their demands by the threat of disruption which, as we know, can be very efficacious. I do not get worried over the kind of generalized course offerings that I am describing. It will be a new, and in a new sense, valid function of education, and it does not seem a harmful one, so long as we do not confuse this kind of diffuse, general education with other functions of higher education.

By other functions, I mean the tasks of recruiting and training the professionals who service and manage our society. These functions will continue, and in some areas such as medicine, probably along the same lines as the present ones. In other areas, and hopefully particularly in teacher training, the professional obligation will continue to be acknowledged, but the formal course content will move drastically towards emphasis on experience, and away from the formal study of pedagogy which is so prevalent today.

The new admissions policy will be politically determined and politically enforced. It will say that higher education *in some form* must be made available to any student that wants it, even if the policy requires that new forms of education must be invented. This sounds like a terrifying statement which if true will change the nature of higher education. But it does not change the second half of the charge, which is to investigate the effects of admission policies on the planning of higher education.

WHAT EFFECT?

No one in his thinking mind can deny that the admission policy I have suggested will have many effects on higher education. But what effect? Let us try to spell them out.

Effect number one will be to open higher education to a considerable number of students who do not know how they are going to make a living,

and indeed do not know what they may be capable of doing. Many of these students will not be able to cope with the conventional offerings of higher education.

Up until now, every educational system in the world has discarded these individuals. I do not think that these systems as instruments of national policy and specifically of manpower policy will be permitted to do so in the future.

What is being postulated here is an admissions policy which, in its most extreme form will say that higher education must be made available to any student who has, (a) finished secondary school, and (b) wants it. The idea is not new. Such an admissions policy is now in force in the state of California, and in the city of New York.

Postulating a new policy, we must now also postulate a very large annual input to higher education, of students who, as a group present a low average of academic skills, an unwillingness to accept the reasoning of academic disciplines, and a desperate fear of being forced out into a labor market in which they will have nothing to offer.

The world of higher education, and particularly that part of it which we set aside to call the university will have an almost impossible time with these students. They will not be fitted to any pre-fabricated program. Indeed teaching as it is practiced today will become nearly impossible during the period which these new groups of students are sorting themselves out.

In such a context as this, the conventions of

university planning build around manpower studies, teaching loads, class sizes, student faculty ratios, and other accustomed criteria, become almost meaningless.

What will be needed will be new ways of providing learning opportunities, rather than reinforcements of undertrained graduate students; to teach freshmen, we will need guidance in the use of opportunities and methods of evaluation that do not depend on reading speeds and writing skills. In brief we are going to be faced with a new, politically established definition of higher education, as an institution which will be responsible for the nurture and formation of the post adolescents and young adults, and it will be our responsibility to plan its adaptation so that it can take on the new responsibilities that the new definition entails without losing the values that have long been established and accepted.

I would assume that by now a good many of you are saying to yourselves, politely, I hope, that you are listening to ideas which may be theoretically possible to imagine, but are beyond probability in the institutions you know, in any future which you can foresee.

It is true that most of us here represent developing universities serving societies that are just emerging from a pastoral stage, and our universities have not developed to the point where we can see how we can possibly put into practice the educational solutions that New York and California with all their wealth and resources have now adopted.

PLANNING TO MOVE ?

If you are planning to move from your present address, please check this box and mail to:

Development Lists Coordinator
Office of Development
American University of Beirut
Beirut—Lebanon

Name :

Degree(s) :

Year(s) of graduation

Address :
... ..

N.B. married women to include their maiden name.

THE ZA'IMS OF THE MILK BAR

CERTAIN places and faces at AUB never seem to change. When an alumnus visits the University many years after graduation, he is thrilled by the sight of good old places like College Hall, West Hall and the Green Field which, somehow, manage to keep their lively and dignified personalities throughout the years.

Many professors, administrators, and employees have become part of these places. One cannot visualize the Registrar's Office without thinking of Mr. Fuleihan, West Hall without Mr. Etinoff and the Athletics Department without Professor Tarabulsi.

The waiters of AUB's student café, better known to students and alumni as the Milk Bar, never seem to change either. They are a friendly team of workers that students encounter every day while at the University. New students usually call them *Za'ims* (chiefs), older students call them by their first names, and the very old students, many of whom have become professors, use their nick-names for show of intimacy.

To bring to its readers some sweet memories of university days, *al-Kulliyah* re-introduces six of the older waiters of the Milk Bar with short comments on each one of them.



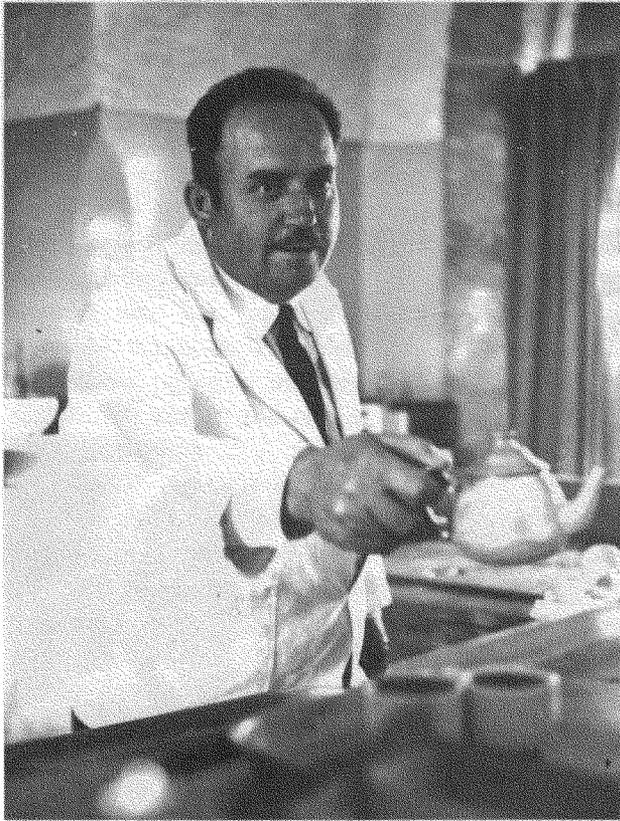
Elias Moawad

ELIAS is perhaps the most popular waiter of the Milk Bar. He joined AUB 22 years ago and spent 7 years serving at the School of Engineering private Milk Bar.

41-year-old Elias is still a bachelor. He is the eldest brother in a family of seven and as such has great family obligations. He has been able to support the university education of one of his brothers, Shaheed, who graduated from AUB with a BA in mathematics in 1964. Shaheed now teaches in Tripoli, Libya.

Elias notices that Engineering students these days spend all their free time on upper campus with Arts and Sciences girls. In the old days they used to stay down at their school minding their own business, he emphatically states.

Elias Bulos



ELIAS, Abu Edmund, has been with AUB since 1947. He regrets not continuing his education but hopes that one day his children, two boys and a girl, will have the chance to join the university.

Elias is older (43 years), than most of his colleagues. He feels more sorry for the way younger student generations behave. "Men have lost their manliness, girls have lost their femininity. I don't like the way they behave at all and I only hope that they are taking their classes seriously," he comments.

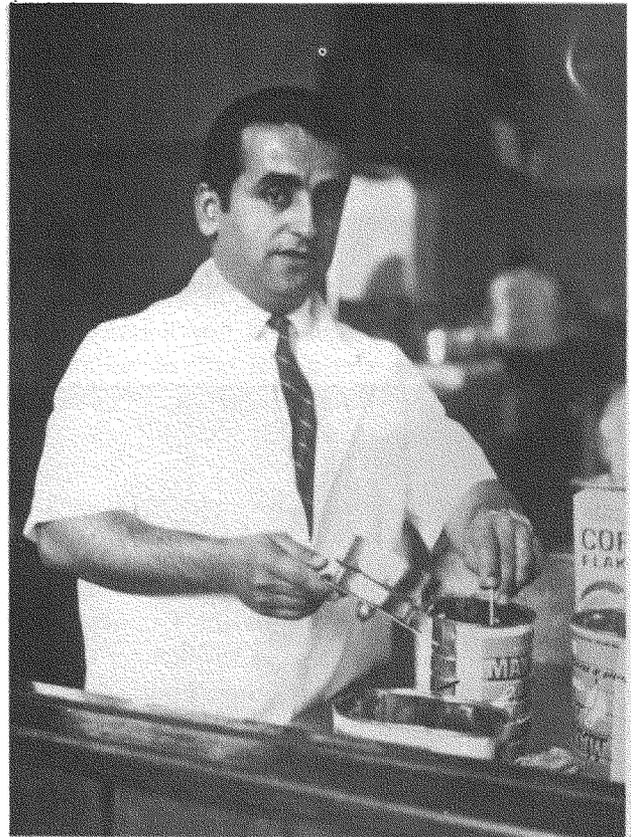
Salim Issa

SALIM (more often known as Sultan) joined the Milk Bar service when he was 14 years old. Today he is 30. He is short, tough, and has sharp intelligent eyes.

Like most Lebanese, Salim is interested in local politics although he makes a special effort not to discuss the subject with students. Salim is married and has one son and two daughters. He lives in his hometown in Koura, North Lebanon, and has a chance to see his family only during week-ends.

Salim believes students "used to respect them-

selves more" a few years ago. Although most students are interested in politics, he points out, they lose this interest once they graduate and start to face the responsibilities of life.



Barbar Khalifeh



BARBAR came to AUB in 1958 and was married in 1959. He used to work as a telephone operator at a French school in Jounieh before joining the Milk Bar.

Barbar lives in his village, Amshit, 40 kilometers north of Beirut and commutes daily.

Students some years ago used to be more generous and more understanding, he says. "They used to show some interest in our work and sometimes even tried to share our problems. Students these days have lost interest in everything," he adds.

Adib Skeineh

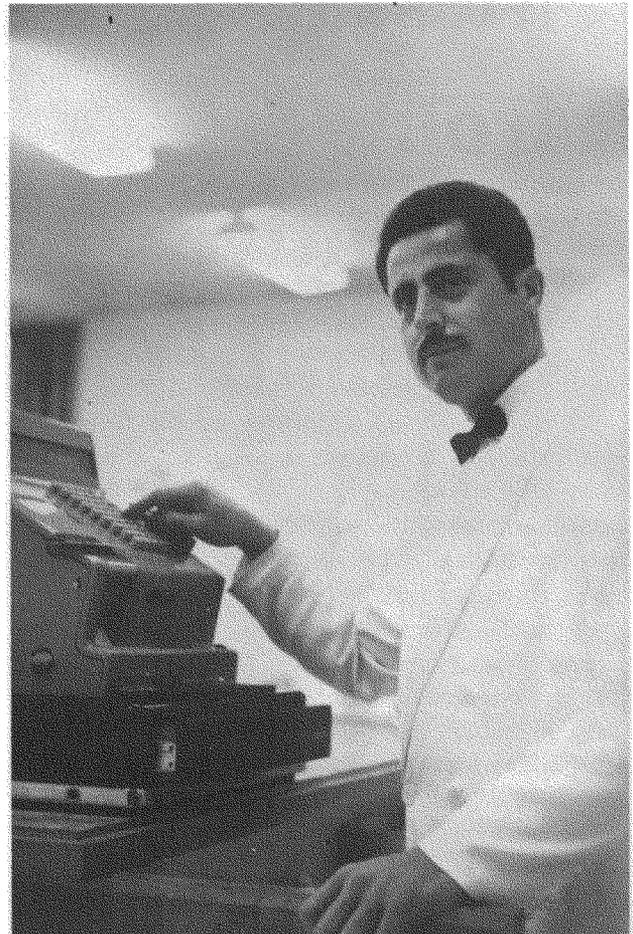


ADIB is the poet, the writer and the dreamer of the Milk Bar staff. He already has to his credit more than 100 published literary articles and poems. His only published novel, *Al-Turab Al-Sakhir* (The Mocking Earth) has sold 3,000 copies, including 1,500 copies to friends on campus.

Adib joined the Milk Bar in 1954 and was married in 1965. He has three daughters. He presently

finds little time to write although he has been doing a great deal of reading recently. Adib is proud of a big library he keeps at home.

When asked to comment on the behaviour of girl students, he readily answered: "A girl enters the university with half a brain, spends four years in it without one, but once she graduates she starts looking for a real brain."



Shukrallah Attallah

SHUKRI has been with AUB for 17 years. Three years ago he was transferred from the Milk Bar to the Faculty Dining Room where he now serves professors and staff, many of whom were his clients as students a few years ago.

Shukri lives in Ashrafiyeh with his wife, two boys and two girls. Three of his children already go to school.

Shukri is a lover of nature. His main hobby is to climb mountains, watch rocks and flowers. He occasionally goes fishing and shooting.

Farewell Message from Executive Committee

Dear Alumnus,

The Committee has delegated to me as its President the task of writing this last message on behalf of all of us, as the next issue of *Al-Kulliyah* will appear after the election of the new President and the new Committee next May.

Before we make room for our successors we would like to take inventory of the past two years.

The Association today is two years older, a few thousand pounds richer and perhaps a little more hale and hardy. The events through which we have steered have been momentous, and the times are no less difficult today, neither does the horizon promise any clearing in the times to come.

We have tried to fulfil some of the commitments that we have inherited from our predecessors, and that we feel we have accomplished.

We have tried to collect and recruit all the diverse trickles of energy and make them feed into one channel to make their impact greater and their yield richer: we are trying to combine the scholarship sources that go to medical students into one common scholarship fund.

We have tried to reach our medical students before they graduate to indoctrinate them into

“alumnihood”. These students, we feel, are our grass roots and it is easier to recruit them now than wait till they scatter and then try the difficult task of ingathering.

We have tried to get our association to participate, actively in the medical problems of our area and to take interest in the moulding of the future of this profession, be it at the level of the Order of Physicians, or the National Health Security Scheme. We have worked closely with the Alumni Association of our sister institution the French Faculty of Medicine on several projects. The platform that we conjointly provided for the presidential candidates of the Order of Physicians prior to the last election was extremely well received by all concerned. We hope this becomes a tradition.

We have continued the monthly scientific sessions conjointly with the Alumni Association of the French Faculty. We have tried to vary the subject matter and to address ourselves to current issues. The results have been getting better all the time. However, one can not but comment on how sparse the cross-representation has been in the audience: our alumni turn up in good numbers when the lectures are held at the Alumni Club but do not show the same enthusiasm when the sessions are held across town.

One hard task will be accomplished before we leave and that is the new edition of the Alumni Directory. This takes a lot of time and a lot of thankless effort to produce. Our thanks are due to the many silent workers who made the realization of this Directory possible.

The hardest and yet unfulfilled task remains, and will have to be bequeathed unto our successors. How to foster relations among the alumni and between the alumni and the Alma-Mater? The answer to this question continues to elude us. We have thoughts, ideas and plans that we will also pass on to our successors; but gentlemen, do not think that these ideas and plans are the key to the problem. We need every possible help that we can get, and where else should we look for this other than among our alumni?

Gentlemen: “parting is such sweet sorrow” and, we, the undersigned, are happy for letting us try and sorry for not having done any better.

Samir A. Azzam, M.D., President
Walid Mnaymneh, M.D., Vice-President
Jacob Thaddeus, M.D., Secretary
Elias Srouji, M.D., Member
Abdul Rahman Labban, M.D., Member
Caesar Shediak, M.D., Member
Salah Salman, M.D., Member

The Cholesterol Dilemma

by Avedis Khachadurian, M. D.

Associate Professor of Biochemistry and Internal Medicine

ALTHOUGH CHOLESTEROL is not a newcomer as a topic of conversation in the drawing room, it has gained a great deal of popularity in recent years due to the constantly increasing incidence of coronary heart disease in the young and the glaring advertisements on television trying to sell from corn oil to Evian water "against cholesterol."

The physician is always faced with questions such as, "What is the level of normal cholesterol?" "I have a cholesterol of 280, should I do anything about it?" "Is *kibbé* bad for cholesterol?" "Do you believe in cholesterol?"

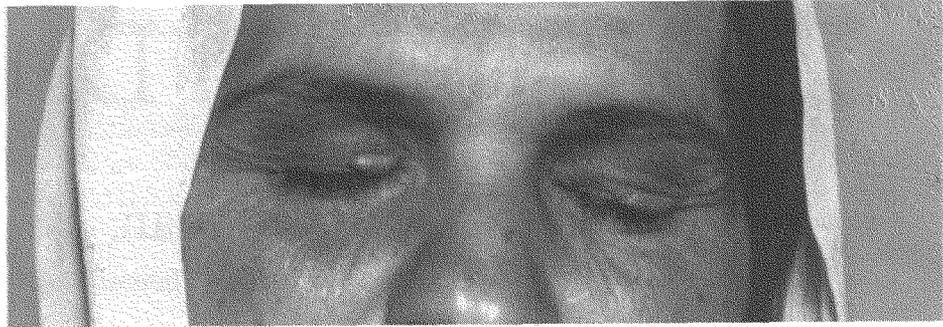
These questions are often asked in good faith by people confused with the contradictory statements they hear; others are formulated in pure malice to embarrass the physician whose profession has been unable to come up with a clear answer to such a universal problem. My own response to such questions, most of them asked around the buffet in a cocktail, is to duck them and continue to eat trying to avoid items of food which I believe are 'bad' for cholesterol.

In this article I will try to answer some of these questions after acknowledging with humility that there is a great deal to be learned about this problem by the profession and especially by me.

First let us answer the obvious question: What is cholesterol? Cholesterol is a lipid (a fat) that is an essential constituent of animal cells. It is found mainly in the membrane of our cells and the brain is particularly rich in it. Nature has provided our cells with the machinery to synthesize cholesterol from very simple building blocks so that we could grow and develop normally even if the food we ate contained no cholesterol. Normally however we also get cholesterol in our diet whenever we eat animal products, especially those rich in fat.

Our interest in cholesterol in this article concerns its relation to atherosclerosis or hardening of the arteries. In countries where death from infectious diseases or malnutrition has been controlled, hardening of the arteries is by far the most important cause of death. Atherosclerosis may cause death or illness by affecting the arteries of the heart, brain, kidneys or the extremities.

The relation between cholesterol and atherosclerosis was first realized when cholesterol was found to be a component of the atheromatous plaques (deposits) that accumulate in the wall of the arteries and cause a narrowing of their lumen thus contributing to their complete occlusion. Since these plaques also contain other substances many investigators discount the importance of cholesterol in their formation. The cholesterol theory gained a great impetus when investigators in the 19th century fed rabbits a diet very rich in cholesterol and succeeded in causing a marked elevation of the blood (plasma) cholesterol level as well as severe atherosclerosis. This observation focussed attention on the relation of the cholesterol content of the diet to the plasma level of cholesterol and to the incidence of atherosclerosis. The relation between diet and atherosclerosis was further illustrated by the observation that during the second world war in countries occupied by Germany where butter and other animal products were very scarce there was a significant decrease in the number of patients suffering from heart 'attacks' resulting from atherosclerosis of the coronary arteries. Soon after the war an international study was undertaken to study the relation of diet to blood levels of cholesterol and to the incidence of coronary heart disease. These studies clearly indicated that in countries where the consumption of animal fats is low (e.g. Yugoslavia) the average blood cholesterol and the incidence of heart attacks is lower than in countries where the



YELLOW deposits over the eyelids (xanthelasma) may be the first indication for hypercholesterolemia especially if they appear in the young.

diet is rich in animal fat (e.g. United States). The obvious questions to be asked then were:

- (1) Would altering the diet cause a drop in blood cholesterol?
- (2) Would lowering the blood cholesterol decrease the incidence of coronary heart disease?

The answer to the first of these questions was not difficult to come by. In carefully controlled laboratory experiments it was shown that by altering the nature of the dietary fats but keeping their total quantity as well as the total caloric intake constant, it was possible to change the level of blood cholesterol. The two qualities of fats that seemed to be important in affecting the blood cholesterol were :

(a) *The cholesterol content of the fat.* Increasing the cholesterol content of the diet increases the blood level of cholesterol in most animal species. How important this factor is in the human is not well known since recent studies suggest that the human has only a limited capability to absorb dietary cholesterol. Cholesterol is found in all animal fats; egg yolk, brain and most organs are rich sources. Cholesterol does not exist in vegetable products.

(b) *The degree of 'saturation' of the fats.* Saturated fats increase the blood level of cholesterol and polyunsaturated fats decrease it. Saturation refers to the hydrogen content of the fats. Saturated fats are solid at room temperature. The more the unsaturation the more liquid the fat is. Thus corn oil and sunflower oil are rich in polyunsaturated fats. Olive oil is rich in monounsaturated fats and therefore is 'neutral' in its effect on plasma cholesterol. Vegetable oils that have been artificially hydrogenated are similar in this respect to animal fats. Another important point to remember is that all

fats have an equal caloric content.

This brings us to the second question namely does decreasing the blood cholesterol by dietary manipulation decrease the incidence of atherosclerosis? In spite of numerous studies the answer to this question is still unknown. If the reader is disappointed by this state of ignorance let me just mention that the cost of running a proper experiment to obtain an answer to this question has been estimated to 50 million dollars. The study would involve several thousand people divided into 'equal groups' who would be 'matched' in all parameters of their biologic variables, lead comparable lives and differ only in the kind of foods they ingest. A follow-up period of several years would be required during which the incidence of coronary artery disease or of other manifestations of atherosclerosis would be recorded.

In this state of ignorance and confusion then what should the public do? Evidently the answer varies with the advisors.

On the one extreme few physicians advise their patients to forget about the whole problem and eat what they like. At the other extreme the scare birds caution everyone to change their dietary habits drastically, not to eat eggs, butter, fatty meats, and use polyunsaturated fats exclusively. Would I be using a cliché if I said the answer probably lies in the middle. It is certainly not advisable to start one's day by eating two fried eggs with bacon and buttered toast. On the other hand it would be overdoing it if one used mazeola instead of olive oil to garnish his plate of *foul*. The consensus of opinion today would be to recommend to the public that a favorable balance between polyunsaturated fats and saturated fats should be obtained and the diet should not be rich in cholesterol. This goal

can be attained by avoiding meats that are rich in fat (pork, ham, canned meats, 'lean' meat from fattened animals), cutting down on the quantities of eggs, butter, cheese and other whole milk products and using polyunsaturated fats when possible for frying, cooking, etc.

The above advice applies to the population at large and may be a good public health measure to be pursued by governments. There are however individuals who have a high level of blood cholesterol (hypercholesterolemia) and need special advice and treatment. The next question to answer then is what is the definition of hypercholesterolemia

To Diet or Not to Diet

The dieter, In developed countries where the diet is rich in animal fats the incidence of coronary heart disease is very high.

The Bon-viveur, So is the number of cars and television sets. Why don't you hold these responsible for heart disease.

The dieter, Eating a diet which is low in animal fats reduces your blood cholesterol.

The Bon-viveur, No one seems to be sure as to where the cholesterol which disappears from blood goes. I wouldn't be surprised if it was dumped on my arteries. And how do you know polyunsaturated fats are not harmful?

The dieter, Many studies indicate that a 'prudent' diet decreases the incidence of heart attacks.

The Bon-viveur, If it takes 50 million dollars to prove a point it must be very shaky.

The dieter, Scientists wait for a 95% certainty before endorsing a point. Should you wait that long before you act?

The Bon-viveur, When the doctors agree among themselves I will give it a thought.

The dieter, In the meantime I prefer to forego some pleasures of life if that may mean a longer life.

The Bon-viveur, You may not live longer but it will sure seem longer!

and what causes it? A statistician will label a person as hypercholesterolemic if his blood cholesterol is 'significantly' higher than the average for the population he is derived from. Thus in the United States the average level of plasma cholesterol for persons above the age of 40 is approximately 240 mg per 100 ml of plasma therefore hypercholesterolemia is diagnosed when a person's plasma cholesterol is well above 300 mg. This definition of course assumes that the *average* level is a *normal* level. This assumption probably is far from being true if we take into consideration the fact that the incidence of atherosclerotic heart disease in America is far higher than in other countries where the average plasma cholesterol is below 200 mg. Most studies show that the incidence of coronary heart disease increases as the level of plasma cholesterol increases so that a person with a cholesterol of 200 is better than another with 250 who in turn is better than another with 300. In Lebanon the average plasma cholesterol for the adult population is close to 200 mg (lower in the poorer classes and higher in the richer classes and lower in children) and therefore a person with a cholesterol of 250 can be suspected of having hypercholesterolemia and one with 300 and above is labelled as hypercholesterolemic.

What are the common causes of hypercholesterolemia?

An important group is made up of subjects who have hypercholesterolemia secondary to another illness such as diabetes, hypothyroidism or some forms of kidney disease. In such patients the treatment is aimed at the primary disease. The second group is the one where the hypercholesterolemia is 'primary' and as a rule hereditary. There are several forms of hereditary hypercholesterolemias among which the most common and the best recognized is the condition called 'familial hypercholesterolemia.' If a person is affected with this condition the chances of any of his children inheriting the condition is 50%. In such persons the blood cholesterol is high from birth and the chance of these persons to develop coronary heart disease is several times greater than the population at large. Such patients should follow the diet described above, but in a much stricter form. Many may not even respond to this diet and may require medicinal therapy. This condition is very common in Lebanon. If two persons who are afflicted by this condition marry, some of their children will inherit the abnormal gene from both parents and will have a very severe

form of hypercholesterolemia. The high incidence of the abnormal gene in Lebanon as well as the prevalence of consanguinous marriages (marriage between blood relatives) has resulted in the birth of a large number of such severely afflicted children. In fact the number of such children in Lebanon is probably greater than the number in all of the United States. It is our strong recommendation that parents with familial hypercholesterolemia have their children tested as early as possible so that dietary treatment could be instituted immediately thus hopefully slowing the progress of atherosclerosis which is a process that starts early in life.

In other rarer types of familial hyperlipidemias some patients may develop high blood level of cholesterol by eating a diet rich in carbohydrates, others by eating a diet rich in fats and still others by taking more calories than they require. The diagnosis of these various types requires measurements of the several lipid fractions of the blood and sometimes trial of different dietary regimes to determine which gives the best response.

In recent years there has been a great increase in the interest of the medical profession in the hyperlipidemias. Several centers all over the world are focussing their attention to the problem and many new drugs are being investigated. It is hoped that these efforts will lead to a better understanding of the problem so that the profession can come out with firmer recommendations concerning diet for the general public and better medicines for persons afflicted with hypercholesterolemia.

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM OF 21st MEMA

Plenary Sessions.

1. Pollution
2. Diabetes
3. Neoplasia

Seminars:

1. Population Dynamics
- 2,3,4. Neonatology
5. Diabetes
6. E.N.T.
7. The Colon
8. Immunodepressive Therapy
9. Head and Neck Surgery
10. Surgery
- 11,12. Diagnosis and Management
13. The Suspicious Signs
14. Primary Medical Care
15. National Health Service and Social Security
16. Nuclear Medicine

THE HISTORY OF THE MIDDLE EAST MEDICAL ASSEMBLY

ON Thursday afternoon, April 29, 1971, the 21st Middle East Medical Assembly, organized by the AUB Medical School and the Medical Alumni Association will be officially opened and will end with a banquet on Sunday, May 2, 1971. This internationally renowned medical assembly, held annually for the past 21 years, has attained a unique standard of scientific excellence attracting hundreds of physicians from the Middle East and well-known leaders of the medical sciences from Europe and the United States who all come to share and learn the latest developments in the world of medicine.

To-day, the Assembly is part of the busy life of physicians in this part of the world eagerly awaited as an important event of the year. Rarely however one stops to think how the idea started and the difficulties the early organizers confronted before they could make it the great occasion it is. To pay tribute to those who over the years were the spearheads of this scientific activity and to document the past history of the Assembly with the different stages of its development, I would like to present an account of this great achievement of the AUB Medical School and of the Medical Alumni Association.

The story begins not some 20 years ago, as one would assume from the number attached to the forthcoming Assembly, but some 60 years ago when it all started, with the Medical Alumni Association which organized the First Medical Conference held in April 5-7, 1911. The Medical Alumni Association felt, at the time, that with developments in the field of medicine, physicians should get together, to discuss experiences, especially for the benefit of the practitioners who were away from the academic atmosphere of the University. Together with the staff of the Medical School the Conference was organized with the participation of well-known practitioners of the day. The Chairman of the organizing committee of this first

conference was the late Dr. Salim Jalkh (M.D. 1873) a known and respected alumnus of the day. Subsequently, the Conference was held every other year, except during the years of World Wars I and II, ending with the Fourteenth Medical Conference held in June 1949.

NEED FOR ANNUAL CONFERENCE

By 1950, because of vast advances in medicine since World War II, there was a definite need for annual conferences for the exchange and discussion of first-hand information and developments. Dr. Neal J. Conan Jr., the Chairman of the Department of Medicine then, conceived the idea of symposia of international scope wider than the previously held conferences where world authorities would participate for the benefit of physicians in the area. Together with the late Dr. L. Findlay, the then Director of UNRWA, some of the staff of the Medical School including Dr. George Fawwaz, Dr. Fuad Sabra, Dr. Riad Tabbara and the late Dr. Hrant Chaghlassian and finally with the co-sponsorship of the Medical Alumni Association the First Middle East Symposium was organized and held from November 9 to November 11, 1951. The World Health Organization and the Naval Medical Research Unit 3 in Egypt actively participated in making the first and Second Symposia immediate successes inviting famous physicians and scientists from England and the United States to come and deliver scientific papers in West Hall. Unfortunately, I could not find the minutes or the programs of these first two symposia under the chairmanship of Dr. Neal Conan, but starting with the Third Symposium official programs were printed and are available and for a number of years subsequently the proceedings of the symposia were printed in a book form or in the Lebanese Medical Journal. In 1954, these conferences had grown considerably in attendance, participation and scope, so that the Committee that year under the chairmanship of Dr. Hobart A. Reiman adopted the name "Assembly" in place of "Symposium". The present designation started therefore with the Fourth Middle East Medical Assembly.

The history of the Assembly is rich with events. However, for the sake of brevity I would like to outline the highlights and some traditions which developed with time. The Assembly was first set for April of every year and was held over three days Friday, Saturday and Sunday. With the 7th Assembly (1957) the date was changed to the first two weeks of May as at present. The three days were increased to four in 1963 with the 13th MEMA and finally in 1966 it was decided to have only the registration and opening ceremony on the afternoon of the first day (Thursday) followed by three full days of scientific sessions. The organizing committee chairman would serve one year originally. Dr. Reiman was followed by Dr. John Wilson as chairman of the 5th Assembly and it was at his time that a constitution and by-laws were officially drawn. Dr. Wilson was followed by Dr. Virgil Scott; Dr. Riad Tabbara; Dr. Hrant Chaghlassian; Dr. Calvin H. Plimpton each serving for one year but starting with the 10th Assembly which was chaired by Dr. Raif Nassif, the tradition was developed to re-elect the chairman for a second year to have more continuity of

planning. Thus Dr. Raif Nassif chaired the 10th and 11th Assembly, followed by Dr. Fuad Sabra for the 12th and 13th Assembly; Dr. Abdul Latif Yashruti the 14th and 15th Assembly; Dr. George Rubeiz the 16th and 17th assembly; Dr. Samir Hajj the 18th, 19th and 20th assembly (actually because of the political situation in Lebanon in 1969, the 19th Assembly had to be postponed and was not held fully except the next year as the 20th Assembly). Dr. Amal Kurban is the Chairman of the present (21st) Assembly.

The programs of the Assembly were enriched with additions and innovations as time went by. In 1956 for the first time a "Section on Nursing" was added and continued on and off subsequently. In 1957 a clinico-pathological conference was a welcome added feature which however was included for the last time in the 11th Assembly in 1961. The same year, the Wilder Penfield Lecture was established through the efforts of Dr. Fuad Sami Haddad with funds provided by a famous Lebanese immigrant in Canada grateful for the services of the famed Dr. Penfield who was himself the first lecturer on May 5, 1961. In 1962, to achieve another basic purpose of the Assembly, postgraduate courses were added to follow the Assembly. The first courses held that year were in Pediatrics and Anesthesiology. This has been a most helpful activity where famous speakers in the Assembly remain over to participate in the postgraduate courses following the Assembly. In the last few years, approximately 30 physicians have attended each of the two or three courses held every year. In 1963, with the XIII MEMA an alumni afternoon was established where only alumni would deliver papers on their original work and research. All throughout the years, the Medical Alumni Association worked closely with the School of Medicine in organizing the Assembly and invited a distinguished alumnus to be a guest speaker in the Assembly. The tradition started in 1956 when Dr. Victor Najjar then Associate Professor of Pediatrics at Johns Hopkins University was the distinguished speaker. Subsequently, medical alumni, distinguished internationally, participated annually, including, to mention just a few, Dr. Alfred Fraha, Dr. Khalil Wakim, Dr. Mansour Armali, Dr. William Shehadeh and many others.

INTRODUCING A NEW IDEA

The Committee this year is introducing a completely new idea. There will be a plenary session on a major subject every morning followed by several small sessions designed to satisfy the different interests of the attending physicians. The Medical Alumni Association has invited as its distinguished guest speaker Dr. Vahram Bakanjian, Associate Chief of Department of Head and Neck Surgery, Roswell Park Memorial Hospital. Graduates (M.D.) of 1946 have also been invited for a class reunion during the MEMA and it is hoped a good number of the class will attend this memorable occasion of the 25th anniversary of their graduation.

The preliminary program, which is being sent to physicians in the area, is presented in these pages for your information. Make sure to attend.

JACOB D. THADDEUS, M.D.

LEBANESE OFFICIAL LECTURES AT FAS

Mr. Halim Najjar, Chairman of the Board of the Lebanese Agricultural Research Institute, and former Director General of the Ministry of Agriculture in Lebanon gave a lecture at the Agriculture Auditorium on "Policies and problems of research at the Lebanese Agricultural Research Institute" on January 14, 1971. The lecture is part of a series of talks and panel discussions sponsored by the Agriculture Colloquium Committee.

The lecture was attended by Dean S. P. Swenson, faculty members and students of FAS. Dean Swenson stressed the idea of possible close cooperation in research between the Research Institute and FAS. Currently several FAS faculty members serve as advisors to the Institute on various committees which plan and evaluate research projects.

OLD FACULTY HONOR NEW MEMBERS

Members of the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences and their wives held a dinner party on Friday, December 11,

1970 at the Kalinka restaurant in honor of the new members who joined the FAS this year. These are Prof. C. Bolton, Dr. S. Chaudhary, Dr. B. Greene, Dr. H. Nasr and Dr. E. Pascoe.

After dinner, Dean S. P. Swenson and Associate Dean J. W. Cowan presented Miss Hilda Moadie, Administrative Assistant of FAS, with a golden pin for her appreciated long services for the Faculty during the last 25 years. Professor Salim Macksoud gave a brief account, on behalf of the Faculty on the efficient work of Miss Moadie, and Dr. Frank Schwulst acted as a Master of Ceremony for the evening.

AGRICULTURE DINNER HELD AT CLUB

The Executive Committee of the Alumni Agriculture Chapter held a dinner party at the Alumni Club on Friday, February 12, 1970 which was attended by the Agriculture Alumni, Dean S. P. Swenson and members of the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences and their wives.

At this dinner, Dr. Raja Tannous, President of the Chapter welcomed the guests and introduced members of the Executive Committee. A short financial report was presented by Dr. Raja Haj, the Treasurer.

Dr. Nicola Atallah reviewed suggested amendments of the constitution. He was followed by Dr. Abdur-Rahman Saghir, the Executive Secretary, who discussed the professional and intellectual program of the Chapter for the current year. Finally, Dean S. P. Swenson stressed the importance of cooperation between Alumni and Faculty members for the development of agriculture in Lebanon.

MACKSOD, ATALLAH ATTEND SYMPOSIUM

Dr. S. W. Macksoud, Professor of Irrigation, and Dr. N. J. Atallah, Assistant Professor of Irrigation at the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences participated in a symposium on "The Use of Isotopes in Hydrology" which was

Saghir Edits this Section



Dr. Abdur-Rahman Saghir, Associate Professor of Agronomy at AUB, has been appointed by the Agriculture Chapter of the Association as editor of this section in *al-Kulliyah*. He replaces Dr. Nasri Kawar, who was editor for the past two years.

Professor Saghir received his BS and MS degrees from AUB in 1958 and 1961 respectively. He obtained his doctorate from the University of California.

In this issue, Professor Saghir sums up the activities of the Faculty of Agriculture during the past three months.

held in Beirut between December 14 and 16, 1970. Prof. Macksoud presented a paper entitled "Costs and Problems of Water Use Studies Using Neutron Probes and Lysimeters," and Dr. Atallah discussed "Sea Water Intrusion in a Coastal Aquifer in Lebanon."

The symposium was organized by the Lebanese National Research Council and the Middle Eastern Regional Radio-Isotope Center for the Arab Countries. It was attended by 75 delegates from Lebanon, Syria, UAR, Jordan, Libya, Iraq, UNESCO, IAEA and FAO, and dealt with both crop water use efficiency studies, as well as with underground water supplies. The National Research Council decided to publish the proceedings of the symposium, and asked Prof. Macksoud, who was Chairman of the first session, to act as Editor.

Prior to this symposium, Prof. Macksoud spent one week in Vienna attending the 5th Annual Meeting for co-operators in "The coordinated research program on the application of radiation techniques to water use efficiency studies," sponsored by the International Atomic Energy Agency. During this meeting, Prof. Macksoud reported on the research project he is carrying out at the AREC on the determination of the water use of corn using both a neutron probe and a lysimeter. This project is partly financed by a grant from the Agency.

ALUMNI ELECT NEW COMMITTEE

The Agriculture Chapter of the Alumni Association elected its new executive committee last week. The results of the election were as follows:

President : Dr. Raja Tannous

Vice-President: Dr. Nicola Atallah

Secretary : Dr. Abdur-Rahman Saghbir

Treasurer : Dr. Raja Haj

Members : Mr. Salim Tyan, Mr. Ramiz Sadaka and Mr. Samir Kreydieh

MOROCCO GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES B.S.

Associate Dean James Cowan of FAS announced that the Moroccan Government has recognized the B.Sc. degree in Agriculture to be equivalent to the "Ingenieur d'Application" Diploma which is the professionally accepted degree in Morocco.

The Faculty of Agricultural Sciences graduated 3 students from Morocco and has currently 6 students working for their B.Sc. degree.

COWAN STUDIES NUTRITION IN CYPRUS

Dr. J. W. Cowan, Associate Dean of the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, went to Cyprus late December, 1970 on behalf of UNICEF to discuss with Cypriot Government officials the organization of a National Nutrition Seminar and a short training course in Nutrition in Cyprus. He was accompanied by Mr. Ioannis Georgios Karis, a Cypriot graduate student in Food Technology and Nutrition at FAS, and one of three UNICEF-sponsored graduate students studying Nutrition at A.U.B. Assistance in organizing such national training courses and seminars is one of the objectives of the UNICEF/FAO/WHO Regional Nutrition Training Project.

While in Cyprus, Dr. Cowan and Mr. Karis met with the Directors General of the Ministries of Agriculture, Public Health and the Planning Bureau, as well as with the Director of Education and representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the United Nations Development Program. It is expected that the seminar and the training course will be held in late spring or summer of 1971.

SAGHIR ATTENDS WEED CONFERENCE

Dr. Abdur-Rahman Saghbir, Associate Professor of Agronomy, attended the 10th British Weed Control Conference which was held in Brighton, England, November 16-19, 1970. He presented a paper entitled "the influence of herbicides on the chemical composition of soybean seeds" which was co-

authored by Mr. M. S. Bhatti. The conference was attended by 1,200 participants from 32 countries.

After the conference, Dr. Saghbir attended the meetings of the European Weed Research Council in his capacity as a correspondent member representing Lebanon. At the meetings, he was invited to serve on the newly established Education Committee composed of 10 delegates. This committee will study the organization and structure of teaching weed science in colleges and universities. It also advises institutions on the development of new courses in weed science, and to initiate an international course on weed control.

Before returning to Beirut, Dr. Saghbir visited the research facilities of Elanco Co. in Surrey, England and CIBA-Geigy in Basl, Switzerland.

The trip was financed by the Lebanese National Research Council and AUB.

SHERMAN EVALUATES PAKISTANI PROGRAM

Dr. Donald Sherman, Professor of Soils at the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, visited Pakistan December 16-30, 1970 on an FAO assignment to evaluate the soil curriculums of the University of Dacca and the East Pakistan Agricultural University at Mymensingh and to suggest improvement measures on the training of students for soil surveys, soil classification and land use planning.

During the last 6 years, FAO has mapped 70% of the arable soils of East and West Pakistan on a reconnaissance basis. Unless Pakistani soil scientists and agronomists are given training in the utilization of these soil maps, the FAO investment will be lost to urbanization programs rather than agricultural use. FAO has asked Dr. Sherman to advise on changes in the soil courses offered in East Pakistan. Since A.U.B. is considered as the main source for supplying Pakistani graduates, Dr. Sherman suggested that more emphasis should be given in soil science training even for majors in closely related fields such as crop production.

In West Pakistan, Dr. Sherman visited the soil survey project between Lahore and Lyallpur. After returning to Beirut, he went to Rome to submit his report to FAO.

Association Honors Alumni Ministers



The AUB Alumni Association December 18 held a reception in honor of four of its members who occupy ministerial portfolios in the Lebanese Government. These are Mr. Saeb Salam, Prime Minister and Minister of Interior; Mr. Ghassan Tweini, Minister of National Education and Information (resigned since then, see box below); Mr. Elias Saba, Minister of Finance and Defense and Mr. Saeb Jaroudy, Minister of National Economy.

Guests included government high officials, education leaders in the country, AUB and Alumni officers and many friends of the Association.

Picture to the left shows Sheikh and Mrs. Najib Alamuddin and Mr. Fawzi Ma'louf receive H.E. Saeb Salam at the Alumni Club.

Najib Abu Haidar Named Minister

Dr. Najib Abu Haidar, associate professor of internal medicine at AUB (on tenure) since 1963 became Lebanese Minister of National Education and Fine Arts on January 20, 1971. He replaced Mr. Ghassan Tweini who resigned earlier on that day.

Like Mr. Tweini, Dr. Abu Haidar is an AUB alumnus. He graduated from the School of Medicine in 1948, did research work in Peter Bent Hospital and was at Harvard University between 1951 and 1955. (Mr. Tweini also attended Harvard, M.A. 47).

Dr. Abu Haidar's father, the late Dr. Ibrahim Abu Haidar, graduated from the AUB School of Medicine in 1904.

Besides his full-time medical work, Dr. Abu Haidar is Chairman of the Municipal Council (Mayor) of his home town, Hammana, and is also chairman of the "Friends of Jerusalem" Society.



TO honor the new Minister, the AUB Alumni Association February 25 held a special dinner to which leading alumni and university officials as well as officials of the Ministry of Education were invited.

Sheikh Najib Alamuddin welcomed Dr. Abu Haidar and congratulated him for having the courage to accept the great challenge in becoming a Minister of Education at a period when student unrest had reached its climax in the country. "You are not facing a revolution from above of from below," he addressed the Minister, "but a revolution from everywhere." The Alumni President expressed his confidence that Dr. Abu Haidar will be able to shoulder these responsibilities and said Lebanese students are very lucky to have a young Minister who can understand them and talk their language.

Minister Abu Haidar, in reply, thanked the Association for honoring him. He outlined the difficulties that he faces and said many friends and colleagues at AUB are helping him find the right solutions to national education problems. He ended his speech by saying jokingly, "I am sure I will be successful in my new job because I know nothing about it."

Ford Foundation Continues to Aid Graduate Program

The Graduate Program in Development Administration (GPDA) has recently received a new grant of \$200,000 from the Ford Foundation for the years 1970/72. The program was launched in 1968 by the Ford Foundation and AUB in response to the growing needs of the Middle East for people skilled and competent at planning and implementing programs of development.

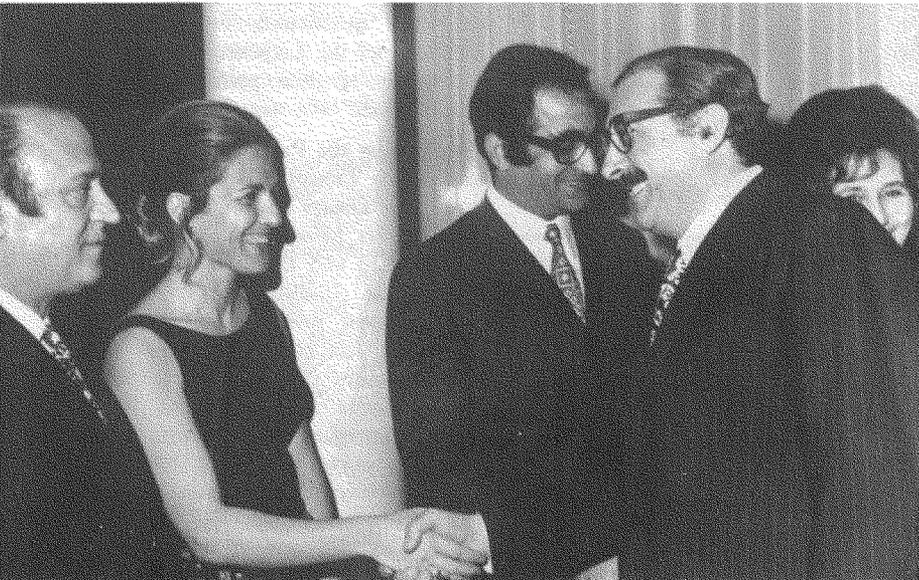
The struggle for economic and social development is one of the most important challenges facing the region. Development efforts have been seriously hampered by the lack of qualified personnel who understand the process of change and can effectively design and implement national, regional and local plans of development.

The GPDA is intended to meet the need for qualified personnel to administer the operation of development by providing a new and an interdisciplinary program to present and prospective government officials and business executives who are and shall be called upon to take decisions in the planning and execution of programs within the context of national development.

The curriculum of the program has the main objective of enabling the participants understand better the goals, ecology and process of development in order to make a more enlightened and realistic treatment and handling of the practical problems they face as administrators. The curriculum consequently is interdisciplinary in nature, and attempts to blend the political, economic, social, psychological, administrative and cultural components of development.

The curriculum of the program attempts, in addition, to emphasize the problems of attitudes, values, motivation and personal development; it hopes to instill in the participants new attitudes towards change and their responsibility for, and roles in this change.

To achieve this objective, it was deemed necessary not to rely heavily on the lecture method of education, but to practice with new techniques such as team teaching, case studies, simulation exercises, games and tutorials.



Alumni officials receive, from top, Ministers Tweini, Saba and Jaroudy.



Dr. Samir Thabet Named AUB Provost

Dr. Samir Thabet has been named Provost of the American University of Beirut, President Kirkwood announced last December.

Dr. Thabet joined AUB in 1953 as Assistant Professor of Chemistry. He served the University as Chairman of the Chemistry Department, Associate Dean and Acting Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

Born in Cairo in 1923, Dr. Thabet obtained his B.Sc. from the University of Wales, and Ph.D. from the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London University, in 1950. He did his Post Doctoral work in Paris and the United States.

Dr. Thabet's hobbies are portrait painting and antique collecting. He is married to Yvette (Mirshak), who is well known for her talent in flower arranging. They have two sons and a daughter.

Gulf Oil Supports Engineering

AUB has received a check for 25,000 dollars from the Gulf Oil Corporation in support of AUB's Faculty of Engineering and Architecture. This is the third annual donation from Gulf Oil.

The check was presented by Mr. N.N. Lewis, representative of Gulf Oil, during a ceremony at the office of AUB President Samuel B. Kirkwood.

Part of the donation will go to the financing of the cost of an exchange program of professors with the University of Pittsburg.

Tweini Addresses Community on AUB Founders' Day

Former Minister of Education Ghasan Tweini was the main speaker during AUB Founder's Day celebrations on December 3. He spoke in a fully-packed Assembly Hall to students, faculty and staff of AUB on the educational policy of his ministry (then) and the role AUB has played in the region.

"I don't know," he said, "whether the Founders upon creating the Syrian Protestant College on the 3rd of December 1866 wanted to produce ministers of education, or even foreign ministers, but the minister of education now present here is proud to testify, both in his personal and official capacity, that this University has been, in the fields of both learning and politics, an example and a source of ins-

piration."

Mr. Tweini then declared, "My government is at present, as you all know, struggling with the painstaking task of creating a national university. I would like to solemnly proclaim that at no moment has any responsible Lebanese thought of this national university as incompatible with other institutions of higher learning, particularly those such as the American University, that have been the leaders in the field. I say this in full cognizance of the dark moments during which some of those here present have questioned, not only the hospitality of the Lebanon but also the very utility of their presence and of their mission."

Addressing the President of the University, Mr. Tweini stated: "This University has always been very political: The students have always been politically minded and they were the founders of our revolutionary spirit long before student revolts were invented. Hyde Park and other innovations are, to the Minister of Education speaking here, perfectly in order; and so is leftism, extremism and any other expression of the critical mind. As a student leader myself or, if you prefer, as a student agitator a quarter of a century ago, I think that what is happening on the Campus nowadays is very healthy, very legitimate, and should be interpreted as a positive message...

"Indeed we are a very complex people, Mr. President, but I am sure that you know enough about us to realize that whatever criticism or reservations we have about your country all stem from within the heritage now common to us all: an innate sense of justice and a historical attachment to the fundamental rights of man and his liberties. We have learnt here what self-determination meant and we indeed intend to exercise it.

"You have also taught us to distinguish between two Americas: The America of the government that more often does not understand us, and the America of this University which has developed a vested interest in our national welfare. This vested interest is

of a historical nature, historical in scope, content and responsibility. Yet history, today, breeds tragedy. And I say this not lightly but with great concern.

"Once more I think I express the feelings of my compatriots here present, who are all eager that the Lebanon, for once, should continue to be a country where Democracy, America and the West are not considered synonymous with imperialism, colonialism, capitalism, and Zionism. We all know the shortcomings of Lebanese Democracy, and we know that economic liberalism, in the old-fashioned sense, is already a system of the past.

"But we also know, and strongly believe, that democracy is a form of life and government that must be constantly perfected, every day of every year, in full liberty; that its social and economic substance is of a nature that is incompatible with such exigencies of material progress that ultimately become oppressive.

"The ideas of social justice, of equality, of an equitable distribution of wealth, can only be achieved through partnership in a prosperous, free, and open society, of the type that Lebanon is nearing more and more, but which cannot be attained through dictatorship, be it a dictatorship of the majority, silent or out-spoken.

"Mr. President,

"You undoubtedly realize that, nowadays, the defense of such a position is, to say the least, a hazardous enterprise. For we are now told, with the greatest solemnity, that we are nearing the point of no return. To this, the answer must come from the United States, and it must represent what, to us, is the most authentic America—an America which is peace-loving, and respectful of human rights and basic liberties.

"Mr. President,

"May a Minister of Education speak in the name of students?

"If he were to, then I would say that there should be a symbolism to this Founder's Day that we are celebrating now: that you have today a new mission not with us with those of your compatriots who cannot accept, as we cannot accept, that their achievements here be endangered by a policy that can ultimately lead to either our enslavement or our alienation to the very ideals that you have taught us."

Eng'g., Agriculture Chapters Establish and Support Funds



The Engineering Chapter of the AUB Alumni Association has established a fund (LL. 20,000) the annual returns of which (LL. 1,350) will be awarded as a scholarship to a second year engineering student in accordance with the qualifications established by the University Scholarships Committee.

Engineering Alumni official recently presented a check to President Kirkwood covering the fund's returns for this year. They are seen above, from left, Mr. Adeeb Khouri, treasurer, Prof. Kamal S. Khouri, president, President Kirkwood, Prof. Nicolas Manasseh, and Mr. Garbis Tabourian, secretary.

Meanwhile the Agriculture Alumni Chapter has contributed LL. 1,000 to the Dean's Loan Fund for agricultural students.

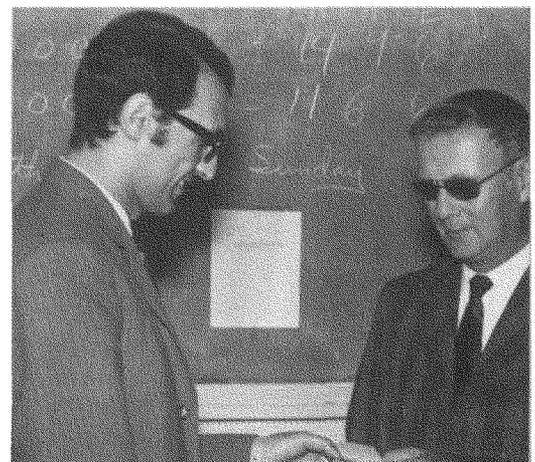
A check covering this amount was presented to Dean S.P. Swenson of the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences by Mr. Samir Abu Jawdeh, president of the Agriculture Chapter, photograph to the right.

The contribution was made at a ceremony held at the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences which was also attended by Assistant Dean James Cowan, Mr. Hilmi Malouf, director of information; Mr. Nabil Ashkar, director of alumni affairs; Drs. Adib Saad and Raja Tannous, vice president and

secretary of the Chapter, and several faculty members.

The fund was started in 1952 and so far more than 100 students from countries throughout the Middle East have benefited from it.

To meet the challenge of helping needy students to continue their studies, the Dean's Loan Fund depends on repayment of drawn loans and on contributions from alumni and friends. The fund is meagre at present and can help only a few students at a time. However, more contributions from alumni and friends would further the cause of agricultural development in a large area of the world.



Alumni in Gulf States Actively Support University

AUB Alumni throughout the Arabian Gulf States are giving active support to the Centennial Scholarship Fund campaign which will make it possible for the University to assist talented students in need of financial aid. Activities of Alumni groups were reported by Mr. Basim Faris, BA 25, MBA, chairman of the Scholarship Appeal and Mr. Nazih Zeidan, BA 57, MA 63, of the Office of Development as they returned from an extensive visit with alumni committees organized in Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Abu Dhabi and Dubai.

Alumni in the Dubai/Sharja area highlighted the appeal with a Grand Ball on December 12. Reports from the Chairman, Yussef Shalabi indicate that the gala event attended by leading personalities in the area was a sellout. Proceeds from the Ball and contributions to the Scholarship Fund will be matched in equal amount by the Rockefeller Foundation matching grant made to the University last year. The chairman is assisted in organizing the appeal by Hani Abu Ghazaleh, Fuad Nakad and Bassam Abu Ghazaleh. There are about 35 AUB Alumni in the lower Gulf area.

In Bahrain the committee is under the Chairmanship of Sheikh Mohamed Mubarak al-Khalifa, director of foreign affairs. Qassim Ahmad Fakhro, president of the Alumni Club of Bahrain and secretary of the Chamber of Commerce has been influential in organizing the AUB Alumni who now number about sixty in Bahrain. Bahrain alumni have the longest association with the University dating back to 1938 at the time the first student from the Gulf attended AUB. Active committee members working on behalf of the Alumni Appeal include in addition to Mr. Fakhro, Youssef Shirawi, director of planning and engineering services, and Dr. Ali Fakhro, director of public health.

More than fifty Alumni in Abu Dhabi have formed a committee under the leadership of Mr. Ahmad Khalifa al-Sweidi, head of the Emiri Diwan in the Government of Abu Dhabi. A coordinated appeal will be conducted with

the assistance of Abdul-Malik al-Hamar, director of education, Munir Hababi, Nabil Abu Nasr, and Nabil Sirhan.

The Kuwait appeal is under the direction of Abdul Aziz al-Bahar, one of the leading businessmen in the region. He is assisted by Talal Abu-Ghazaleh, a senior partner of Saba and Company and two committees representative of the 300 AUB Alumni in Kuwait as well as top business and government interests.

The Qatar Committee is led by Sheikh Najib Izzeddine, the chief resident engineer of the Darwish Engineering Company. Active members include Sidki Khadir, Mohammad Martini and Nassir al-Uthman.

SUPPORT FROM BRAZIL

Upon the recommendation of Mr. George Abu Samra, President of the Association of AUB Alumni in Brasil, the Association Board has approved the launching of a fund-raising campaign for establishing scholarships to needy AUB students. Establishing endowed scholarships, Abu Samra said in the Arabic press of Sao Paulo, would be "as important as having a street named after a person, or a monument built for him".

The Brasil Association already awards five scholarships.

AUB HISTORICAL MUSEUM

A "President's Committee for a University Historical Museum" has been set at AUB to locate, collect and ultimately exhibit all material throwing light on the history of AUB, particularly in its early years.

Alumni and friends who may possess or know of the existence of any articles of furniture, documents or any other momentos which throw light on the history of the University, are requested to write to Mr. Nabeel Ashkar, Director of Alumni Affairs at AUB. Mr. Ashkar serves as Executive Secretary of the Committee.

Dr. Fuad Sarruf Honored by Friends After Retirement

A dinner party was held on December 3 at the Bristol Hotel, Beirut, to honor Dr. Fuad Sarruf on the occasion of his retirement from the University as Vice President and Editor of the Centennial Publications. The party was attended by hundreds of Dr. Sarruf's friends and former colleagues at AUB. Speakers who paid homage to Dr. Sarruf during the party included AUB President Samuel B. Kirkwood, Secretary General of the Lebanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs Najib Sadaka, Distinguished Professor of Philosophy Charles Malik and Vice President George Hakim.

Only a few days before the dinner party, Dr. Sarruf had returned to Beirut covered with honors from a nine-week stay in Paris on high-level UNESCO business.

During that period he attended, as member, the 85th and 86th sessions of Unesco's Executive Board. In between the two sessions he served as leader of the Lebanese Delegation to the 16th session of Unesco's General Conference, October 12 - November 14. The Conference elected Dr. Sarruf by acclamation as chairman of the Program Commission. He conducted the business of the Commission, for the most part in Arabic — which is the first in the history of Unesco, although Arabic was used in the 1968 conference by speakers representing the Arab member states.

The General Conference also re-elected Dr. Sarruf (113 on 119 votes) to a new four-year term as a member of the Executive Board, which proceeded in its 86th session to elect him vice-chairman.

THURSTON LEAVES AUB

Dr. Burton B. Thurston has left AUB to take a permanent assignment in the United States. He has been associated with the University since 1958 as professor of religious studies and as founder of the centennial program for fund raising.



Trustees Honor Alumni in North America

The American University of Beirut Board of Trustees honored The AUB Alumni Association of North America, Inc. on the twentieth anniversary of its incorporation with a reception February 11 at New York City's Harvard Club. Approximately one hundred fifty guests, comprising members of the diplomatic corps, trustees, current and former faculty and staff, alumni and friends of AUB, heard speeches of welcome by Board Chairman Dr. Calvin H. Plimpton and President Samuel B. Kirkwood.

Ambassador Edward Ghorra of Lebanon congratulated AUB alumni on the Association's twentieth anniversary and wished members even greater success in the future. Messages of congratulation were received from The Hon. John Richardson, Jr., Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs, U.S. Department of State.

Sheikh Najib Alamuddin was prevented from attending the festivities due to urgent business developments in London. He telexed a long message of congratulations to the guests, however, which stressed the constructive role which alumni must play in advancing the life of AUB.

Joining the festivities were AUB President Emeritus Dr. Bayard Dodge and past AANA Presidents Dr. William H. Shehadi and Mr. Nesib Trabulsi. Guests from Beirut included Vice-President for Administration Dr. Dwight Monnier, Dean Raymond Ghosn of Engineering and Architecture and

Comptroller Mr. Donald Meyer.

Dr. Jamal Sa'd, AANA President, praised the work of Dr. Philip K. Hitti, 83 year-old chairman of the 1970 Special Centennial Fund Campaign Alumni Appeal and presented him with a lifetime membership as an AANA board member. Dr. Hitti, with a twinkle in his eye, thanked the alumni for their cooperation and support, praised brevity in speech at receptions — and then sat down to warm applause.

Dr Philip K. Hitti, newly-elected lifetime Director of the Alumni Association of North America, with Mr. Nesib Trabulsi, lifetime Director since August 2, 1956.

Earlier in the evening at the Annual AANA Meeting, Mr. David Finnie, Mr. Zuhayr Moghrabi, Dr. Omar Khadra and Dr. Jamal Sa'd were re-elected Directors. The officers for 1971-72 elected at the Board of Directors meeting which immediately followed the annual meeting of members are: President, Dr. Jamal A. Sa'd; Vice President, Dr. Sami Hashim; Secretary, Mrs. Christine Mortensen; Treasurer, Mr. Robert Saba.



LEBANESE NIGHT

The Alumni Club Committee opened its series of national nights for this year with a Lebanese Night of February 27.

National Nights are one of the most successful activities of the Club.

DONATION FROM FIRST

AUB has recently received a donation of \$2,500 from the First National City Bank in recognition of the increasing importance of university graduates in the field of banking in the Middle East.

In presenting the check to AUB President Samuel B. Kirkwood, the Resident Vice President of the First National City Bank residing in Bahrain, Mr. Robert Grant, emphasized that the more banks are engaged in the development activities in the region the more they need the talents of university graduates.

Mr. Grant also pointed out that the bank hopes to establish this donation on annual basis and to increase it as its activities in the region grow.

BRASIL REPRESENTATIVE

Mr. Nabeel Ashkar, BBA 45, director of Alumni Affairs at AUB has been appointed by the Brasil Branch as their representative in the Alumni Council in Beirut.



A panel discussion on National Health Insurance was sponsored by the Alumni Association on February 26. The panel took place at the Club. Taking part in the discussion were Dr. Emile Bitar, Minister of Health; Dr.

ALUMNI PARTIES

The Alumni Club Committee last December sponsored two social parties on the occasion of Christmas and New Year. The Christmas party was exclusive to alumni children and their friends.

LECTURE ON YOGA

An illustrated lecture on Yoga was presented at the Alumni Club on February 3 by Mrs. Louise Raaff (Dutch), Mrs. Sylvia Stephenson (American) and Sri Vinod Walia (Indian). It was sponsored by the Nurses Chapter of the AUB Alumni Association.

YASHRUTI FUND

A memorial fund in the name of the late Khalid Yashruti, BE 57, has been established at AUB by his family and friends. The terms of the Fund stipulate that an AUB student engaged in a study of neurological diseases should be the beneficiary.

Rida Waheed, Director of Social Security; Mr. Joseph Kairouz, Chairman of the Social Security Board; Mr. Gabriel Khoury, Chairman of the Federal United Syndicates and Professor Joseph Azar of AUB.

"NEED" DONATES \$ 50,000

The Near East Emergency Donations (NEED) has presented a grant of \$50,000 to AUB in its continued effort to assist Arab students who have been financially affected by the June war of 1967.

Mr. John B. Root, manager of the Standard Oil Company, handed the donation to President Kirkwood during a brief ceremony held in Dr. Kirkwood's Office.

DENTAL GRADUATES

AUB Dental graduates continue to hold their monthly scientific meetings regularly at the Alumni Club. Dr. Nabil Barakat spoke on "One Year Experience of Oral Surgery in Lebanon" on December 17, while Drs. Cedric Haddad, Senior and Junior, shared a lecture on Endodontics on February 18. On January 28 Dr. Fawzi Abu Jamra spoke on Surgical Reconstruction of Facial Defects.

TOURNAMENTS

The Association Club Committee recently sponsored two tournaments for Tric Trac and Bridge. Mr. Raja Ghubeil came out as Alumni Club Tric Trac Champion while Mrs. Bahjat Khawli and Mrs. Hassib Bulos won the Bridge Tournament.

INTELLECTUAL CRIME

Outlook reported last January that graduate student of philosophy Samir Kiyameh flogged Chemistry Professor George Hanania in class reportedly for having given him a grade of 30 per cent on a one-hour quiz. The student said he did it "to prevent an intellectual crime". He is believed to have applied earlier for a Ph.D. program in chemistry, according to *Outlook*.

Kiyameh was suspended from the University for the rest of the semester by the Disciplinary Committee.

GIFT FROM SAADS

Messrs. Eugene and Norman Saad recently donated LL. 2,500 to AUB as a memorial gift for cancer research.

The gift was made in memory of their father, George Saad, who died at the American University Hospital.

The Saads hope to be able to continue their fund on an annual basis and increase it as conditions permit.

'36

BISHUTY — Musa Bishuty, BA, who works with the BBC Arabic Service, London, last February visited AUB while on his way back to England from a trip to the Gulf States.

The Bishutys are settled in England (44 Village Way, Pinner, Middlesex) and have two sons; Na'el Richard Malcolm, 18, and Philip Nasser Conrad, 14.

'37

FARAH — Alfred Farah, BA 37, MD 40, has been appointed director of the biology division of the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, a division of Sterling Drug Inc.

Dr. Farah, who had been consultant in pharmacology to the Institute for many years, became associate director of the biology division in 1968.

Prior to joining the Institute he was professor and chairman of the pharmacology department at Upstate Medical Center, State University of New York at Syracuse where he had taught since 1950. He was previously a visiting lecturer and research fellow at Harvard Medical School and an assistant professor of pharmacology at the University of Washington. Among Dr. Farah's research interests are cardiac and kidney pharmacology, diuretics and secretory activity of the kidneys, and enzyme inhibitors.

Dr. Farah taught pharmacology at AUB from 1940 to 1945. He and his wife now live at 9 Coventry Road, Colonial Acres, Glenmont, N.Y.

'44

BAZ — Richard Baz, BA, MD 49, has been elected as secretary of the medical staff at Milford Hospital, Bridgeport, Conn. Dr. Baz has been practicing medicine in Milford since 1954. He is a former director of the Connecticut Academy of General Practice.

'45

RIZK — A baby girl, Farida, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Farid Rizk of B.S.R. in Beirut on January 23. This is their first baby.

'47

SINUNU — Alexander B. Sinunu, BBA, has been named regional manager for middle east sales of the international marketing department of STP Corp. His new appointment will take him to Athens, Greece.

'48

NAJJAR — Fawzi M. Najjar, BA, MA, Ph.D. Chicago, is presently professor of political science at Michigan State University.

Dr. Najjar has been very active in the alumni fund raising campaign in Michigan.

'52

NASSAR — Alfred Nassar, BA, has recently been appointed systems analyst at the Comptroller's Office, Columbia University. He will be in charge of administration and financial applications as they relate to computers within a total system concept now being developed at Columbia's Teachers College.

Before emigrating to the U.S. with his family last year, Mr. Nassar used to work at AUB as assistant director of the Computer Center. He was the first computer programmer in this country.

'53

KHOURY — Sami Khalil Khoury, BS in Civil Engineering, after 17 years of construction works in Kuwait, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Aden and Jordan, has recently started his own business in Beirut. He specialized in representation and construction works mainly for refineries, pipelines and petrochemical plants in Lebanon and the Arab world.

Mr. Khoury is married to the former Helen Sam Abdul-Nur, BA 62 B.C.W., and has a six-year old daughter, Carla.

Address: P.O.B. 5701, Beirut.

RIFKA — Fuad Rifka, BA, MA 56, Ph.D., has been named Acting Dean of the Beirut College of Women as of February 2. He has been teaching western philosophy at BCW since 1966.

Prof. Rifka is one of the leading

modern poets in the Arab world. He has already published three collections of his work.

'55

GEHA — *The Lebanese American Journal* reports that Alexander S. Geha, BS, MD 59, has recently become nationally recognized in the U.S. for his research in fibrous heart valves.

Dr. Geha, who resides in St. Louis, was awarded an M.S. degree in surgery and physiology in 1967 by the University of Minnesota Mayo Graduate School of Medicine. He is co-author of more than 25 works pertaining to his field and is member of at least ten professional associations.

'56

MICHAELIDES — Dinos Michaelides, BBC, BBA 70, after spending three months in London attending a course in organization methods and measurement, has joined the Cyprus Ministry of Finance. He is the vice president of the Cyprus Branch of the AUB Alumni Association.

Mr. Michaelides leads an active social life in Cyprus. He is the secretary of the Scout Movement and a member of the Royal Institute of Public Administration.

'57

SALIB — Andre Salib, B.Sc. in Agr., M. Sc. in soils, and Nelly Homsie were married in Tripoli, Lebanon on December 5, 1970.

Mr. Salib works in Beirut with the Green Plan as a soil specialist.

'58

MUSA — Sami Ibrahim Musa, BS, MS in Agr. 64, and Hind Issa Hoshi, were married last October in Beirut.

Mr. Musa works with the Green Plan in Beirut while Mrs. Musa, who received her MS from Simmons College in Boston in 1963, is supervisor of social services at AUB Medical Center.

'59

KISIRWANI — Marun Kisirwani, BA, MA 64, is currently a research



THE ISSAS, '64

fellow at the International Development Research Center, Bloomington, Indiana. Last year he was a Senior research assistant at AUB.

Address: IDRC — 1005 E 19th Str., Bloomington, Ind. 47401.

'60

ABDUL BAKI — Mahmoud Abdul Baki, BCE, ME 66, writes from Kuwait where he and his wife, Huda, have been living since 1966. Mahmoud has been with "CONCO" during all this period, first constructing a power station and now helping to build up a chemical fertilizer plant.

The Abdul Bakis have a 3-year old son, Imad. They may be reached through P.O.B. 509, Kuwait.

'61

BOULDOUKIAN — A baby girl, Choghic was born to Mr. and Mrs. Meguerditch Hagop Bouldoukian, BBA MBA 64, on December 4, 1971. She is their first child.

Mr. Bouldoukian is chairman of the Business Administration and Economics Department at Haigazian College, Beirut. He also works as Lending Officer at the Bank of America. During the past two years he has contributed many articles on national finance to Lebanese English and French dailies.

Address: Bank of America, P.O.B. 3965, Beirut.

'62

FARSOUN — Joseph Farsoun, BBA, became engaged to Vivian Cavalcante last January in Beirut.

Mr. Farsoun is Comptroller of Arab Commercial Enterprises in Beirut.

HABIBI — Sami Habibi, BBA, and Lena Khalifah, BA 66, became engaged last January. A spring wedding is being planned.

Mr. Habibi works with Ampex International in Beirut.

'63

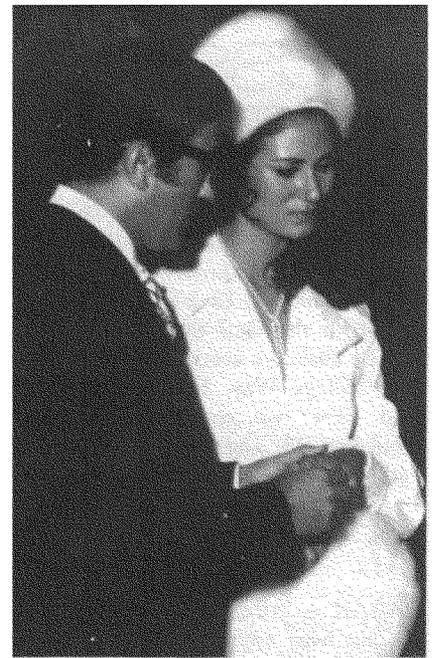
BALIAN — A baby boy, Armen, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Asa Balian, BE, on December 8, 1970 at the AUB Medical Center.

Mr. Balian works with the AUB Physical Plant. Mrs. Balian, the former Sossy Der Khatchadourian, B.Sc. in Nursing, is on the teaching staff of the AUB School of Nursing.

KETEFIAN — Shake Ketefian, BS Nursing, is presently writing her Ph.D. dissertation at the Teachers College, Columbia University.

Address: 500 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027.

THE KHAYATS, '69



THE NAHHASES, '65

'64

HABAL — A baby boy was born to Dr. and Mrs. Mutaz B. Habal on May 22 in Boston Lying-in-Hospital. This is their second child.

Address: 721 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

ISSA — Najebah Zakhem, BA, and Richard Issa were married in Beirut on January 2.

The newly-weds will reside at Apartado 61970, Caracas, Venezuela where Mr. Issa works as a consultant engineer with the Venezuela government.

SAMARA — A baby girl, Rana, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Musa Samara, BCE, last February in the AUH. This is their second child. The first is two-year old baby boy Fuad.

'65

NAHHAS — Ramzi Nahhas, BCE, and Mona al-Akl, BA 69, were married in Beirut on January 2.

Mr. Nahhas, after working with a contracting firm for a few years, became manager of Nahhas Trading and Engineering Company in Beirut.

MUKADDAM — Muhammad Mukaddam, BE, is now assistant professor of Civil Engineering at AUB.

Dr. Mukaddam received his degree from AUB with distinction. He then

joined the department of Structural Engineering and Structural Mechanics at the University of California, at Berkeley, where he received his M.S. in June 1966 and his Ph.D. in September 1969. Before joining AUB he worked with Dar El-Handasah as a structural designer.

His Ph.D. dissertation entitled "Behavior of Concrete Under Variable Temperature and Loading" was published as a report to Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Reactor Division, Tennessee U.S.A.

'66

ARSLANIAN — A baby girl, Tamar, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Artin Arslanian, BA, MA 68, on January 7, 1971 in Los Angeles.

Mr. Arslanian received the C. Phil. degree from UCLA last September. He is now teaching history and writing his Ph.D. dissertation at UCLA.

HATOUM — Karin Hatoum MA, is presently studying towards a Ph.D. in Arabic at Georgetown University in Washington D.C. She also works for the U.S. Department of Commerce as a Middle East specialist.

Address: 950 25th Street, N.W., Apt. 625, Washington D.C. 20037.

YUSUF — A baby boy, As'ad, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Antoine Yusuf on January 7 in Beirut. This is their second child. The first is one-year old baby girl Reine.

Mr. Yusuf is an Intern at the AUB Medical Center. His wife is the former Lucy Karajerjian, BA 66, who is chief circulation Librarian at the AUB.

'67

KANTAR — Huda Kantar (formerly Abdul Baki), MA, has moved to live in Khartoum, Sudan where her husband has been appointed Lebanese Consul.

The Kantars have two children, Nisreen, born in 1968, and Ma'an born in 1970. They could be reached through the Lebanese Embassy in Sudan.

KOUYOUMJIAN — Hratch H. Kouyoumjian, BS, MS 70, and Shoushan Papazian, Nursing Dip. 66, were mar-

ried in Beirut on November 22. They will live in Hull, England, where Mr. Kouyoumjian will continue his studies towards a Ph.D.

Mrs. Kouyoumjian had worked as Nursing Service Director at the Makassed Hospital in Beirut since she graduated from AUB.

'68

KHALIDY — Leila M. Khalidy, BA, and Augusto Marzagao were married in Beirut on January 15.

The newly-weds will live in Brazil at 79 Rua Pompeu Loureiro, Copacabana, Rio de Janeiro.

FARAH — John Farah, B. Arch., and Lorraine de Mun, were married in New York City on October 31, 1970. Mr. Farah is an architect with Skidmore, Owings and Merrill while the bride works for the First National City Bank in New York.

SIFRI — Mamduh Sifri, BS in Agr., MS 71, is presently studying towards his Ph.D. at the North Dakota State University. He writes to tell us proudly

THE MUSAS, '58



THE SALIBS, '57

that AUB graduates are well prepared to perform as good or even better than good standard students in the U.S.

'69

ABBOUD — A baby boy, Makram, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Nabil Abboud, MBA, on January 27. This is their second baby. The first is two-year-old Karin.

Mr. Abboud works with Ets. George Abou Adal.

KHAYYAT — Ghassan F. Khayyat, MD, and Gilda Barbari were married in Beirut on June 6, 1970.

Last year, Dr. Khayyat was Resident in Surgery at the AUB Hospital while his wife was the secretary of the AUB Surgery Department. They now live on 225 Conant Road, Rochester, New York, where Dr. Khayyat pursues his training in neurological surgery.

'70

SARKISSIAN — Miran P. Sarkissian, BA, and Angela Assim were married in Beirut on July 5.

The Sarkissians are now residents of Syracuse, N.Y., where Miran is continuing his graduate studies at Syracuse University.

SINNO — Nabih Sinno, B. Arch. December 4, 1970 was elected to the Board of the Order of Engineers in Beirut.

in memoriam

BERBERIAN — Dr. Hagop Berberian, DDS 22, died last January in Beirut.

A distinguished member of his community, the late Dr. Berberian had put a great amount of effort to develop sports in Lebanon through the Homentmen Club. He was decorated by the Lebanese Government in appreciation of these efforts.

He is survived by two sons and a daughter.

GHOSN — Dr. Salim Tanios Ghosn died in Beirut on November 23, 1970. Born in Shwair in 1876, the late Dr. Ghosn graduated from AUB's Medical School in 1900. At the time of his death he was the oldest living alumnus of this University. Dr. Ghosn worked with the Egyptian Government as a medical officer. He is the author of at least two medical books.

The late Dr. Ghosn is survived by two sons and a daughter. AUB Engineering Dean Raymond Ghosn is one of his sons.

HABASH — Pascal Spiro Habash, BA 52, B Sc. 53 died in Beirut on December 31, 1970.

KARAGUEUZIAN — Sarkis Karagueuzian, BE 69, was shot dead last January while driving his car near Beirut.

KNEELAND — Dr. Yale Kneeland Jr., professor emeritus of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, and an AUB trustee, died on December 15, 1970, at his home in Millbrook, N.Y.

Dr. Kneeland, an internist and specialist in infectious diseases, was known as an outstanding teacher of clinical medicine, whose gentle humor and gift of expression also made him widely in demand as a speaker.

He was born in Rumson, N.J., on July 18, 1901, graduated in 1922 from Yale, where he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and received his medical degree from Columbia in 1926.

MELENEY — Former Visiting Professor of Public Health (1949) Dr. Henry E. Meloney died on January 1, 1971 in Gainesville, Fla., of a heart failure.

NICELY — Mrs. James (Catherine) Nicely, widow of the AUB Trustee after whom Nicely Hall was named, died on December 5, 1970, in Bedford, N.Y. She was 67. Her late husband, who served AUB for many years, was also an executive with the Ford Foundation.

ROGERS — Mrs. Dorothy Hager Rogers, AUB trustee and eminent San Francisco churchwoman died in San Francisco on January 1. She was 67.

Mrs. Rogers, wife of Dr. William Lister Rogers, noted San Francisco surgeon, passed away at the family home

at 37 Presidio Avenue after a long illness.

In addition to her work as an AUB trustee, the brilliant and dynamic Mrs. Rogers was involved in almost every facet of San Francisco's cultural, philanthropic and educational life, but she attained greatest fame as an ecumenical churchwoman. She was the first woman elected president of the San Francisco Council of Churches serving three times as head of the organization.

Mrs. Rogers received the 1955 Province Award for outstanding community service from Gamma Phi Beta and was also honored for notable public service by Theta Sigma Phi, national honorary journalism sorority.

Less than two months ago she was named to the Most venerable order of the Hospital of St. John, headed by Britain's Queen Elizabeth, at special ceremonies at the Church of St. John the Divine in New York.

Mrs. Rogers is survived by three children, Louise Rogers Doggett, Douglas L. Rogers and C. Reid Rogers.

SAYIGH — Tawfic Sayigh, BA 45, Ph.D., died in Berkeley, California, on January 3, 1971 of a heart attack. He was 47.

A distinguished man of letters, both as poet and critic, the late Dr. Sayigh taught modern Arabic literature at many leading universities including Harvard, Cambridge and London. Between 1963 and 1967 he edited *Hiwar* journal in Beirut after which he joined the University of California at Berkeley.

The late Dr. Sayigh had published three collections of his own poetry, a study on Kahlil Gibran and translations of poems by T.S. Eliot.

To: *al-Kulliyah* Editor

From: (Name)

(Class) (Degree)

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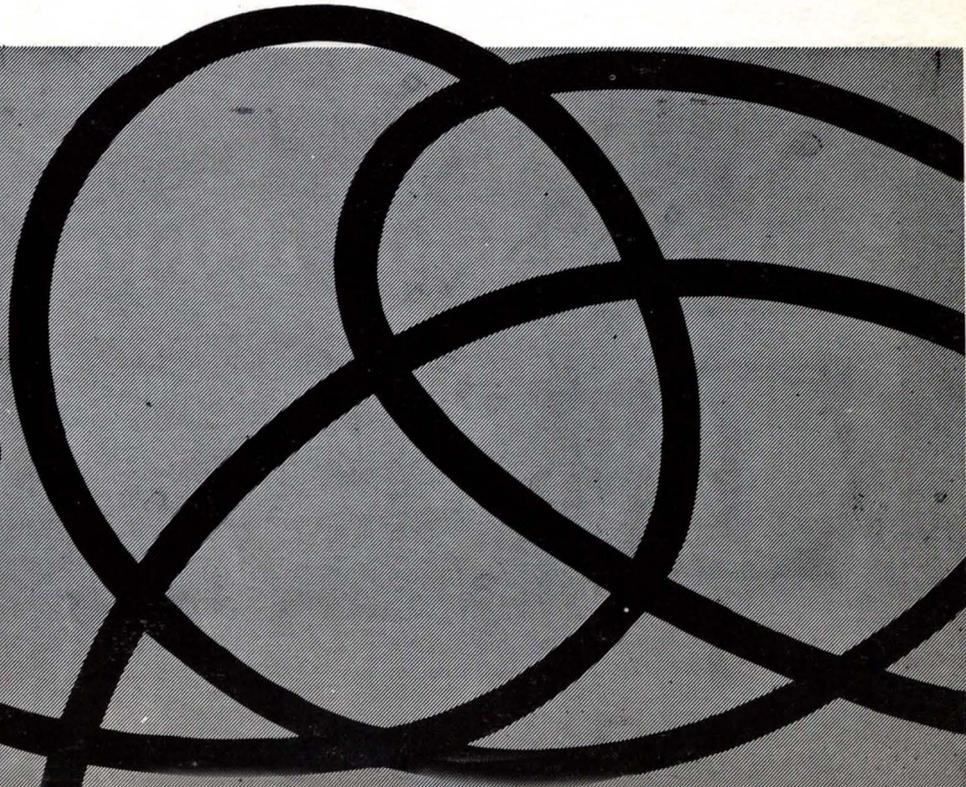
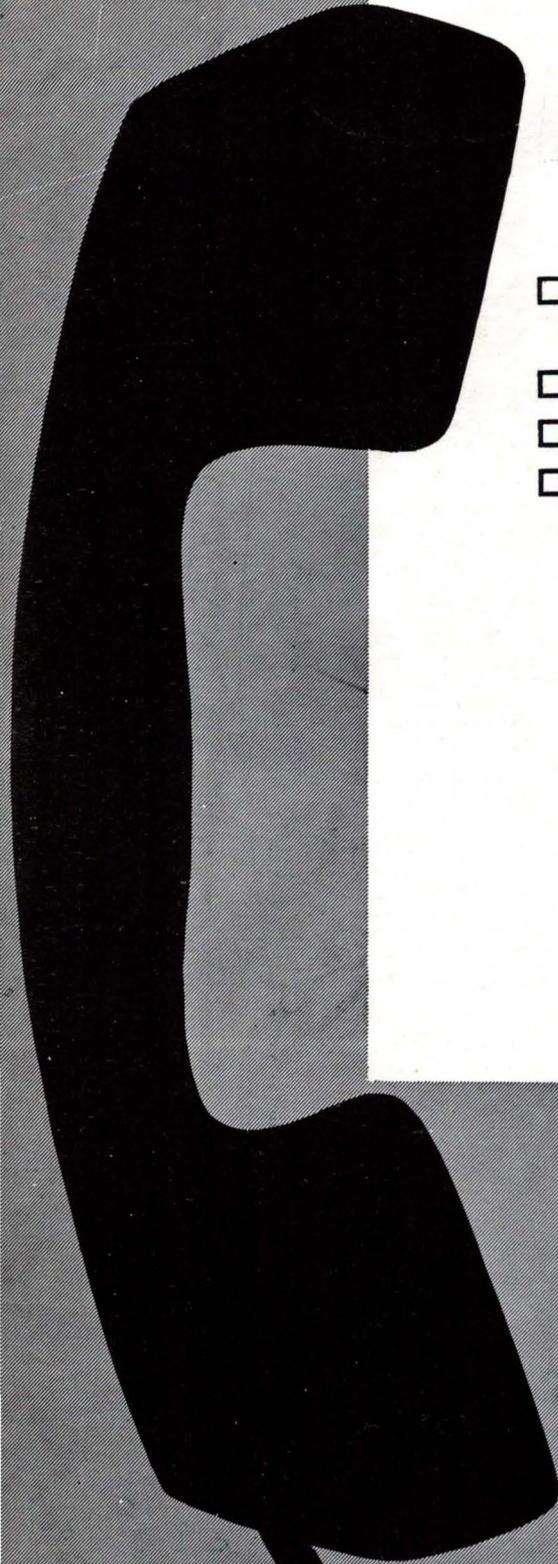
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MAGAZINE OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT

Spring, 1971



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al-Kulliyah

MIDDLE EAST FORUM
Spring, 1971

AL-KULLIYAH is a quarterly news magazine published by the Alumni Association of the American University of Beirut in cooperation with the University. It aims at linking AUB graduates to each other and developing a closer relationship between them and the University. Editor: Zahi Khuri. Alumni Association Officers: Sheikh Najib Alamuddin, president; Fawzi Ma'louf, vice president; Khaled Musfi, general secretary; Samir Abu Jawdeh, treasurer. Al-Kulliyah Publication Committee: Jacob Thaddeus, chairman; Hilmi Ma'louf, executive secretary; Fawzi Ma'louf and Samir Thabet, Responsible Director; Assem Salam. Section Editors: Jacob Thaddeus, Medicine; Abdur-Rahman Saghir, agriculture; Rajai Khuri, engineering and architecture.

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- Associate Dean of A&S John Munro examines the advantages and disadvantages of Tenure Appointments, p. 4.
- Profile: Fuad S. Saba, p. 6.
- Alumnus Raphael Calis, describes the two-way relationship between AUB and *The Daily Star*, p. 9.
- AUB students could be viewed from more than one angle. How do they behave when they compete in football? p. 12.
- Medical Section, including an article on Drugs and Society by Dr. Fuad Farah, p. 16.
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- AUB and Alumni News, p. 24.
- Classnotes, p. 36.
- In Memoriam, p. 40.

Cover: AUB Campus 1971
by Suha Tuqan.

NIGHTMARE ON CAMPUS

At the time of the writing it seems almost sure that AUB has overcome yet another major crisis in its long and active history in this part of the world. (A full story on the administration-student conflict starts on page 24 of this issue).

Much has been written, said and whispered about this crisis. What has started as a student protest over a 10 per cent increase in tuition fees has suddenly developed into a seriously complicated situation which has shaken the very foundation of AUB. No group, no person, no statement and no gesture that has been involved or made during the past month has escaped bitter criticism or gross misinterpretation. The atmosphere on and around campus was unfortunately that of mistrust.

Even the Alumni Association was criticized by many for trying to mediate between the administration and the students. "Nobody has asked them to do so," said one group; "If alumni were really interested, they should have moved earlier," commented another; "How can the Association be neutral in such a major issue," wondered a third; "The Association has its own interest in the crisis," accused a fourth...

Such was the mood.

We in *al-Kulliyah* do not claim that we are aware of all the open and hidden factors that have contributed to building up this nightmare on campus and we shall therefore spare our readers of yet another point of view.

Yet as alumni we cannot remain indifferent to any irresponsible action which may affect the future of AUB. We regret that an abnormal atmosphere of mistrust has temporarily reigned on this campus which for over a hundred years has been recognized as an ideal spot for free thought and liberal human intellect in the area.

We hope that the broken bridges of confidence and respect be reconstructed soon between and within the faculty, staff, students, alumni and community of our Alma Mater.

THIS ISSUE

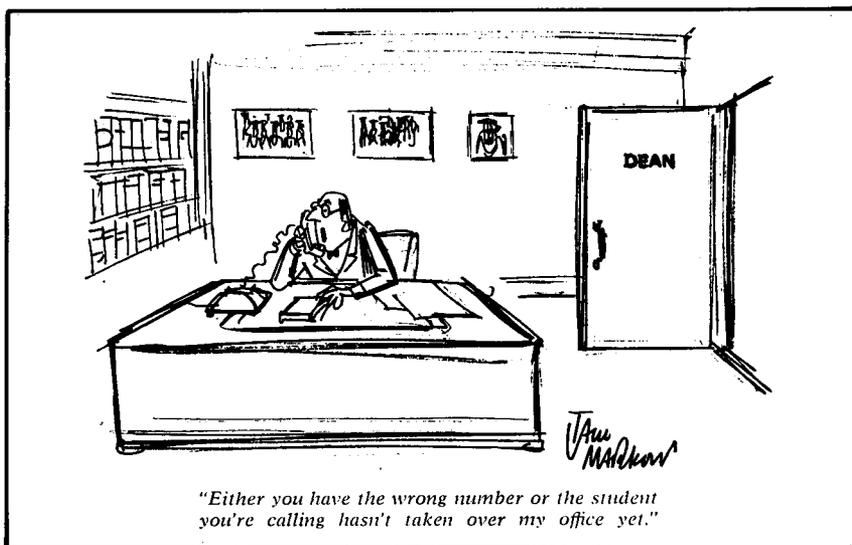
Student occupation of our offices in College Hall for two weeks has caused some delay in the production of this issue. We hope the Summer number will come out on schedule.

The major part of this issue was sent to the printers before the "May Crisis" broke out on campus. This includes the first two articles which now gain more significance than originally intended.

BAD PROOF-READING

A British publisher once remarked, rather cunningly, that no publication produced east of Gibraltar comes out without printing errors. We hope that the last issue of *al-Kulliyah* did not fall into this man's hands. The few, yet unforgivable printing mistakes that we missed to correct provide another evidence to this harsh statement.

We apologize to our readers and promise to do a better proof-reading job in future issues.



DO ALUMNI CARE ENOUGH ? *

ALL INDICATORS point to a financial crisis in higher education in the 1970's, a crisis that will challenge the existence of some institutions and shake to the foundations both the privately financed university and those supported by government funds derived from taxation. Already dire predictions have been raised by many including such leading educators as President John G. Kemeny, Dartmouth College and President Robben W. Fleming of the University of Michigan. Western education around the world will be caught up in the crisis and A.U.B. is likely to be no exception.

Already smaller and weaker colleges have been forced to close—21 in the past two years in the U.S. Even famous universities are running heavy deficits, in the millions: Columbia, New York University, Princeton and others. Less well-endowed institutions differ only in having less leeway for meeting their five and six figure deficits.

In the Middle East many colleges and universities have already sacrificed educational standards to meet rising costs. The result is frequent overcrowding of classrooms, a part-time and poorly paid faculty, severely-limited student services, a negligible student activities and sports program, neglected

building and property maintenance, a minimum scholarship program, and a complaining, despondent student and faculty community reflected in poor class attendance. Symptoms of this travesty of education are all too common in a part of the world dependent for leadership on those who will rise from these ruins.

What are the causes of this crisis? Inflation at 5% to 7% a year, construction costs rising 10%-15% a year, dramatic enrollment increases (the Beirut Arab University increased from 111 students to 18,000 students in ten years), increasing complexity of higher education and of equipment, unionization of employees, rectification of faculty salary scales, more students requiring aid—costs, costs, costs, always rising faster than income (gifts at best are up overall by no more than 5%). Additionally, these are institutional waste, confusion, poor policies, and some unbridled ambition.

Some pin their hopes on government subsidy but government already has gargantuan fiscal headaches. Besides, "rescue" by government means monopoly by government. Is this what alumni and the public want or do some still value the independent institution as a selective, freer force for educational quality?

About the only source of financial support yet unheard from is the Alumni, and it is to them

* Based on John Price Jones Company Philanthropic Papers—No. 16.



that the cry for help is being raised. **DO ALUMNI CARE ENOUGH?** Do they value their educational institutions enough to endow the key professorships, support the scholarship aid program and provide the graduate assistantships which make it possible for a graduate student to pursue research in his field of study? While much has been made of Alumni giving, and these gifts have been deeply appreciated at A.U.B. and elsewhere, but that less than one in five exercise the privilege of giving to higher education. In the United States alone more than 5,500,000 alumni of 3,000 independent colleges and universities have never made a donation to their college since graduation day.

The record of Alumni giving at A.U.B. is no better. It is true that the University has not been engaged in extensive, regular appeals to Alumni over a long period of time, and thus comparison is not very enlightening. The current personal appeal for scholarships under the Centennial Fund has brought a good response. Nevertheless, of AUB's 10,000 living Alumni with known addresses, less than 5% have ever given in support of their Alma Mater. While about 500 AUB Alumni have given, 9,500 strong have not as yet taken up a responsibility for the support of higher education, to insure educational opportunity for those who follow in their footsteps.

ALUMNI COULD SAVE INDEPENDENT HIGHER EDUCATION

Suppose each of the 5,000,000 non-givers among alumni of independent colleges were suddenly to awake and give an average of \$100 each in the coming year, or suppose AUB's non-giving alumni were to do the same. The result at A.U.B. would be nearly \$1 million which could be immediately applied to A.U.B. program support, scholarship aid and the funding of research in medicine, agriculture and the sciences. For ailing education in the U.S. the financial impact would be incalculable: the resulting \$550,000,000 would double alumni giving over the 1968-9 figure and would nearly increase by half the total support received by independent institutions from all voluntary sources.

Alumni are Exhibit No. 1 of the achievements of independent higher education, and A.U.B. for one takes great pride in their professional achievements. Alumni also are ambitious for the education of sons and daughters at the same high standards which they enjoyed. Yet, if they do not begin to open up their admittedly hardpressed purses, Exhibit No. 1 may soon be only a melancholy testimonial to the failure of education to create or inspire a sense of responsibility towards itself, and alumni will be witnesses to the extinction of private initiative in education.

TENURE

by John M. Munro

AFTER BEING EMPLOYED by a university for a number of years—seven being the traditional maximum—professors in the United States and elsewhere receive a special privilege known as “tenure.” This means, in broadest terms, that once a professor “goes on tenure,” the university may no longer fire him, unless he is found guilty of some especially heinous crime, becomes mentally unbalanced, or is in any way incapable of meeting the most basic demands required of him by his employer and his profession. It is, therefore, a very special privilege indeed, and one may well ask how university professors—not especially noted for their lobbying power—came to acquire such an advantage over other professions.

The answer, though not exactly shrouded in the mists of time, is still far enough distant for it to be somewhat obscure. In the United States, at least, it came into being during the early years of the twentieth century, first as a kind of gentlemen’s agreement between employer and employee, and later as a formal, contractual arrangement between the same parties, in lieu of high salary. This is a somewhat crude way of expressing it, but it is substantially true. During the first half of the twentieth century university professors, compared to members of other professions, were notoriously underpaid, and it seemed reasonable to provide them with at least security of employment in return for their entering the ranks of the economically underprivileged. It was felt necessary to do this not simply to attract

new recruits to the academic profession, but to assure those who were already in that they would not suddenly find themselves lining up for unemployment benefits, simply because they had written a book or paper, or said something in their classes which the administration might find objectionable. A university has traditionally been regarded as a place where one teaches and also where one engages in free intellectual enquiry. If, for fear of having their contracts terminated, professors were to feel inhibited about pursuing particular ideas which they believed might be offensive to some people, one of the basic activities of the university would be endangered. If one is underpaid, one is especially vulnerable; therefore it was to remove this feeling of vulnerability, and so actively promote independent thinking, that university tenure was established.

ELUDING MEANING

On the whole the system of tenure has worked reasonably well. Although in 1958 a Supreme Court judge in the state of South Dakota stated that “the exact meaning and intent of this so-called tenure policy eludes us,” adding, “its vaporous objectives, purposes and procedures are lost in a fog of nebulous verbiage,” his was a voice in the wilderness. Many people at that time, both inside the university and out, had every reason to be thankful that a university tenure policy existed, for memories of the Communist witch-hunt were still green. It was during the nineteen-fifties that Senator Joseph McCarthy alarmed the United States by professing to find a communist under every bush and flocks of them twittering away in the groves of academe.

Dr. Munro is Professor of English at AUB. He is presently Associate Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

McCarthy's agents probed the past of many an American professor, and if they turned up evidence of his once having had leftist leanings, his career was in danger. In circumstances such as these a university's tenure policy provided professors with a very real, and justifiable, security.

But that was during the nineteen-fifties, and memories fade. Now we appear to be living in a more liberal era; the American Association of University Professors (the American professor's labor union) now wields considerable power and can, with the threat of public censure, pressure institutions which appear ready to ignore the principle of academic freedom; also, university professors are now much better paid. It is not surprising, therefore, that the principle of tenure should once again be coming under review, and there are even signs that in a number of institutions it may be abolished altogether.

OBVIOUS DISADVANTAGES

The disadvantages of tenure are obvious. If one cannot be fired there is less incentive to push oneself for the greater good of one's students, university and profession. Nowadays, government agencies, corporations and large commercial institutions frequently call upon the services of university professors for consultation purposes, and it is not unusual to find professors devoting the barest minimum of their time to their university so as to reap greater financial rewards outside. Nowadays, also, professors tend to be more politically active than they used to be, and many devote more time to promoting particular political ideologies than to promoting the attainment of knowledge and wisdom. If such people have tenure, it is almost impossible to fire them: the lazy and the incompetent are therefore protected, and those who ruthlessly exploit their special relationship with the university to further their individual needs and ends, are similarly safeguarded. In short, the tenure privilege is frequently abused.

Although the tenure principle has obvious disadvantages, it is doubtful, however, that it should be abolished entirely. If a university worthy of the name is to flourish, it must encourage independent thought, and it also has an obligation to protect those whose disinterested, academic enquiry leads them to express certain ideas which the majority may find either wrong-headed or distasteful. On the other hand the university must protect itself from

those professors who regard tenure as a special privilege which will safeguard them from being terminated, even though they fail to perform their duties adequately. Therefore, it does seem reasonable to suppose that some modifications of the prevailing tenure system might be in order.

REFORM NEEDED

In the United States several universities are at the present time considering various ways for improving the situation. Some, and among them may be listed A.U.B., have decided to limit the number of tenured faculty at any one time to no more than 50% of the instructional staff. Other universities, such as the University of Wisconsin at Green Bay, have adopted the principle of hiring faculty members on renewable contracts, paying them high salaries in lieu of tenure, which seems a more realistic approach. Another alternative is to give a professor a contract for, say, seven or more years, which will be renewed if his performance is deemed satisfactory. This is perhaps the most satisfactory arrangement of all.

Reform, therefore, does seem to be in the wind. Many universities, however, seem to feel that reform is desirable mainly on the grounds that a revision of its tenure policy would lead to an increase in efficiency. In a time of financial difficulty, such as that facing most universities today, one can understand that university administrations should respond to such a pressure. Nevertheless, in assessing the role of the university in relation to society at large, one must take into account the advantages as well as the disadvantages of tenure. Although universities may not survive if they are unable to balance their budgets, this is not to say budget-balancing is their *raison d'être*. It may be that the university's best interests are served by allowing the occasional incompetent or delinquent to operate at minimal efficiency, free from the threat of termination, for the sake of the occasional brilliant, independent mind whose ideas are ahead of those of his generation. A university thrives on intellectual debate. If professors are afraid to put forward unpopular ideas for fear of arousing administrative displeasure, either they have no right to call themselves university professors, or the institution which employs them cannot legitimately call itself a university. What the tenure debate amounts to, therefore, is this: tenure is probably a desirable feature of university life, if one can afford it.

Fuad S. Saba

AS HONOR-STUDENT and as President of the AUB Students Union, Fuad S. Saba spoke on behalf of his graduating class during the Commencement Exercises in June 1924. His talk centered round the idea that, in countries which needed reconstruction, a good citizen should walk on untrodden paths in order to achieve success and prosperity to his country and to himself.

Forty-seven years later, having crossed many untrodden paths, and having established the biggest public accounting and auditing firm in the Middle East, Fuad Saba told *al-Kulliyah*, with an accountant's precision, how he came to be a very successful man in his field. "Aside from the liberal education I received at AUB which was the basis of my professional life," he said, "one could attribute the success of Saba and Company to three factors: Perseverance, Honesty and Technical Efficiency."

Saba and Company, which in 1926 started as a one-man-one-room office in Jerusalem, this year celebrates its 45th Anniversary in 22 offices and branches spreading in 15 countries in the Arab world between Ras el-Khaimah in the east and Casablanca in the west with more than 300 staff members and some ten partners and principals.



SCHOOLING AND EARLY CAREER

Fuad Saba was born on December 14, 1902 in Shafa Amr, Palestine, where his father, the late Rev. Saleh Saba, was Pastor of the Evangelical Episcopal Church. He was the second child in a family of four that included former AUB student Dr. Khalil Saba, Aziz Saba (B. Com. 28) and Muhjeh, now Mrs. Philip Mitry.

Mr. Saba studied at the Freres School in Haifa, 1912-14, and later at St. Georges School in Jerusalem from which he graduated in 1920. Before joining AUB in 1921 he completed the Freshman class at the English College of Jerusalem.

Like most of his AUB generation, Mr. Saba is a great admirer of the late Dean Nickoley, who used to be head of the School of Commerce. He describes him as a great psychologist who knew how to deal with students and who was very serious and extremely friendly at the same time.

Fuad Saba as a student was hard-working. He admits he was not active in sports, but took great interest in the Students Union of which he later became president. It was here that he learned par-

liamentary discipline and felt what liberal education means. To him, this is a good part of the core of a true university education.

Following graduation (Bachelor of Commerce) in 1924, Mr. Saba taught accounting and shorthand at the Y.M.C.A. and lectured on political economy at the English College in Jerusalem; meanwhile he was preparing himself for the examination of the Corporation of Accountants of London.

Having qualified as Associate of the Corporation of Accountants in 1926, FSS (as his colleagues now call him) obtained a license from the Palestine Government to practice public accountancy and auditing. He immediately established his own office and was soon admitted to the Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants.

BUSINESS AND POLITICS

From then on, the success story of Fuad Saba became a regular and steady affair. A believer in the importance of cooperation with partners, he first spread his activities to major cities in Palestine and later on to Beirut, 1942; Cairo, 1944; Amman, 1945; Damascus, 1946; Baghdad, 1947; Kuwait 1949; Jeddah, 1951 and Benghazi, 1954. More offices were established in the late fifties and early sixties mainly in the Gulf and North Africa.

While in Palestine, did FSS ever get involved in politics? "Yes I did. But before I tell you how, let me comment: Nationalism does not mean to me that a person should necessarily be involved in politics. Our countries are in bad need for people who would dedicate themselves to their civic duties. A man could very well serve his country by dedicating himself to his field and by perfecting his profession. What we need is dedication and not talk or emotional enthusiasm. We cannot be all politicians, but we must be good and helpful citizens to support the good politicians and to willingly contribute time and money towards our deserving institutions."

Mr. Saba's direct and only encounter with politics actually took place in 1936 when he was elected Honorary Secretary of the Arab Higher Committee in Palestine to replace the late Awni Bey Abdul-Hadi who was detained by the British. Following a general strike and a civil rebellion in the country, he, together with other members of the Committee, were deported to the Seychelles Islands. He was released in December 1938.

In January 1939, Mr. Saba, still away from home, attended with other Palestinian and Arab

Saba & Co. Prize

Since 1952, eighteen prizes have been awarded by Saba & Co. to students of the Business Administration Department who scored the highest grades in accounting and auditing courses. Following is a list of alumni who received this prize. Each name is followed by the year of graduation, home country and grade scored:

Salim Hoss	(1952, Lebanon)	89.00
George B. Ghali	(1953, Lebanon)	90.20
Abdul Hamid Fakhuri	(1955, Lebanon)	85.13
Chawki K. Khoury	(1956, Lebanon)	88.33
Issa S. Fallaha	(1957, Lebanon)	89.00
Akram Darwish	(1958, Iraq)	83.73
Nimr Eid	(1959, Lebanon)	85.30
Mulchand G. Alwani	(1960, India)	89.90
Edward J. Gress	(1961, Jordan)	92.20
Asma Malki (Miss)	(1962, Syria)	91.56
Kevork Kebabdjian	(1963, Lebanon)	90.67
Fahim Nimah	(1964, Lebanon)	94.57
Mohammad Malallah	(1965, Jordan)	87.10
Sami E. Totah	(1966, Iran)	94.52
Mustafa H. Hassan	(1967, Cyprus)	87.86
Georgeos Sphicas	(1968, Cyprus)	87.58
Salah-ud-Din Abu-Izzud-Din	(1969, Lebanon)	91.88
Basil Kadri Al-Gailani	(1970, Jordan)	89.76

Alumni Occupy Senior Positions at Saba & Co.

Most senior positions at Saba and Company are occupied by graduates of AUB. The following list provides position, degree and year of graduation of these alumni.

Partners

Fuad S. Saba, BCom. '24
Talal T. Abou-Ghazaleh, BBA '60
George B. Ghali, BBA '53
Joseph M. Sanbar, BBA '58
Saad I. Nimry, BA '32

Principals

Samir I. Bawarshi, BBA '56
George F. Frayha, BBA '53

Managers

Michel I. Haddad, BBA '58
Ramez M. Hakim, BBA '63
Jamal Y. Ghattas, BBA '55, MA '62

Staff

Aziz S. Saba, Bcom. '28
Michel G. Rubeiz, BBA '60
Munir M. Farsoun, BBA '63
Elie J. Baroudi, BBA '67
Raja M. Bahhuth, BBA '70
Arpine K. Gertmenian, BBA '68
Joseph F. Nakfour, BBA '63
Raffi A. Aposhian, BBA '68
Riyad R. Mirza, BA '60, MBA '66
A/Shahid A. Naqib, BBA '66
Nazmi M. Badawi, BBA '64
Krikor S. Sadikian, BBA '66
Adil A. Barbir, BBA '56
Zaven V. Khanjian, BBA '67
Makram A. Melouhi, BA '65
Ghassan S. Maalouf, BBA, 70
Hani J. Abu-Ghali, BBA '70
Fathi S. Aida, BBA '65
Mohammad H. Sholi, BBA '65

leaders the round-table conference on the Palestine Question which was held at St. James Palace in London. In April 1940 he was allowed to return to Palestine.

Since 1940, FSS has completely dedicated himself to his profession. When he started his office, Mr. Saba explains, auditing was a pioneering field in the Arab world. Today, at an era when great corporations are developing rapidly, accountancy has become one of the pillars of economy.

OTHER PROFESSIONAL DUTIES

To encourage education in the field of accounting, Saba and Company in 1952 established an annual Accounting Prize to be awarded to a graduate in Business Administration at AUB who attains the highest total grades in accounting and auditing courses. Similar Saba and Company prizes have since been established in other educational centers in the area.

In 1964 Mr. Saba became first President of the Middle East Society of Associated Accountants of which he was one of the founders. During the same year, Saba and Company and the internationally-known Arthur Andersen and Company established a joint auditing and management consultancy firm in Beirut under the name, Arthur Andersen, Saba and Co.

In 1965 FSS chaired the First Accounting Congress which was organized in Beirut by the Middle East Society of Associated Accountants. In 1967 he was the head of the Society's delegation to the International Congress of Accountants held in Paris.

Fuad Saba was married in 1927 to the former Mohiba Khattar Malouf of Beirut. He has three children: Suhail, who is one of the partners of Saba and Company; Fawzi (BBA 52 — MBA Northeastern — DBA, George Washington) who presently runs his own office in Beirut, and Nadia, Mrs. Faiz Wadie Bustani.

FSS became a "Chevalier" of the Lebanese Order of the Cedars in 1957. In 1960 King Hussein of Jordan decorated him with the Order of Independence, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Firm.

The Founder, Chairman and Managing Partner of Saba and Company hopes to retire next year, probably handing over the general management of the Firm to Talal T. Abu-Ghazaleh (BBA '60, F.A.A.) who is now Deputy Managing Partner of the firm.

Alumni behind the News

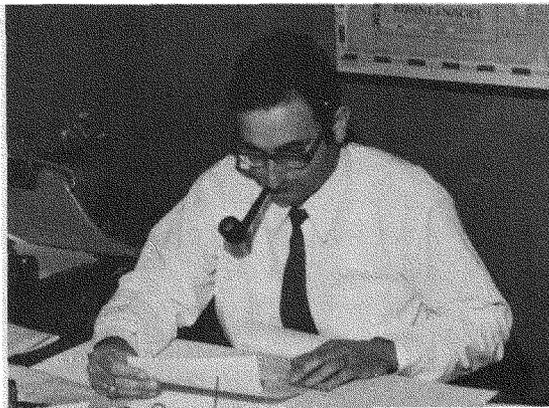
by Raphael Calis

Publisher : On what basis did you attack AUB students in your editorial yesterday?

Editor : Why shouldn't we, when students do not know how to act responsibly and resort to fighting to solve their differences?

Publisher : I have a feeling you are becoming unsympathetic with student problems in this paper.

Editor : We are not. Students are simply becoming....



RAPHAEL CALIS is now Assistant Editor of *The Daily Star* newspaper. He first acquired his basic journalistic training at AUB through *Outlook*. Even before his graduation, BA in 1966, he worked on a part-time basis with the *Star*. Since then, he has pushed himself up from a reporter to his present post. In between, Mr. Calis was among a team of three who started the first English daily newspaper in Libya, *The Libyan Times*. He has also worked as a sub-editor in *The Arab World*, a publication specialized in Middle East politics. Mr. Calis is a frequent contributor to *Al-Kulliyah*.

THE CONVERSATION between the Publisher and the Editor of Beirut's *Daily Star* which lasted for over an hour would have passed unnoticed by many. Its significance, however, lies in the fact that both Publisher and Editor are students of the American University of Beirut.

Jamil Mrowe, who is working for a B.A. degree in economics, happens to be one of the owners of Dar Al Hayat, which groups, among other things, *The Daily Star* and *Al Hayat* newspapers. After he graduates, he will take over from the guardians, who have been handling the establishment's affairs since the death of Jamil's father, Kamel Mrowe.

Jamil has every right to dictate the paper's policy on the editor, but he refuses to do this. He comments, "When we appoint an editor, we have full confidence in his abilities and under no circumstances will I interfere in his work. We can, however, discuss freely any point of difference."

Strange as it may sound, Jihad Khazen, the Editor in question, is now a student at AUB working for a degree in political sciences. Family responsibilities in the past stood in the way of his continuing his university education. His appointment as editor of *The Daily Star* was, however, based on his journalistic abilities acquired over a decade of practice in the profession.

"It was a bit embarrassing at the beginning to find myself sitting with Freshmen students, but now I got used to the idea," says Jihad. His embarrassment wore off, of course, when he scored a straight 100 in his final Freshman English exam.

The editor is convinced that journalism is a *mélange* of theoretical studies and actual training. Since he has mastered the second during his years of work as a journalist, he now plans to attain the first at AUB.

Jamil and Jihad's link with AUB is not an exception. *The Daily Star*, being the only English

paper in Lebanon, has acted as a launching pad for many AUB graduates and students. To some, journalism has become a profession; to others, work at the paper acted as a paving-stone for a career in related fields of journalism.

At present, three of the staff members are AUB alumni, while three others are still working towards their degrees. But many of the paper's contributors, who are not full-time employees, are either AUB graduates or, in one way or the other, connected with the University.

MANY WORKED THERE

In the last two decades, tens of AUB graduates worked for the paper. To name a few: Dr. Nabil Dajani, former Director of Information at AUB, now Assistant Professor of Mass Communication; Zahi Khuri, now Director of Publications at the University; Imad Shehadeh, now a senior executive at a Lebanese public relations firm; Sami Yafi, an active businessman in audio-visual material; Tewfik Mishlawi, a professional journalist, now acts as a foreign correspondent for many foreign publications and radio stations; Fawwaz Najia, a former instructor of journalism at AUB, presently advisor to *Outlook*. Many others are scattered in various parts of the globe.

AUB family's connection with the *Star* transcends normal emotional ties between alumni and alma mater. The paper's full and sometimes exclusive coverage of the University's news and activities, as manifested during the recent crisis, is based on professional needs. Being the only English paper in the country, *The Daily Star* depends on its high sales on the University community. Several studies carried out have revealed that extensive coverage of AUB news boosts the paper's sales on-campus.

For a large majority of students and faculty members, the paper provides a major outlet to developments in Lebanon and in the Middle East, particularly that the paper is oriented towards a foreign readership. The paper's entry into 18 Middle Eastern countries and a large number of European and North American countries has indirectly helped the University in contacting its own alumni abroad.

Objective as the paper tries to be, its connections to AUB have not been without incidents. In some cases, some of AUB's graduates, working at the paper, helped in emanating the wrong image of the University.



Editor Jihad Khazen typing his daily editorial. He scored a straight 100 in the English final exam.

In 1966, a newly graduated student started his career at the *Star* as a reporter. He was asked to cover a panel discussion at the Alumni Club on the question of abortions in Lebanon. Either through misunderstanding or through lack of experience, the reporter misquoted one of AUB's doctors who was talking about this most delicate subject.

The misquoted story, being a sensational one, was given top coverage by the paper. When the *Star* came into the market the next day, a wave of shock and horror swept through the University. Naturally, the paper on the following day printed a correction, but, as one AUB official commented, "the impact caused by the first story could not be wiped out by the correction."

One thing did not happen, however. Despite his grave mistake, the reporter was not fired from the paper. His editor commented, "The reporter, being an AUB graduate himself, has learned his basic lesson of reporting: to be sure of his information before he puts it in print." The same reporter now recalls, "Since that incident, I have never been accused of misquoting anyone or presenting a twisted picture of any event."

According to a series of interviews conducted with graduates of AUB who have taken journalism as a career, the education at the University in the past was not much of a direct asset to their profession.

"The general education on world affairs that we acquired at the University was very limited, but University studies did provide the background information needed in our profession," says one graduate.

BASIC TRAINING

Professionally and technically, AUB did not have the facilities to prepare future educated journalists, so much needed in the area. The majority of those who joined the *Star* from AUB, acquired some of the basic technical knowledge by working for the University's student paper, *Outlook*. Comments one of the paper's ex-editors, "Although AUB graduates knew little about journalism, they picked it up very fast."

In fact, it was an ex-sub-editor of *The Star*, Nabil Dajani, who started to work for the establishment of a program in journalism at AUB. Now, seven years later, a major of Mass Communications is being launched at the University. It will eventually help in graduating qualified journalists.

"In this way," says *The Daily Star* editor "we have indirectly helped in preparing qualified members of our staff for the future instead of employing them from outside."

AUB's role in preparing its graduates for journalistic careers goes beyond technical training. During their years of education at the University, the graduates' whole outlook on life and their political ideologies are enlightened, if not actually formed.

A staff member at *The Daily Star* comments, "My political education, which I am now putting into practice, was not solely acquired from my professors and in the classroom. During my four years of study at AUB I was exposed to a wide spectrum of political thought that plagued the University. My contacts with the various political parties actually shaped my present ideologies on life and politics."

And these same AUB graduates, working at *The Daily Star* and elsewhere in the field of journalism, are now shaping public opinion. Their silent pens, their constructive criticism, and their patience and perseverance are actually educating generations of the past, the present, and the future.



Sports Editor Nassib Abu Hamad, BBC 56, checks latest soccer results on teleprinter. Nassib was an athletic star on campus.

In many ways, *The Daily Star* has become one important media of education for AUB students complementing studies acquired inside the classrooms. Faculty members and students have come to depend on the paper for much of their up-to-date information and the latest discoveries in various fields. The paper's orientation towards a Middle East readership plays a significant role in this regard, for local and Middle East news and developments are given prominence.

In many cases, some of the paper's qualified staff members, with years of experience behind them in the field of politics and journalism, are asked to deliver lectures at the university on topical issues. Others are asked to advise on various University publications, such as *Outlook* and the Faculty Bulletin.

A stronger link between the University and the paper, however, is expected to emerge as a result of the establishment of a Mass Communications Program. The paper's modern printing facilities can serve as a laboratory for journalism students at AUB while the department itself, with its qualified faculty members, can play a consultative role to the paper in the future.

IT'S WAZWAZ VERSUS ARTSIE AGAIN...

FOOTBALL is an important activity in all universities of the world. Yet unlike other universities, AUB students do not take pride and interest in the all-University team as much as they do in the teams of their own Schools and Faculties.

Of particular interest are the Engineering and the Arts and Sciences football teams that have been feuding for the past twenty years. Matches between these two teams do not only attract hundreds of AUB students and faculty members, but also alumni and supporters from the Beirut community. The final annual event between these two teams has become a social tradition where students of both faculties exhibit their wits and sense of humor (and occasionally their muscles).

The last match between the two teams took place on May 2 amid all kinds of unusual student parades, cheers and jeers of the spectators.

Outlook, the students' paper, came out next day announcing on its five-columned page one: "A & S Massacre Engineers 6-1." Following is the paper's story with photographs of the introductory parades which, by far, were more interesting than the game itself.





The normal calm of a Sunday morning was rudely shattered by the competing Arts and Sciences and Engineering football teams whose game started with a bang on the football field but ended with a whimper for the *Wazawiz* (Engineers) whose score was a simple 1 to the Artsie's triumphant 6 goals.

Slated for 10:00 a.m. sharp the game was delayed some 30 minutes as a result of the cheering processions and displays put on by both teams.

The Artsies and their supporters hoped to get the better of their opponents by decking 10 donkeys in red *tarboushes* and scarlet dresses. The bewildered donkeys were then paraded from the green oval outside Bliss Hall to the football field, and were followed by two "Peugeot" crammed with cheering Artsies.

More was to come. After the somewhat hysterical Artsies were seated and comparatively silent, the Engineers zoomed in with half a dozen motorcycles looking like Lebanese Hell's Angels followed by two cadillacs—one black, one white—filled to the brim with the dignified Engineering team. This magnificent spectacle aroused the envy of the Artsies who attempted to even up the score by throwing

pink and blue smoke bombs in the path of the motorcycles, who then ran helter-skelter.

Sounds confusing? It was. Especially to President and Mrs. Kirkwood, Dean and Mrs. Prothro and Deans Najemy and Ghosn who were seated in the official stand—too close for comfort.

Arts and Sciences students were rather worried before the game as their best player, Majid Buraysh was injured last week in a game with "the Renaissance".

The game started at last, with the action centered around the Engineering goaler from the start. The ball sped around the field with blinding swiftness and the first goal was shot by Khattab Hinai raising cheers from Artsie supporters who, by the way, drummed constantly one base and two small drums during the length of the game.

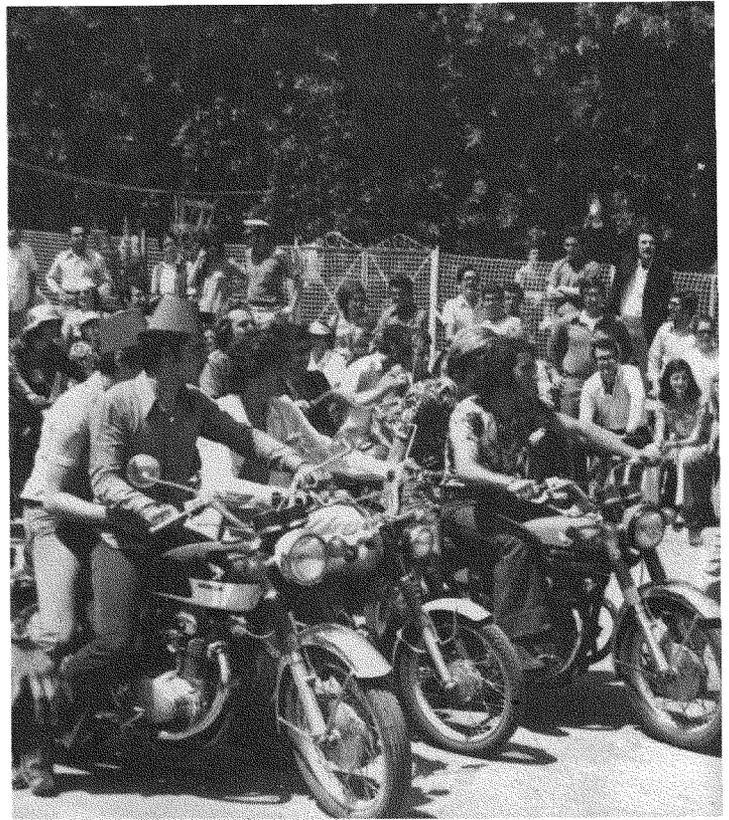
Engineering team captain Ahmad Kamaruddin scored their only goal for the game as a result of a penalty kick which brought the score to one all. Urged on by their supporters the Artsies then scored two quick goals shot by M. Kassemi and Arts and Sciences team captain Bassam Diab. This ended the first 45 minutes of the game.

After the intermission it was apparent that the Engineers had little hope left—3 more goals were scored by Munassar, Kassemi, and Diab. Arts and Sciences coach Neil Bratton must have been proud of his work.

Fireworks were shot off and both sides went wild—one with despair and the other with victory. Artsies poured into the field to congratulate their team and then went to the upper campus, drums, cars, and all where they continued chanting and cheering for some time.

Engineering students were rationalizing quickly—several of them, headed by ESS President Michael Maalouf, were seen running around shouting: “*Fawatna goal, fawatna goal.*” i.e. “We scored a goal, we scored a goal.”

Everyone heaved a sigh of relief at the end of the game since there were only two very minor rows in contrast to 1969 when football was banned because of a fight between the Engineers and the Arts and Sciences.





700 Physicians Attend MEMA

An estimated 700 physicians from the United States, Europe, the Middle East and Africa converged on campus April 29 for the Twenty-first Middle East Medical Assembly, recognized in medicine as one of the world's most important international annual conferences.

Pollution, diabetes and cancer are the major topics of discussion and study at this year's four-day assembly, according to Dr. Amal Kurban, Associate Professor of Internal Medicine (Dermatology) at AUB and MEMA Chairman.

"The Middle East Medical Assembly has gained in stature not only as a national and regional conference but also as an international medical activity. The main aim of the conference is to keep Middle Eastern physicians abreast of recent progress in the rapidly-expanding area of medical knowledge. The appeal is not only to the specialist but also to internists, general practitioners and medical administrators, such as those engaged in national medical insurance and ministries of health. By bringing physicians of the Middle East into contact with their colleagues from the United States and Europe, the Middle East Medical Assembly is a platform for the exchange of ideas and experience, a two-way flow of information between East and West," said Dr. Kurban.

New elements have been added to this year's assembly.

"We have decided to present up-to-date information on topics of timely interest that are of importance to the physicians, regardless of his specialty. Thus we had plenary sessions on pollution, diabetes and cancer, as well as a panel discussion on the birth control pill and a review of an especially difficult case by a physician, a surgeon and a pathologist. We also conducted simultaneous sessions in the form of seminars, with as many as four seminars going at one time," said Dr. Khalil Abu Faisal, MEMA Co-Chairman for this year.

1964 MEDICAL CLASS CELEBRATES REUNION

by Jacob Thaddeus, M.D.

It is always a stimulating and pleasant occasion when classmates meet 25 years after graduation. Fourteen members of the Medical Class of 1946 eagerly rushed to the third floor of College Hall at 9:30 a.m. on Thursday, April 29 to start the program of festivities organized by their host, the Medical Chapter of the Alumni Association, on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of their graduation. After happily embracing each other and comparing notes about marital status, children, colour and number of hair left, they were all ushered to President Kirkwood's office where they also met Dr. George Hakim, AUB Vice President for Public Relations, Dr. Craig Lichtenwalner, Dean of Medical Faculties and Dr. Raif Nassif, Director of the School of Medicine.

The President welcomed them back to their Alma Mater and described briefly the problems confronting the university and higher education in general. Class members were then entertained and invited to a campus tour. Mr. David Egee, the hospital director, took the group around the new Medical Center and showed them the most modern facilities which are a far cry from the cramped facilities the 1946 class remembered from their school days. At noon, the class members were the guests of the Medical Alumni for lunch at the Alumni Club. It was a most happy gathering where the group got to know each other better and remembered jokes from school days and asked about classmates who could not attend the reunion. Shawki Atassi in his regular gay spirit recalled some funny experiences of the class specially in reference to Afif Nsouli. Edmond Shweiry did not escape some remarks about his sedate demeanour while Leon Rashduni, who got married only recently, had to endure the comments of his classmates.

For the next three days the 1946 classmates attended most of the scientific activities organized by the Middle East Medical Assembly and had two other social highlights. On Saturday May 1, they were the honoured guests during the annual business luncheon of the General Assembly of the Medical Alumni Association. Dr. Joseph Azar as a spokesman of the group thanked the Association for organizing this reunion and announced that the class was donating approximately LL. 3,000 as a scholarship fund to be awarded to a medical student in the name of the class of 1946. This was a wonderful gesture which, it is hoped, will be followed by other classes in the future. In addition, Dr. Faik Abdi donated LL. 500 to the Association. On Sunday night, the classmates and their better halves were the guests of the Association at the banquet held at Bristol Hotel ending the Middle East Medical Assembly.



Meeting with President Kirkwood

This reunion was indeed a memorable occasion. It is only regrettable that other members of the class could not be present. Here is a list of those who attended with a brief biography on each:

FAIK ABDI: is now the Chief of Surgery at Aramco Medical Department in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. He obtained his surgical training in the United Kingdom and holds the titles F.R.C.S. (Ed.) F.R.C.S. Glasgow and FACS. He is married and has three children.

SHAWKI ATASSI: is an internist and cardiologist in his home town, Homs. He received his training in Edinburgh. He is the Senior Medical Officer in Homs, the President of the Homs Order of Physicians and the Secretary of the Syrian Red Crescent Society. He is married and has four children.

JOSEPH AZAR: is Professor of Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology at AUB and Chairman of its Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics. He trained in London and South Africa. He is married and has four children.

ALBERT DAYAN: has settled in Beirut after eighteen years of practice in Aleppo. He had two years of training in chest diseases. He is married and has a son and a daughter. He may be reached at Assaf Khoury Street, Bourj Hammoud — Lebanon.

VATCHE KALBIAN: is the Chief of the Department of Internal Medicine of the General Hospital in Nicosia. He is also Senior Consultant Physician and Cardiologist to the Ministry of Health. Vatche trained in internal medicine and cardiology at several centers in U.K. and is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (FRCP) and also has the DTM&H diploma. He is married and has one daughter.

SAMI KHOURY: is the owner and chief surgeon of the 42-bed Palestine Hospital in Amman. He trained in general and thoracic surgery in U.K. and holds the F.R.C.S. (Ed.) and FACS specialty degrees. Sami is also the recipient of several honour medals from the Jordanian government. He is married and has three children.

JUBRAN MAMO: is a diplomate of the American Board of Ophthalmology. He has his practice in Beirut and is on the AUB staff of ophthalmology as Clinical Associate Professor. He is married and has five children.

MUHAMMAD MUZAYYIN: is the Chief of Curative Medicine Division at the headquarters of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) in Beirut. He trained in public health administration at Harvard School of Public Health. For several years, until 1966, he had his private practice and was the Area and later Field Health Officer of UNRWA. He is married and has four children.

AFIF NSOULI: is Clinical Associate Professor of Surgery at AUB. He trained in general and orthopedic surgery at AUB and later at the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center in New York. He is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and the President of the Lebanese Orthopedic Association. He is married and has five children.

LEON RASHDUNI: is in private practice in Beirut and also a physician of the AUB Infirmary where he may be reached. He trained in internal medicine and cardiology in the U.K. He got married a year ago and has a baby boy.

MOHAMMAD Y. SHAWAR: is in general practice and his address is Shabsough St., Amman. Until 1969 he had his practice in his home town, Hebron. He is married and has four children two of whom are students at AUB.

EDMOND SHWEIRY: is Professor of Medicine at AUB and the Chief of the Nephrology Section. After graduation he spent four years at the Department of Pathology, AUB, reaching the rank of Assistant Professor of Pathology. Later he joined the Department of Internal Medicine. Edmond is married and has no children.

SAID TARABISHI: is a general surgeon in Damascus, Syria. He is on the medical staff of the Syrian

University. He trained in general surgery from 1946 - 51 and has the American Board of Surgery. He is married and has four children.

Although we could not contact JABRA S. ARAJ he must have known of the reunion by telepathy and showed up unexpectedly to the pleasant surprise of his classmates. He specialized in ENT in London and settled in Beit Jala, West Bank, and operates in Jerusalem.

This presentation cannot be complete without saying a few words about those who did not attend but who mostly took time to write:

MUSTAFA ABDUSH-SHAFI : works in the ministry of Health in Kuwait.

ABDUL MAJID ABU HIJLEH : is in general practice in Nablus— as far as we know.

ADNAN BAYDOUN : regretted that he could not come. He is an obstetrician-gynecologist in Illinois. He is married and has three children. His address is 12517 Pawnee Rd., Palos Park 1, Illinois 60464, U.S.A.

EMILE BISHARAT : is settled in Los Angeles as an internist and cardiologist. He did all his training in U.S. and holds the American Board of Internal Medicine. He is married and has four children.

GULBENG KETCHJIAN : is in Cleveland, Ohio but goes under the name of Gilbert Derian. He did not answer our letter. His address is 6867 Pearl Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44130.

FUAD DIRBAS : Although he did not write, we understand he is a surgeon and proctologist in Brooklyn, N.Y. at 24 Monroe Place.

NAZIM GHABRA : is in private practice in Kuwait. He trained in internal medicine and cardiology in the U.K. He is married and has four children. He regretted not being able to attend the reunion.

ANTOINE GHURAYYIB : was eager to come but could not make it. He had his training in internal medicine and cardiology at Johns Hopkins Hospital and works at present at the A.T. & S.E. Memorial Hospital in Topeka, Kansas. He is married and has no children.

TAWFIC KARADSHEH : did not answer but we understand he is working in public health and tropical diseases and is attached to the Ministry of Health in Amman, Jordan.

JAMIL A. KARSH : an American Board Certified gynecologist and obstetrician is in private practice at 1389 West Main St., Waterbury, Conn., 06708; after training at AUB he worked for 8 years at the University of Toronto and at Bellevue

Medical Center in New York. He was unable to attend, much to his regret.

DICRAN KASSOUNY : trained in anatomic and clinical pathology in the U.S. and is now a pathologist, anatomical and clinical, at the Veterans' Administration Hospital, New York and also Associate Prof. of Pathology, School of Medicine, New York University. He is a Fellow of the American College of Physicians and of the American Society of Clinical Pathology. He is married and has no children. He sent us his picture to prove to us that he is not getting old.

HENRI KURKJI : did not answer but we understand he is at the Toronto Hospital for TB, Weston, Ontario, Canada.

MICHEL MA'AYAH : is in general practice in Madaba, Jordan.

MANASSEH MANOUGHIAN : did not write but we know he is a surgeon and his address is 12356 Priscilla Lane, Los Altos Hills, California.

MUSTAPHA NABGHALI : has his practice in chest diseases and X-ray. His address: P.O.B. 1537, Amman, Jordan.

JOSEPH SABRI : is a Diplomate of the American Board of Otolaryngology and presently Chairman of the Department of Otolaryngology in Washington Hospital Center. He regretted he could not come but plans to do so in June when his children have their vacation.

AZAD VOSGER (known in school as Azad Jacob) is quite a successful internist and gastroenterologist in Washington, D.C. He is Chief of Gastroenterology at Sibley Memorial Hospital, Washington, D.C. He is married and has two children. He is planning to visit Lebanon in July.

In conclusion, the only sad note in this exposé is that a member of the class, Vahan Goetcherian, otherwise known as Ortachak, has met his untimely death about a year ago.

Medical Chapter Elects New Officers

One of the highlights of AUB's Middle East Medical Assembly was the election of new officers for the AUB Medical Alumni Association held at their luncheon on Saturday, May 1.

New officers included Dr. John Malak, President; Dr. Suheil Uthman, Vice President; and three members of the Executive Committee ... Dr. George Iskandar, Dr. Marwan Uwaydah and Dr. Antoine Stephan. Committee members from

last year who remained to provide continuity to the association's work included Permanent Secretary Dr. Jacob Thaddeus and Treasurer Dr. Caesar Chediak.

More than 120 guests, including Dr. Victor Najjar, Dr. Sarkis Broussalian and Dr. Vahram Bakamjian from the United States, set an all-time attendance record for the group, nearly double last year's attendance, according to Dr. Thaddeus.

"DRUGS" AND SOCIETY

by Fuad Farah, M.D.
Associate Professor of Internal Medicine

THE USE AND ABUSE of drugs in modern society is rapidly becoming a problem to government and health authorities and a major threat to the basic foundation of society, the family.

One reads many confusing reports and articles on drugs in various newspapers, magazines, tabloids and comic strips. Even the medical facts about drugs are still confused and need time to be sorted out in a scientific manner acceptable as conclusive evidence for or against the different commonly used drugs. In this article, I have tried to summarize some facts and thoughts about the problem in general with some emphasis on marijuana.

The use and abuse of drugs is a complicated problem with many ramifications. Different aspects of modern living play an important role in shaping and determining the final pattern of drug consumption. Our concern at present is only the "modern use" of drugs.

Besides being a medical problem, drug abuse has also socio-economic implications. These determine to a large extent the attitude of society to the drug addict.

In reviewing details of the addict's dependence on various drugs (see box) one is struck by the fact that only a certain class of people become drug addicts. It appears that the "addictive state" comes as the end product of a complex process of interaction between three factors: the drug, the individual and the environment.

The most common example of this relationship can be observed in the case of alcohol and tobacco consumption. We are accustomed to their harmful effects at the individual level, and yet our culture accepts and even encourages their use. Smoking and drinking are part of our initiation into manhood; both practices have relaxing effects, especially at the social level. Even physicians indulge in either or both. It appears that, even when harmful to the individual, their use continues to be acceptable as long as the society we live in tolerates them. However, the

physician's smoking habits have changed, as reflected in the lower morbidity rate from lung cancer.

Our Western-oriented culture on the other hand does not tolerate opiates whose usage is likely to be dangerous physically, psychologically and socially. Yet in some Eastern cultures opium is acceptable as a part of one's life. It is used as an aid to contemplative serenity largely because the culture of the Orient places considerable social value on contemplative thought, an impassive acceptance of the world as it is and a certain degree of fatalism. In India for instance, the Brahmin uses marijuana to help him say his prayers, while the typical Western marijuana-smoker uses it as he uses alcohol, to sharpen his enjoyment of the external world and to ease his social behavior.

The association of "addiction" (dependence) with major personality disorders is striking. Immaturity, social inadequacy, low persistence and aimless drifting are some obvious personality traits in the potential drug user.

TYPES OF DRUG DEPENDENCE

"Drug dependence", a term recommended to replace "drug addiction", is defined as the state arising from the repeated administration of the drug, or of an agent, with similar effects on a periodic or continual basis. There are definite similarities and some differences in the individual's tolerance of the five drug types namely morphine, barbiturates, cocaine, amphetamines and cannabis. The use of any of these types results in a psychic dependence on the drug accompanied by a desire for more. The morphine and barbiturate types also show a tendency to develop a tolerance to the drug thus requiring increased doses. No such tolerance develops in the cocaine and cannabis types. In the amphetamine type, greater amounts are taken in general to obtain higher excitatory levels, and in some cases no tolerance develops. As for physical dependence, none develops in the cocaine, amphetamine and cannabis types.

Classification of Drugs

Function	Natural	Synthetic
Soothing and Anesthetic	Opiates, Heroin Codeine, Morphine	Pethidine Barbiturate
Stimulating	Cannabis Sativa (Hashish) Peyota, Cactus (mescaline) Mushrooms	L.S.D. Mexitone FDA, DMT, etc.

In the morphine type there is a definite physical dependence on the drug for maintenance of homeostasis, resulting in a definite, characteristic, self-limited abstinence-syndrome when the drug is withdrawn. The same is true of the barbiturate type.

It must be emphasized that the degree of dependence and the extent of symptoms varies and relate greatly to the individual's susceptibility, on the drug used and on its relative potency. There are also variations in the use of each type which are reflected in the individual's social behavior and the harm he is capable of causing (see table).

Alcohol is an agent that can admittedly cause psychic and physical dependence. For alcoholism to develop, like dependence on drugs, there must be a "soil for addiction". Alcoholism comes in people and not in bottles.

MARIJUANA

Poppy is mentioned in the writings and diagrams of early civilizations. Assyrian physicians are known to have used it as a medicinal drug. The papyrus of Egypt of 2500 B.C. mentions the poppy as an infant's pacifier. The Chinese priests (2700 B.C.) used it as a brew to facilitate communication with God. The word "Assassins" is derived from the name given to "Hashish" smokers, namely "hashasheen".

Information concerning the pharmacology of marijuana is not complete at present. The intoxicating property of the plant is due to a sticky resin obtained from the top of the plant, especially from the flower of the female plant.

In use around the world are:

Name	Source	Potency (Relative)
Bhang	Leaves and flowering shoots	1
Ganja	Small leaves and resins	3
Charas, Shira, Hashish	Resins, dried flowers (requires plants rich in resin)	5
Kif, Dagga, Marijuana	Whole plant	0.5 - 1

The intoxicating agent has been isolated by distillation, and found in the "red oil" fraction which contains several derivatives of Cannibol and in particular Tetrahydrocannibol (THC).

THC has been referred to as the "psychomimetically active constituent of marijuana". There are other canna-

binoids isolated from the oil, and investigations are still in progress to identify their nature.

It is possible now to prepare THC, but there is no satisfactory assay for it from the plant. In animals like the mouse, the cat and the monkey, it produces a postural arrest phenomenon — i.e., immobility, relaxation, staring and increased responsiveness to stimuli. The doses are similar to those producing psychomimetic effects in man.

In mice, it has been found to produce dramatic changes in social behavior, characterized by reduction in individual and group aggression, and temporary disruption of social hierarchies. This is in contrast to the effects in the rat, where strikingly aggressive behavior is noted, particularly when accompanied by starvation. It is especially noticeable in the female rat and has little effect on their learning ability.

Other effects include hypothermia, depression of thyroid function, changes in the brain level of 5-monoamines leading to high levels of 5-hydroxytryptamine, and in animals, it has analgesic effects similar to those of morphine.

There are few studies available on the effects of marijuana on man because they are difficult to initiate and their interpretation is even more difficult.

In one study, marijuana was given in adequate dosages to opiate addicts. The subjects reported injection of the conjunctiva, euphoria, time distortion, pleasant visual and auditory illusions, and increased pulse rate. Higher doses were associated with marked distortion of visual and auditory perception, derealization, and hallucination. These effects are quite similar to those of lysergic acid (LSD). Occasionally, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea occurred, and there was an increase in appetite with a special craving for sweets.

Perceptual, motor and memory tests were performed on volunteers receiving marijuana, but no specific trends were observed. However, performance on complex reaction time and digit code memory tasks was impaired.

The psychological influence of marijuana depends partly on cultural expectations and the purpose for which it is taken. It also depends on the individual's idiosyncrasies and his previous experience with the drug. Most people do not feel "high" with the first trial, probably because they have not learnt to appreciate its effects.

The person used to marijuana smoking will usually regulate his dose so as to obtain the effect he desires without intoxicating or incapacitating himself. He is seeking a mood of pleasant euphoria which is accompanied usually by a feeling that his thought processes are faster and that the world is intensely interesting. However, (complex)

psychomotor tests show impairment even at low dosages.

The picture of acute intoxication is as variable as that of drunkenness, and similarly there is every graduation from normality. The subject becomes increasingly restless and talkative or increasingly dreamy and withdrawn. Tremor, ataxia, and pupillary dilatation are noted. There may be transient disorientation. This state lasts for a few hours, perhaps up to 10 or 12 hours.

The development of psychosis in chronic marijuana users remains a debatable and open question. The reports associating marijuana with psychosis in the East as well as in the West are not very reliable because these patients especially in the West, are also multiple drug users (including LSD, amphetamines, barbiturates, etc.) However, there is evidence suggesting that "the bad trip" can occur with marijuana on much the same form as with lysergic acid (LSD).

The syndrome simulates an acute schizophrenic episode. A clouding of consciousness, an acute hallucinatory state, tearfulness and elation should arouse suspicion.

There is at present no convincing evidence that the chronic use of marijuana can lead to brain damage, personality deterioration or to a chronic psychotic personality.

It is probably premature to assume that, in a poor, disorganized social setting where marijuana is cheap, easily available, and socially acceptable, consumers may not become psychologically dependent on the drug but tend to overuse it and neglect their social well-being.

Dangers of marijuana may be to the self or to others. In an intoxicated state, the user is accident prone, and in a frenzied state may even commit suicide; in a state of euphoria he may happily walk out of a window. Those events are fortunately rare and among experienced marijuana users, the risk is negligible.

The recent finding that LSD may lead to chromosomal damage is a salutary warning. It is therefore probably premature to dismiss the possibility of physical damage from marijuana.

There is no evidence to assume that marijuana smoking will inevitably lead to antisocial behavior, although it is possible that on rare occasions a state of dangerous frenzy might be induced.

Would the use of marijuana lead to the use of other hard drugs? A difficult question to answer, in view to the conflicting evidence. Chapple (1966) believed that marijuana predisposes to taking narcotic drugs; Benusiglio *et al* (1967) showed that "social" drug users tend to experiment with drugs, but does experimentation lead to addiction?

The incidence of marijuana use in the general population cannot be easily determined. There are certain studies available from some colleges and high schools in the U.S. but these give only an indication of the frequency of marijuana use in a specific population and cannot be used to extrapolate to the general population. The various statistics indicate that about 35% of the student population has experimented and that 20% are regular users of marijuana.

In some middle class and upper class high schools about 90% of the student body has tried marijuana, which is truly an epidemic proportion.

It is also seen in most statistics that the incidence is less in females than in males and less in rural than in urban communities.

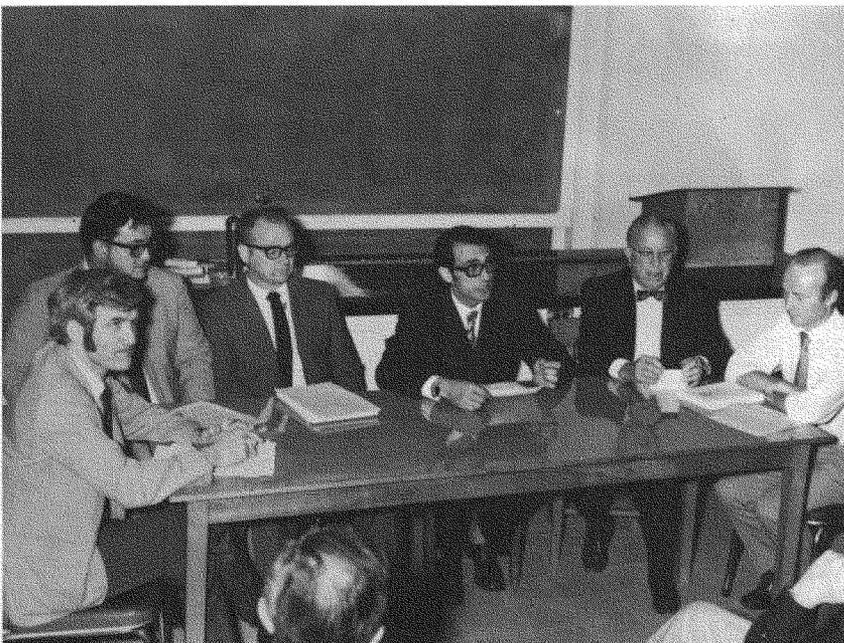
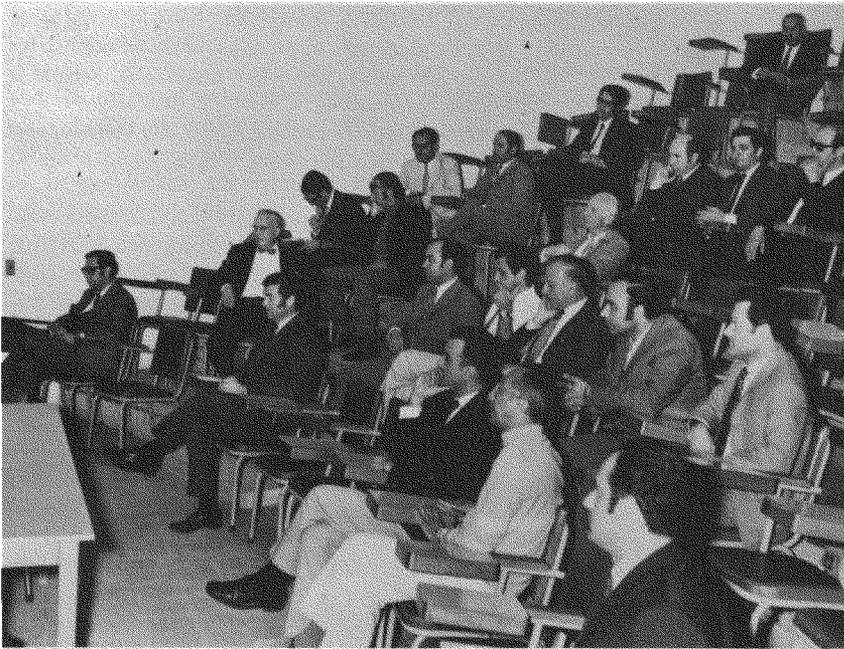
In general, it would be fair to guess that in urban areas about 20-25% of the population use marijuana and that the percentage of experimenters with marijuana is increasing at the rate of about 5% of the college population per year.

In conclusion, let it not be said that the hazards in the use of hallucinogen is less than in aspirin or alcohol, and that they are less dangerous than riding in a motor car, or that the intellectual rewards are vivid, wonderful and inexpressible. Evidence is accumulating indicating that drugs do exert a powerful and often damaging effect on the human system. The psychomimetic agents can effectively impair behavior, if only through autonomic side effects.

Dependence Types, Individual and Social Harms

<u>Drug Dependence Type</u>	<u>Individual Harm</u>	<u>Harm to Society</u>
Morphine	Preoccupation with the drug. Personal neglect, malnutrition, infection.	Results of preoccupation with drug. Disruption of interpersonal relationships, economic loss, crime.
Barbiturate	Preoccupation with the drug. Effects of drug: Ataxia, dysarthria, impairment of mental function, loss of emotional control, poor judgement, toxic psychosis.	Related to individual's preoccupation with drugs and its effects on interpersonal relationships.
Cocaine	Preoccupation with the drug. Malnutrition, infection, severe toxic symptoms.	Related to preoccupation. Economic loss (due to change in work habits). Crime.
Amphetamines	Anorexia, psychomotor disturbance, disruption of mental function, toxic psychosis.	Related to psychomotor effects (accidents).
Cannabis	Lasting disturbance of mental function (not proven). Distortion of perception.	Disruption of interpersonal relationships. Criminal behaviour.

HOME-COMING DAY



The Agriculture Chapter of the Alumni Association in cooperation with the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences held a Home-Coming Day on May 1, 1971 for the Agriculture Alumni who are residing in Lebanon. About 30 Alumni were able to attend and exchange ideas with faculty members.

The program started at 9:00 a.m. with a welcoming word from Dean S.P. Swenson, who stressed that Alumni are always welcome to come with their problems to the Faculty, and to use the library facilities offered by AUB. He also wished that the *Link* (the faculty newsletter) could be improved to become a better medium of communication between Alumni and the faculty. The Dean was followed by Associate Dean J.W. Cowan who reviewed the past, present and future of the FAS. Dr. A.R. Saghir, the Executive Secretary of the Chapter, introduced participating alumni and faculty as well as the Director of Alumni Affairs, Mr. Nabil Ashkar.

PANEL DISCUSSION

Following these introductions, two panel discussions were held. The first included a summary of the various research activities of the FAS departments, and the second was an open discussion on ways and means for improving Alumni-Faculty relations. The panelists included Professors D. Sherman, P. Pellett, E. Barnard, F. Schwultz and R. Nightingale. The moderator was Mr. Samir Abu-Jawdeh, past president of the Agriculture Chapter.

TOUR & LUNCH

After a short coffee break, Drs. Ramzi Khalidy and Raja Tannous led the group in a tour of the laboratories and the new food technology pilot plant. After the tour, Dean S.P. Swenson invited all the Alumni and faculty members present for lunch at the Alumni Club.

The outcome of the event was a suggestion from the Alumni to establish a faculty-alumni committee to strengthen the relations between the two bodies, and to enlarge the scope of the Home-Coming Day in the future to include all the FAS Alumni who may be able to visit Beirut next spring.

BATAL JOINS SCHOOL

Dr. Kheireddin Batal, originally from Zarka, Jordan joined the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences last April as Assistant Professor of Horticulture to replace Dr. A.L. Kamal who accepted an FAO position in Aden.

Prior to his departure to the United States in 1957, Dr. Batal worked for the Ministry of Agriculture in Jordan and assisted in an agricultural development project sponsored by the government and the U.N.

He did his undergraduate work, BS in Agr., at the University of Tennessee from 1957 to 1961. He continued his college studies as a graduate assistant in horticulture at the University of Tennessee from 1962 to 1964, and earned his M.S. degree upon completion of a research program in horticulture, studying the physiology of growth and development of various vegetable crops.

Dr. Batal served in the U.S. Department of Agriculture for a period of 4 years as an inspector of processed fruits and vegetables in California, and later as a Plant Quarantine Inspector in New York and Delaware. He returned to college once again, Iowa State University, as a graduate assistant in horticulture and pursued a doctorate program in vegetable horticulture from 1968 to 1971. The research work for the Ph.D. degree was involved in studying the physiology of cracking of tomatoes and testing techniques of the mechanical properties of tomato fruit skin.

Dr. Batal is married and has 4 children. All live at the AREC.

FACULTY ADVISES ARAMCO

Four members from the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences went to Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, at the request of ARAMCO in early April to advise Mr. Sami Labban (FAS graduate 1956), director of the Technical Agriculture Assistance Program, on the various agricultural problems of the Quatif and Hofuf areas in the eastern province of Saudi Arabia.

Dr. Shaukat Chaudhary, senior lecturer in Taxonomy, collected and identified all existing weed flora of the cultivated fields, orchards, irrigation and drainage ditches and the adjoining

desert areas. The weed samples were preserved in duplicates with one set added to the Post Herbarium at FAS, and the other handed over to ARAMCO for reference.

Dr. Abdur-Rahman Saghir, associate professor of Agronomy, evaluated the weed problems in orchards, vegetable and agronomic crops, as well as the aquatic weeds infesting the new drainage and irrigation scheme in Hofuf. Suggestions for prevention of weeds and their control were made.

Dr. Ramzi Khalidy, Associate Professor of Subtropical Horticulture, studied the nutritional and cultural status of lime trees in the area. Demonstrations on propagation, training, pruning and irrigation were carried out.

Dr. Joseph Asmar, Associate Professor of Veterinary Medicine, advised on disease problems affecting poultry and livestock industries of the area.

Professor Iskandar Bashir was invited to take part in the annual conference of the American Society for Public Administration held in Denver, Colorado, from April 19 to 23.

PAKISTANI OFFICIAL

Dr. Israr-ul-Haq, Vice-Chancellor of the West Pakistan Agricultural University, Lyallpur, visited the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences between May 5 and 8, 1971 and held several meetings with FAS Dean S.P. Swenson, who was Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture at Lyallpur from 1961 to 1963. Discussions centered around possible exchange programs between the two Universities.

The Vice-Chancellor made a tour of the research and teaching facilities of the AREC as well as the FAS facilities in Beirut. Dr. Haq also toured the AUB campus and the Medical Center.

During his stay in Beirut, Dr. Haq was entertained by Dean Swenson, Dr. Anderson, Dr. Chaudhary and the 50 FAS Pakistani students who constitute the majority of the FAS graduate student enrollment.

TALHOUK WINS PRIZE

Prof. Abdul Mon'im Talhouk received the Friends of the Book Society award for the best science book "written by an Arab in any language" during the past year. The prize was an LL. 4,000 - check offered by Mrs. Nadia Abdullah Khoury.

Dr. Talhouk's book is entitled "Insects and Mites Injurious to Crops in

Middle Eastern Countries." It is intended as a reference book for people interested in crop protection in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Iraq and Arabia. Its value lies in the fact that it contains many original observations and data on the biology, ecology and control of pests acquired by the author during his work in the Middle East since 1936, beside a large review of international literature on the subject.

Professor Talhouk's knowledge of English, French and German, and his many visits and contacts abroad, enabled him to consult original works of reference, and to discuss with many well known authorities on particular subjects. About six hundred works have been included in this book.

GRANT FOR IRISES

Dr. Shaukat Ali Chaudhary, Senior Lecturer in Taxonomy at FAS and Curator of the Post Herbarium at AUB received \$450 and a camera with accessories (worth \$250) from the International Aril Society, California, U.S.A. to support studies on the irises of Lebanon and Syria. The society has promised to extend this support during the coming few years.

Lebanon and Syria have provided to the world some of the most beautiful ornamentals; many of these need intensive studies in their endogenous areas. The International Aril Society has shown concern about some of the iris species, possibly becoming extinct in Lebanon and Syria. In addition to the scientific value of the proposed studies, these will result in an inventory of the iris colonies belonging to the *Oncoclytus* group, and may lead to recommendation of some conservation measures, so that these beautiful flowers can continue to exist in their homeland.

WORKERS TRAINING

Workers at AREC (The University Farm) recently completed an in-service training session in the safe operation and maintenance of tractors. The course was offered by Dr. H. Henderson, Professor of Agricultural Engineering and Acting Chairman of the Crop Production and Protection Department, and Mr. C. Bolton, Assistant Professor of Agricultural Mechanization.

Workers who successfully completed the course requirements were certified.

Strike against Increase of Tuition Fees Develops into Long Crisis at University



An administration-student conflict at AUB, which started on May 10 with an announcement of a 10 per cent increase in tuition fees as of next fall, has resulted in the suspension of classes at the University, the cancellation of Commencement Exercises this June and the postponement of the final examinations till late summer for all but graduating students. During much of the crisis, students occupied major buildings on campus and controlled the University gates. Following is a chronological description of what has happened:

MAY 10: The Student Council and the Student Affairs Committee held a meeting to discuss AUB programs, grading systems and student faculty relations. During the meeting, student representatives were informed that tuition fees at AUB will be increased by ten per cent as of next fall. (See AUB justification of the increase in box). Students said they should have been consulted before the decision to raise the fees was made.

MAY 11: The Student Council decided to reject the increase and called for an open strike to begin May 13. The Council argued that instead of the increase the University could make an effort to cut down wasteful spending. The demands of the Council were three:

1. Cancellation of the 10% tuition increase for the academic year 1971-72.
2. A decrease on current tuition.
3. Student Council examination of the University financial ledgers and financial operations.

MAY 13: The strike was very effective. Classrooms were blocked by students and almost no classes were conducted.

MAY 14: Despite the strike, students conducted the election of Miss AUB 1971. Lebanese co-ed May Basila won the title.

MAY 15 : The University Senate published a statement outlining the University policy on missed classes and periods of study. It declared that classes and examinations will be held as scheduled and that students will be "responsible for the work scheduled or covered during their absence."

MAY 17 : President Kirkwood, who was away in the U.S. and Saudi Arabia, returned to AUB and met with the president of the Student Council. The latter reiterated the Council's points and told the President that the increase in tuition will present a true hardship for many students to continue their education. Dr. Kirkwood asked for a 48-hour period after which he would give an answer to the student demands. The strike continued.

MAY 19 : Dr. Kirkwood met with the President of the Student Council and made the following commitments:

1. No student currently registered in the University will be compelled to withdraw as a result of the tuition increase; i.e., as a result of financial hardship.
2. All income derived from the 10% increase will, if need be, be spent on scholarship and financial aid to needy students.
3. The University Scholarship Committee will be reorganized to include an equal number of students to the faculty representatives who will have equal voting power in the determination of the use of the funds that as a result of the 10% increase will be allocated for needy students on the basis of need. This Committee will also be responsible for all other funds for student aid.
4. There will be no tuition increase for the academic year 1972-73.
5. A special committee of Student Council members and Faculty members will be formed to seek new sources of funds in the Middle East.

Dr. Kirkwood's proposals were voted down by the Student Council, and later by a mass meeting of students in the Assembly Hall.

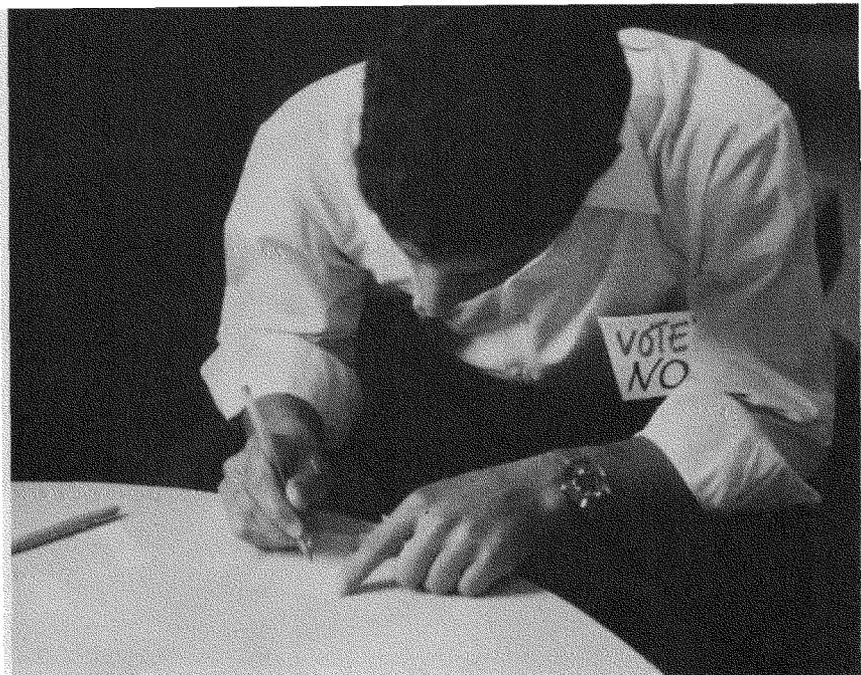
As the University Senate met at noon in Marquand House students gathered in its gardens and blocked the doors. There was no way for Senate members to leave the House. Students also laid siege to College Hall.

Why an Increase Now

AUB President Samuel B. Kirkwood told the University Faculty and Staff on May 21 that AUB is facing an operating deficit of \$ 275,000 this year and will face a \$ 665,000 deficit in 1971-72. (AUB Budget for 1970-71 is \$ 15,872,000). He said that the 10 per cent increase in tuition fees would approximate a total of \$ 200,000. With this increase, he explained, income from tuition will constitute approximately 15 per cent of the cost of operating the University. (Current tuition fees in A & S is \$ 550.)

The President said that the cost of educating a student in A & S has risen from \$ 1376 in 1961-62 to \$ 2099 in 1969-70. AUB however has not increased its tuition fees since 1962, he added.

Dr. Kirkwood said that the question has been raised as to why the university does not raise additional money from other sources. He explained: "The budget that we had prepared for 1971-72 included our estimate of maximum income from all other sources and, and this is most important, the recognition of the fact that most of the money that we rely upon comes from personal friends of the AUB, corporations, foundations, and government sources in America. The first question I am invariably asked by prospective donors in the U.S. is: "What is being done in the Middle East to support AUB?" "Are the people there making contributions themselves?" I feel this is due to the American mentality which believes that if one gives every evidence of helping himself, he is then worthy of outside help. It is due also, I think, to another very significant point—that if one is willing to support his own institution, no matter how modest that support, it does show his faith in that institution. If the answers to these two points combined are positive it makes the job of fund raising much easier; in fact, they make it possible. I always explain the support which we do have from those in the Middle East; it can be understood; it is understood in America. But it still gives me tremendous leverage if I can say that this University also has the support of its students in the Middle East."



Photos Courtesy: Dar al-Hayat



As students lay siege to Marquand House, above, Senate members spend the night inside



Squad 16 (Police) was stationed outside AUB gates. Some gates were locked by the students from the inside.

Late in the afternoon and during the night, Lebanese Minister Najib Abu Haidar met with the Student Council and the University Senate.

MAY 20: The University Senate adopted a resolution, based on students' demands made earlier in the day. The resolution read:

1. The Senate accepts the principle of adding the 10% tuition increase for 1971-72 to the budgeted University Scholarship Funds for 1970-71 for scholarships and financial aid for needy students and that this be continued for 1972-73.

2. Representation on the University Scholarship Committee and Faculties Scholarship Committees shall have a majority of students. Representation on a faculty scholarship committee shall be from faculty and students of that faculty.

3. A joint committee from the faculty and students be established to look into the ways and means of raising funds for the University."

The new proposal of the Senate was

discussed in a stormy session of the Student Council. It was decided that a general student referendum be conducted on May 24. The president of the Council resigned but this resignation was withdrawn two days later.

Students cleared out from the Marquand House gardens.

MAY 24: Student referendum resulted in the rejection of the Senate proposals. 74 per cent of AUB students participated in the referendum and 85 per cent of the voters were against the proposals. Students began to occupy the main buildings of the University.

President Kirkwood withdrew the proposals, suspended classes for the remainder of the year and cancelled the commencement exercises. The Senate had earlier approved these steps.

MAY 25: While some students continued to occupy campus buildings, many others staged a peaceful demonstration in Hamra Street.

MAY 26: V-P Hakim met with the Public Prosecutor and discussed with him the question of student occupation of University buildings.

MAY 27: The Student Council asked President Kirkwood to revoke the decision of suspending the academic program, otherwise the matter would be taken to court.

The Executive Committee of the Alumni Association announced that it will use its good offices to bridge the gap between the administration and the students.

MAY 29: Dr. Calvin H. Plimpton, Chairman of the AUB Board of Trustees, visited Beirut for 24 hours to learn first hand about the events on the AUB campus which have brought the academic program to a standstill.

In speaking of the current situation, he said: "The Board of Trustees completely supports President Samuel B. Kirkwood and endorses his actions, as well as those of the University Senate and the Alumni. The take-over of buildings is not an acceptable procedure in the academic world, and I would urge AUB students to cease and desist in these actions, and immediately to vacate all occupied places and buildings. I share the view of the President and the Senate that constructive student participation in University activities will continue to be encouraged."

Students occupy College Hall



MAY 31 : Alumni President Sheikh Najib Alamuddin met with President Kirkwood and the Student Council. He was accompanied by former Alumni President Shukri Shammās. Alamuddin and Shammās are Trustees of the University.

A split began to take place among the student body. 700 students of the 1971 class began to exert pressure on the Student Council to end the strike in order to enable them to sit for their final exams.

JUNE 1 : 1500 students staged a peaceful demonstration which ended in front of the Lebanese Parliament. The demonstrators urged the Government to define its position.

Sheikh Najib Alamuddin continued to mediate.

“ The Senate, received the report of the President on the current situation and decided that it will discuss and take action on proposals to solve the present crisis only after the University buildings, offices, places and gates illegally occupied by the students are vacated.”

JUNE 2 : Graduating students declared they are no longer bound by the decision of the Student Council to continue the strike.

Sheikh Najib Alamuddin announced the termination of his mediation on behalf of the Alumni Association.

After explaining the events which led the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association to mediate, Alamuddin said:

“It was at this stage that the executive committee of the AUB Alumni Association, at the request of the majority of its members, intervened with powers given to it by the Board of Directors and in its sincere belief that it was its duty to attempt to find a solution to this problem and safeguard the interests and integrity of both the University and the students, particularly that these very students were to become future members of this Association.

“The committee listened to both the points of view of the University and of the students and was convinced that the President’s offer, with a few explanatory modifications, could form the basis for an acceptable solution. The committee also felt that the acceptance of

the principle of student representation in some of the University’s activities should form part of the desired solution. The committee based its opinion on the following :

“Firstly, the progressive development in all the universities throughout the world as far as the principle of student participation in some of the university’s responsibilities.

“Second, the University’s own statement of its acceptance of this principle and it had in fact previously taken an official decision to that effect.

“However, the University’s Administration refused to maintain its offer in an atmosphere of student occupation of the University buildings and premises. It refused any mediation with the students other than direct talks which meant the end of the mediation of the executive committee of the AUB Alumni Association...”

Meanwhile an Arts and Sciences faculty meeting took place during which the faculty gave a majority vote on a proposal presented by Dr. Constantine Zurayk. It read: “We express the faith that a university is a locus of rational discussion. We regret that students have occupied University buildings and appeal to them to vacate them. We believe that a university is for students, and we as a Faculty will do all that we possibly can for them.

We realize that all points at issue (tuition increase, student participation, examinations, etc.) need lengthy, rational discussion, and we will do everything to bring about a fair solution to these issues.

JUNE 3 : The Lebanese Student League announced its withdrawal from the strike. It declared that the strike has ceased to serve the general interest of the students, that it has become politicized and that “many fishy things have been taking place.”

While the President of the Student Council was criticizing the League’s accusations in a general student meeting, fist fighting started in the Assembly Hall and soon spread outside the Hall. League members rushed to the Campus Security Office at the Main Gate Building to vacate it from “Pro-Council” students who were occupying it. As they broke in, a scuffle took place in which chairs and fire extinguishers were used. Police interfered and the scuffle resulted in three students being injured. Police re-enforcements, including armoured cars, were stationed outside the campus.

The Student Council announced that the occupation of buildings would end on June 4 to allow the start of new negotiations with the administration.

Unity Through Diversity

For a number of years, the politically-active students on campus have been divided into more than one group reflecting, as one would expect, the political scene outside campus. Two groups stand out. The first may be described as the one representing the “Arab Left” trend. It controls the majority of student votes and has been dominating the Student Council for the past three years. The second is the Lebanese League which speaks for the “Lebanese Right” on campus.

At the beginning of the recent crisis, both groups stood against the 10% increase; the Lebanese League claiming that the increase “will be a burden on Lebanese students more than others as most non-Lebanese AUB students receive scholarships while most Lebanese students are fee-paying.”

When the student referendum on the Senate proposals took place (see May 20 and 24) both groups joined in voting them down. While supporters of the Student Council maintained their position of May 11, the League voters understood that the “other group” will control the AUB scholarship fund and might deprive Lebanese students of any future benefits.

STOP PRESS

AUB MISSION CLARIFIED

PRESIDENT KIRKWOOD UPHELD

The Board of Trustees of AUB concluded its regular Summer Meeting on Thursday, June 24th. During the five days of sessions it met with representatives of the Faculty, the Administration, the Staff, the Students, the Alumni and the Syndicate. In the light of the recent disruptions at the University, the Board restated that the mission of the University is to acquire knowledge, enrich knowledge and disseminate knowledge. The AUB intends offering education of the highest quality based on principles of freedom of discussion of subject matter with emphasis on analysis of problems and the practical application of knowledge in the fields of Art, Science, Engineering, Architecture, Medicine, Nursing, Public Health, Pharmacy and Agriculture. By emphasizing graduate studies and a disciplined search for truth, AUB seeks to raise higher the educational level of Lebanon and the area.

AUB is a private, non-profit, educational institution. It does not engage in politics or the promotion of any particular religion. It is an honored guest of the Republic of Lebanon, subject to its laws and enjoying its protection. With appreciation for the favorable environment which has been maintained since its founding more than one hundred years ago, the Trustees are firmly determined to continue the University in Lebanon. The Board is resolved that the University will continue its growth in quality and its service to the area. The Board invites the constructive participation of all parts of the University. AUB is not an arena for action but a forum for discussion where the rights of minorities and the rights of the majority are equally respected.

The Trustees unanimously voted their confidence in President Samuel B. Kirkwood as Chief Executive and Academic Officer of the University. They also voted at their meeting that the President be requested to continue to serve beyond the normal retirement date and the President has expressed his willingness to do so.

Office of Information
American University of Beirut

Friday
25 June 1971

Thin Attendance Mark Alumni General Assembly

The General Assembly of the AUB Alumni Association held its annual business meeting on May 4, 1971. The Assembly was originally invited to convene on April 13 but the meeting had to be postponed as attending alumni (32) did not form the constitutional quorum of 100 members. The May 4 meeting was also thin in attendance. Only 30 alumni showed up.

The agenda of the meeting included the Reports of the General Secretary and the Treasurer for 1970.

Mr. Khaled Musfi, the General Secretary, read his report which briefly covered the activities of the Alumni Council, Managing Board, Standing Committees and Professional Chapters during the past years. The report, however, did not touch on the activities of Alumni branches outside Beirut.

There are five standing committees of the Association (Scholarships, Relations and Welfare, Finance, Club and Publications) and six professional chapters (Agriculture, Dental, Engineering, Medical, Nursing and Pharmacy).

Mr. Samir Abu Jawdeh, Alumni Treasurer told the Assembly that the net worth of the Association increased to LL. 289,942 as of December 31, 1970 showing an increase of LL. 25,700 over last year. The Club's net revenue in 1970 was LL. 112,871 and last year's accounts showed a surplus of LL. 25,542 compared to LL. 23,503 in 1969.

Both reports were discussed and approved by the Assembly.

NERVOUS REPORTER

Bassem Muallim, a senior student in Arts and reporter for the leading Beirut *An-Nahar*, appeared before the Student Affairs Committee last April to answer for charges of assault against Student Council member Saad Andari.

Andari's ear drum was reportedly affected when he was slapped by Muallim by surprise in the course of the April 24 demonstration protesting US military intervention in Vietnam.

Muallim allegedly slapped Andari when the latter refused to answer one of his queries during the protest march.

HOW TO GET IN TOUCH WITH ALUMNI GROUPS

LEBANON

AUB Alumni Association, Alumni Club, Beirut
Mr. Nabeel G. Ashkar (Director of Alumni Affairs)
AUB, Phone 340740, ext. 2477

ABU DHABI

Mr. Nabil Sirhan
Kuwait Insurance Co.

BAHRAIN

Mr. Qasim A. Fakhro (President, Alumni Club)
P.O.B. 368
Bahrain

CYPRUS

Mr. Doros Antoniadis (President, Alumni Association)
P.O.B. 278
Limassol, Cyprus

Mr. Lakis Macriyannis (Secretary)
P.O.B. 259
Limassol, Cyprus

DUBAI & SHARJA

Mr. Yusuf Shalabi
Mothercat

IRAN

Miss Mehri Ghodsi (President, Iran AUB Alumni)
Kakh Shomali, No. 8
Tehran, Iran

JORDAN

Mr. Farid Sa'd
P.O.B. 59
Amman, Jordan

KUWAIT

Mr. Abdul Aziz al Bahar
P.O.B. 5665

Mr. Talal Abu Ghazaleh
P.O.B. 1245

QATAR

Sheikh Najib Izzeddine
Darwish Engineering Dept.
P.O.B. 183
Doha

SAUDI ARABIA

Mr. Kamal Najjar (President, AUB Alumni Group)
ARAMCO — Box 1974
Dhahran

SUDAN

Mr. Yousif B. Badri (President, AUB Alumni Association)
Mr. Amin el Zein (Secretary)
P.O.B. 167
Omdurman, Sudan

U.S.A.

Mr. Brian Looker (Coordinator for Alumni Affairs)
Dr. Jamal Sa'd (President, AUB Alumni Association)
American University of Beirut
22nd Floor
305 East 45th Street
New York, N.Y. 10017
Area Code 212, Tel: 889 — 0266

GREATER WASHINGTON AREA

Z.A. Shakhashiri, M.D.
9011 St. Andrews Place
College Park, Maryland 20740

MINNEAPOLIS AREA

Faruk S. Abuzzahab, Sr., M.D., Ph.D.
University of Minnesota
Depts. of Psychiatry & Pharmacology
Box 392, Mayo
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

CALIFORNIA

Joseph J. Bahuth, M.D.
18740 Ventura Blvd.
Tarzana, California 91356
Tel: 213-345-6126

BRAZIL

Mr. George Abu Samra (President, Alumni Association)
Mr. Chaker Dibs (Secretary General)
Universidade Americana de Beirut
Residentes no Brasil
Rua Alvaçes Penteadó, 87 5 and. S/3
Sao Paulo

Ex-President Charles Helou Gives Lecture at University

Lebanon's Former President Charles Helou told AUB students and faculty April 26 that Lebanon can only be what its youth want it to be. He was giving his first public lecture since his term of office as President ended last September. The topic of his lecture was "Youth and the Cultural Role of Lebanon."

In introducing his subject Mr. Helou described AUB as a great institution which spreads knowledge "not only among the Lebanese but among the

brotherly Arab students who return to their respective countries after having been influenced by Lebanon's moral and intellectual atmosphere. And when we know that more than 50% of the faculty are Lebanese, we realize the University's role in making our Lebanese knowledge, way of thinking and education system known..."

He added, "If I feel happy to talk about the cultural role of Lebanon and the responsibilities of youth towards this role, I take double pleasure to do so at this university, which by its mere existence, let alone its continuous activities, confirms its participation in the performance of Lebanon's cultural role."

Talking in Arabic to a capacity audience in the Assembly Hall, President Helou emphasized the cultural role Lebanon plays in the Arab world. He told AUB students: "Our forefathers, to whom we owe the fertility of our mountains, never used the rocky nature of the land or the greed of the invaders to give up their struggle. On the contrary, they were aware of their dangerous role in this part of the world, armed themselves with faith and set off to crush the rocks and remove the obstacles... They bequeathed to us and



to our youth — despite the obstacles they faced — a homeland with a great role to accomplish in the Orient and the world at large.

"If the heritage of riches is liable to be spent or lost, the national heritage is a trust in the custody of the citizens who are invited to preserve it as they preserve their holy relics. They are invited to preserve basically the civilization role of Lebanon."

Mobil Foundation Supports AUB Programs

Mobil Foundation Inc. has expressed its support to AUB's educational programs through a \$45,000 grant it presented to AUB last April. Of this amount, \$25,000 represents the contribution to the AUB on-going program in 1971, while \$20,000 is a new Mobil Foundation grant in response to AUB's Centennial Fund Campaign to develop graduate studies and a center for research in the Middle East.

The \$20,000 grant and subsequent yearly installments for a period of at least five years are earmarked for use by the University in the field of earth sciences, petroleum engineering and allied subjects.

AUB President Samuel B. Kirkwood commented on the importance of developing the natural resources of the region and noted Mobil Foundation's exceptional contribution to higher education, to AUB alone a total of \$580,000 since 1955.

YOGA AT CLUB

A course on "Practical Hatha Yoga Lessons" is being offered at the Alumni Club by Mrs. Louise Raaff. The course is given once a week at a charge of LL. 25 per month.



Queen Elizabeth Confers Order on Dr. Yusuf Hitti



"In accordance with the Commands of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, I present you with the badge of Commander of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, the award which Her Majesty

has been graciously pleased to confer upon you."

Thus British Ambassador to Lebanon A. Edden addressed Dr. Yusuf Iskandar Hitti, MD 17, on April 3, 1971 while decorating him with the highest order the Queen awards to non-British subjects.

The award came as recognition of the important medical and professional services which Dr. Hitti has rendered to the Lebanon Hospital for Mental and Nervous Disorders at Asfouriyeh over many years. He has been a member of the Beirut Executive Committee since 1946 and its chairman from 1956 to 1971.

The charitable institution at Asfouriyeh was opened in 1900 with help from various European countries. Its General Committee still functions in London.

In congratulating Dr. Hitti, the British Ambassador said: "You have seen the Committee through its plans, now happily taking shape, for future development in the service of Lebanese patients, both private and public supported, as well as patients coming here from neighbouring countries. All those who know the hospital would, I think,

agree that it can now justly claim to be one of the most important centres for this kind of medical treatment and nursing care in the whole Middle East."

Recently, Dr. Hitti transferred the chairmanship of the Executive Committee to Dr. Raif Nassif, Director of the AUB School of Medicine. Dr. Hitti has agreed to assume the office of vice-president.

The decoration of Dr. Hitti, photograph above, took place in the Beirut residence of the British Ambassador. Among those who attended the ceremony were President Kirkwood, H.E. Abdallah Yafi, Drs. Raif Nassif and Elias Khoury, members of the Executive Committee and British Embassy officials. Photograph above shows Dr. Hitti, extreme left and Mr. Edden, right.

Centennial Fund To start in Iran

The organization of Centennial Fund committees in Iran was discussed in Tehran recently when Arthur Whitman and Nazih Zeidan from the Office of Development visited the city. The committees, to be established in Tehran, Shiraz, and Isfahan, include alumni and former students, former faculty, business and government leaders.

Leading alumni in Iran estimated that there were about 600 Alumni in the country although the University currently has addresses for only 80. The Alumni group includes many who studied for one or two years under the AID training program. There are currently 69 Iranian students registered at AUB, and 26 of these are completing their training with AID scholarships.

The Association of AUB Alumni in Iran maintains a small office in downtown Tehran and conducts English classes for students wishing to enter university-level education.

The President's report was distributed to all known alumni, preliminary contacts were made with a view to more active relationship between Alumni and the University, and address lists of Alumni were updated. Plans for a visit of the President to meet with Alumni in Tehran later in the year were also discussed. The last time an AUB president visited alumni in Iran was in 1965.

UNICEF Donates Laboratory

UNICEF has donated teaching-demonstration-laboratory equipment and a motor-vehicle to AUB worth U.S. \$10,000. This donation is part of the assistance provided by UNICEF and WHO, for a five-year (1970-75) "Regional Training Program in Child Health and Midwifery." The program is implemented by the joint collaboration of three Departments in the Faculties of Medical Sciences concerned with the health and welfare of mothers and children: the Departments of Obstetrics-Gynecology and Pediatrics in the School of Medicine, and the Department of Community Health Practice (MCH Division) in the School of Public Health.

Braun Retires this June

Miss Helen Braun will retire this summer after serving the American University of Beirut for twenty years in many capacities. Most recently Miss Braun has been secretary of the Board of Trustees as well as Coordinator for Alumni Affairs in the University's New York Office.

Miss Braun, whose home is in Brooklyn, New York, began her work for AUB in January 1951 when Mr. Harold B. Hoskins, then AUB Board Chairman and President of the Near East College Association, appointed her AUB Field Representative in the University's Cedar Street office in Manhattan. As the first person to represent AUB full-time in America, Miss Braun was responsible for a range of activities including alumni and public relations, fund raising, administrative assistance to the President of AUB and visiting Deans and faculty members.

Many other duties kept her busy in those years. Her public relations activities included writing and circulating a quarterly newsletter, handling special events such as receptions for visiting AUB and Near Eastern dignitaries and representing AUB at the functions of other organizations operating in the Near East. She circulated the President's annual report and prepared informational brochures about AUB. She also promoted subscriptions to Middle East Forum-Al-Kulliyah, AUB's Alumni publications.

As Assistant Director of Development, she participated in the fund raising activities initiated during the Presidency of the late Dr. Stephen B. L. Penrose, Jr., with Professor A. J. Meyer, now of Harvard University.

In 1954, Miss Braun made the first of many trips to Beirut. Since then, she has journeyed to Beirut on numerous occasions as Secretary of the Board of Trustees to which position she was elected in 1965. Travels to many other countries in Europe and the Near East have been a stimulating part of her job throughout the years.

Miss Braun has served with three AUB Board Chairmen and five Presidents since joining AUB. Mr. Harold B. Hoskins was succeeded as Chairman

by Mr. John Case, then Vice President of Socony-Mobil Oil Company. Dr. Calvin H. Plimpton, President of Amherst College, succeeded Mr. Case as Chairman in 1965. Upon the death of President Penrose in 1954, Dr. Constantine Zurayk served AUB as Acting President until 1957. He was followed by Dr. J. Paul Leonard from 1957 to 1961 and by Dr. Norman Burns from 1961 to 1965. In 1965 Dr. Samuel B. Kirkwood was elected President by AUB's Board of Trustees.

Miss Braun's work in alumni relations which had grown steadily since her appointment in 1951, was recognized by the Board of the AUB Alumni Association of North America in 1968 when it unanimously voted her an Honorary Lifetime Membership in the Association.

Mr. Brian B. Locker will succeed Miss Braun as Coordinator for Alumni Affairs in AUB's New York Office.

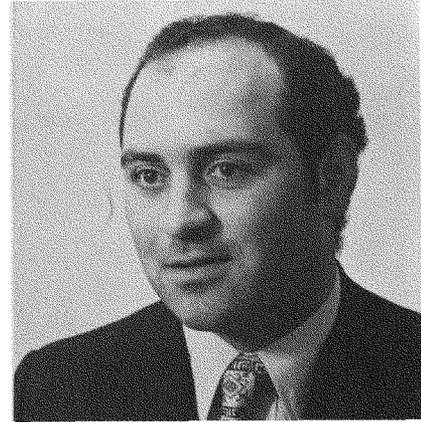
Shell Structure Symposium Held on Campus

A three-day International Symposium on Shell Structures organized jointly by the Faculty of Engineering and Architecture and the National Council for Scientific Research took place on Campus April 26-29.

The symposium, which was the first of its kind to be held in the Middle East, was sponsored by the International Association for Shell Structures.

Held under the patronage of Lebanon's President of the Republic, the symposium was opened by Minister of Hydroelectric Resources Jaafar Shara-fuddin at West Hall Auditorium.

Over 100 engineers took part in the symposium. A number of papers discussing different aspects of shell structures were presented by participants from Japan, India, Russia, Turkey, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Finland, France, America, the UAR and Lebanon.



Ghassan M. Saab Is Great Success In Flint, Mich.

One of the youngest business executives in the United States is 27-year old alumnus Ghassan M. Saab, BE 66, who is president and treasurer of Sorensen-Gross Construction Co. of Flint, Michigan.

Ghassan's success story began in the summer of 1965 when he went to the U.S. to work for three months with an engineering firm as part of his educational program at AUB. The firm, Sorensen-Gross, offered Ghassan a one-year job after his graduation from AUB. The offer was accepted.

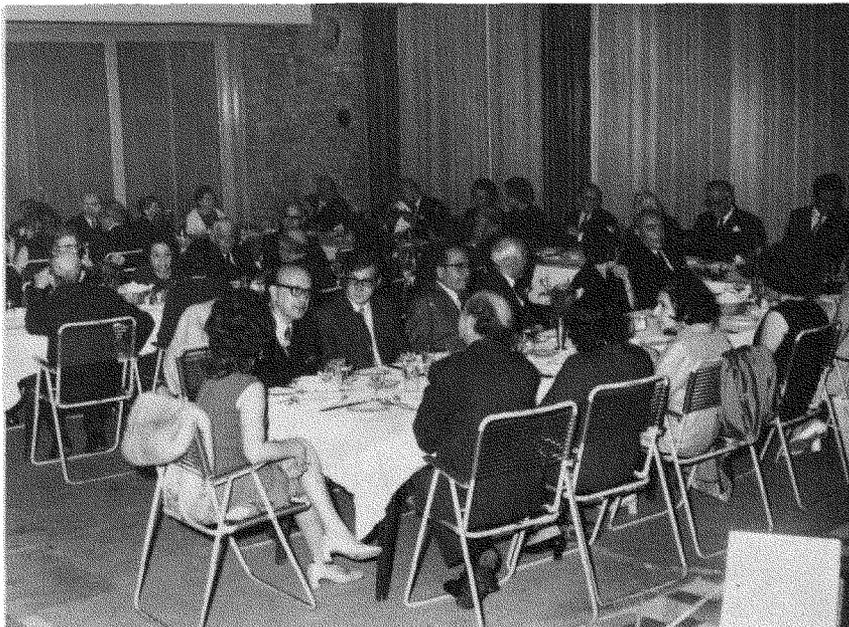
Having completed his contract in June 1967, and in view of the Middle East crisis, Ghassan decided to stay in Flint.

In 1968, Sorensen-Gross was bought by a Midland building firm. Although Ghassan was the youngest engineer in the firm, the new owners made him their Number Two Man. Three months later, he became manager.

Latest news from Flint indicate that Sorensen-Gross has been sold once again. This time one of the major stockholders is "President-Treasurer Ghassan M. Saab."

Ghassan is the son of Mr. Mahmoud K. Saab, MA 42, and Najla Ahmad Saab of Choueifat, Lebanon. His sister Nada graduated from AUB with a BA in 1967 and his brother Khalil with a BS in 1970. The fourth brother, Nadim, is a sophomore student at AUB this year. Nada is married to an AUB alumnus as well — Walid K. Abou Shakra, BE in Engineering, 1963.

Ghassan's home address: 2702 Westwood Parkway, Flint, Mich. 48503.



Alumni Seminars Established in U.S.

The AUB Alumni Association of North America has established a new activity in the U.S. to be known as the "AUB Alumni Seminars."

According to Dr. Jamal A. Sa'd, president of the Association "the purpose of these Seminars is to fulfill the goal of getting together in a meaningful context of an educational, thought-provoking or otherwise interesting program. To meet over cocktails becomes rather tedious and unrewarding. With the resources available to us in the AUB family (graduates, former and visiting faculty, and others with related interests) our proposed AUB Alumni Seminars can develop into exciting evenings of intellectual curiosity and the enjoyment of fellowship."

The first seminar was held at the Harvard Club of New York City on May 18. The speaker was Sami A. Hashim, M.D., who discussed "Diet, Culture and Heart Disease."

Dr. Hashim is Director of Metabolic and Nutritional Research at St. Luke's Hospital in New York and is a member of the Faculty at Columbia University. He was recently elected Vice President of the AUB Alumni Association of North America, Inc., having received a B.A. in 1950 and an M.S. in 1952 from AUB. Dr. Hashim holds an M.D. degree from the University of Buffalo and obtained his post doctoral training at Harvard University.

AUB Dentists Going Strong

AUB Dental Graduates held their annual dinner at the Alumni Club on April 28, photo above. Leading AUB and Alumni officials joined the oldest

group in the Association, their families and friends on this traditional occasion. Speaking during the dinner were Drs. Ibrahim Shehadeh, P. Hadidian, C. Haddad Sr. and H. H. Srabian as well as Mr. Khalid Musfi, General Secretary of the Association and AUB Vice President George Hakim.

The AUB School of Dentistry was established in 1910 and closed down in 1940. It graduated 140 dentists.

During the last few years, the dental group, one of the most active in the Association, has been lobbying for the re-establishment of their old school. President Kirkwood and Sheikh Najib Alamuddin have expressed their interest in this matter.

YOUNG ALUMNUS HONORED BY U.N.

Mihran P. Sarkissian, BA 70, presently completing his graduate studies for the MPA degree at the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs of Syracuse University, was awarded an honorable mention on the graduate level for his original 500-word paper on the topic "What Should Be Done Now to Make the UN a More Effective Force for Peace?" of an essay competition held by the UN Association of New York.

At a ceremony and tea held at the West Terrace of the UN Building in NYC on Monday, May 3, a Citation and a UN 25th Anniversary Medal were presented to each of the 12 contest winners in the presence of UN Secretary-General U Thant who, in an impromptu speech, praised the young generation for its interest and belief in the work of the United Nations organization.

Entries in the contest were judged by a panel of distinguished educators, writers, and political scientists.

AUB Organizes Nutrition Symposium

The sixth Symposium on Nutrition and Health in the Near East, sponsored by the Graduate Nutrition Program of AUB was held in the School of Agriculture Auditorium April 26-29. The keynote address was given by Dr. W.H. Sebrell, Jr., Director of the Institute of Human Nutrition, Columbia University, New York. Dr. Sebrell is an eminent medical nutritionist who has been closely associated with the Nutrition Research at A.U.B. dur-

ing the past 10 years.

Speakers from many Near East and Mediterranean countries presented the results of their work relating to the causes and the combat of childhood malnutrition and the teaching of nutrition in schools of medicine and agriculture. A full day was devoted to the presentation of original research papers on a wide range of subjects of nutritional interests.

North America Contributors

We received the following list of contributors to the 1970-71 Annual Fund from the A.U.B. Alumni Association of North America. This is a partial listing of contributions made between November 16, 1970 and February 11, 1971. The total number of contributors is 90 and the amount contributed is \$ 2,080.

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BENEFIT BANQUET

An "AUB Benefit Banquet" was held in the Garden Room of the Bel Air Hotel, Los Angeles on May 21. Many alumni and AUB friends living in the West Coast of the U.S. took part in the activity.

JIDEJIAN HONORED

By June 30, 1971 Professor Yervant Jidejian, MD, 28, will complete 44 years of active service to AUB's Medical School and Hospital. A dinner honoring Dr. Jidejian was held at the Saint George Hotel on May 29.



The 20th Annual Folk Dance Festival took place on May 1 at AUB's Green Field. Thousands of spectators crowded the field and its surroundings to applaud 350 dancers from different colleges and high schools in Beirut, Tripoli and Brummana.

'29

WAKIM — Dr. Khalil Wakim, BA, MD 33, was granted an early retirement by the Board of Governors of Mayo Clinic, which he served for 33 years, in order to take up a new position in Indiana as Coordinator of Medical Education in Terre Haute. He will be working in association with the Indianapolis Medical Center.

Dr. Wakim was professor at the Indianapolis Medical Center of Indiana University for several years during W.W. I.

'32

TOUKAN — Baha Uddin Toukan, BA, April 5 presented his credentials to the U.N. Secretary - General U Thant as the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the U.N.

After graduation from AUB Mr. Toukan joined the Jordanian civil service. He served in the Royal Palace and later became Governor of the Balqaa District.

In 1947, he was transferred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and was appointed Consul-General in Jerusalem, when Palestine was still under the British Mandate. In 1948, he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Cairo and to Ankara.

Mr. Toukan served also as Ambassador in London and at the United Nations. He held the post of Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, twice.

He represented the Arab League in Rome from 1966 until November 1970,

when he rejoined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Jordan and was assigned to the United Nations post.

M. Toukan is married and has two sons and one daughter.

'39

HESSERJIAN — Paul Y. Hesserjian, MD, of 899 North River Road, Manchester, New Hampshire 03104, was honored last March for his outstanding work in medicine and for his contribution to radiology by being named a Fellow of his medical association, the American College of Radiology.

Dr. Hesserjian, who is affiliated with Notre Dame de Lourdes, Huggins, and More General hospitals, was cited at a Convocation during the College's 48th annual meeting in St. Louis, Mo. The ACR is a professional medical society with nearly 8,000 member physicians who specialize in the use of x-rays and other radioactive substances for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes.

'48

KAZZAZ — David S. Kazzaz, MD, Denver psychiatrist and former chief of the Adult Psychiatry Division at the Fort Logan Mental Health Center, has been appointed an assistant clinical professor of psychiatry on the volunteer faculty of the University of Colorado School of Medicine.

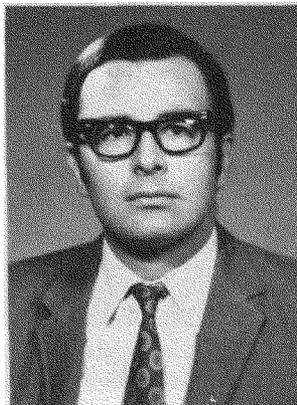
Dr. Kazzaz has been in private practice in Denver since 1968. He was chief of the psychosomatic consultation service at Denver General Hospital 1957-59 and again in 1962-63, and joined the Fort Logan staff in 1963. He was chief of the adult psychiatry division 1964-70.

Address: 250 S Krameria St., Denver 80220.

'53

SAYIGH — Dr. Anis Sayigh, BA, is the editor of a new Arabic bi-monthly *Palestine Affairs* which is being published in Beirut. He is also director of the Palestine Liberation Organization Research Office.

Address: P.L.O. Research Office, Colombani Street, off Sadat, P.O.B. 1691, Beirut, Lebanon.



Yakan, '60



Kawari, '69

'54

KIRREH — Emile Salem Kirreh, BA, is a teacher at St. Michael's Country Day School in Florence Haly. He is married and has two children.

Address: Via Torre degli Agli 81/A, 50127 Florence.

'55

AFNAN — MAHBOUK — Mrs. Maliha Afnan Mahbouk, BA, last April exhibited a number of her paintings at AUB's Jafet Library. This was a preview of her one-man show currently taking place at the Galerie Claire Brambach in Basel, Switzerland.

BOGOSIAN — Sonia Bogosian, Nursing Dip., January 4, became Director of Nursing Service of Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospitals in New York City.

Miss Bogosian holds a B.S. degree in Nursing Education and an M.A. in Nursing Administration from Columbia University Teachers College. For many years, she was associated with Mt. Sinai Hospital of N.Y.C. first as instructor of Long-Term Illness of the hospital's School of Nursing, and then as head of the Medical-Surgical Department of the school. She has been with Flower-



SLEIMANS — A double wedding ceremony took place in Beirut on January 10. Taking part in this event were Wajih Sleiman, BE 61, above left, who married Nayla Kawar, BA 68, and his brother Hanna, BE 66, who married Sandy Keller, the only non-alumnae in the group.

Wajih works with C.A.T. in Qatar as project manager while Hanna is practicing chemical engineering in the U.S.

Fifth Avenue Hospitals since 1968 as administrative supervisor of Nursing Services.

With her new appointment, Miss Bogosian will be in charge of all the nursing services and will supervise about 650 nursing personnel.

Address: 136-04 Cherry Ave., Apt 5K, Flushing, N.Y. 11355.

'56

KAWAR — A baby girl, Amal, was born to Prof. and Mrs. Nasri Kawar, BS in Agr., MS, Ph.D., on April 5 in Beirut. This is their fourth child.

Prof. Kawar is member of the AUB Faculty of Agricultural Sciences.

KHALIL — Fakhrud-Din Khalil, BA, MA 58, is Chairman and General Manager of the Commercial Bank of Syria, Damascus.

KHATIB — Ahmad Khatib, BA, MA 58, is the author of a new English-Arabic Dictionary of Technical Terms. Last April he presented a copy of his dictionary to AUB.

Mr. Khatib started his career as a

teacher. He taught in Sidon, 1949-51, and in Souk el-Gharb, 1951-64, before joining Librairie du Liban as director of its Dictionaries Department.

Mr. Khatib is married to the former Shireen Irani, BA 58. They have three children: Hani, 11, Ziad, 9 and Ramzi, 8.

KHOURY — Joseph Khoury, BBA, is manager of Kuwait Airways in the U.S. and Canada. He has been with the Company since 1956.

Although Kuwait Airways does not presently fly the Atlantic, it plans to in the not too distant future, and one of Khoury's tasks at the moment is to lay the ground-work. There are sales offices now in New York, Houston and Toronto. "We will be increasing the offices at a rate of two per year," Khoury says. "Staff in New York now numbers 10, and will expand to 19 this year."

'57

TAKYDEEN — In a ceremony at the Italian Embassy on March 15, Ambassador Gian Giacomo di Thiene confer-



The Haddads, '60



The al-Majdubahs, '69

ed on Miss Diana Taky Deen, BA, Lecturer at the AUB Fine Arts Department, the title of "Knight of the Italian Order of Merit." This medal was awarded to Miss Taky Deen "in recognition of her contribution to art and culture."

'58

HADDAD — The Rev. Dr. Wadi' Z. Haddad, BA, is professor of Muslim Culture and Religion at Hartford Seminary Foundation, Hartford, Conn.

Following his graduation from AUB, Rev. Haddad studied at the Episcopal Theological Seminary (B.D.) and Harvard University (Ph.D.)

HADJIYANNIS — Panayotis Hadjiyannis, BBA, after receiving a diploma in teaching English as a foreign language from Moray House, Edinburgh last year, became English Master at the Technical School in Nicosia.

Address: 43 Stasikrates Street, Nicosia, Cyprus.

'59

HAZBUN — Albert Hazbun, BCE, who works for Kaiser Engineers in California will spend about a year in Brasil as Chief Design Engineer of an iron ore project. As of June 20, his address will be: Caixa Postal 8234, Avenida Sac Joao 473, Sao Paulo.

Albert is married and has three children, Randa, 9, Maya, 6 and Waheed 2½.

'60

HADDAD — William Haddad, BE, last September was married in Beirut to Aida Beidas.

The Haddads now live in Libya where William is partner in a Construction Company.

JEZMAJIAN — A baby girl, Silva Lana was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Jezmajian last October in San Francisco.

Address: 122, 11th Avenue, Apt. 2A, San Francisco, Calif. 94118.

YAKAN — Mohammad Yakan, BA, MA 61, Ph.D. University of Michigan, has been appointed director of development at the Beirut College for Women.

Dr. Yakan's appointment, unanimously approved by the BCW board of management, comes at a decisive moment in the College's history, as it prepares to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary and girds itself for a second half century of pioneering service in the liberal arts field of university education.

As Development Director, Dr. Yakan will be the chief associate of the College President in all development and fund-raising activities forming part of BCW's new long range plan aimed at speeding its growth to full maturity as a university college.

Dr. Yakan will be directly responsible for conducting fund-raising programs, both for continuous giving and for special purposes. He will also assist in devising and carrying out a more systematic and comprehensive public relations program to promote BCW's image as a university institution keeping pace with changing educational needs and dedicated to the enlightened self-development of youth in this vital Middle East area of the world.



The Habibis, '62

'62

DAKKURI — A baby boy, Raja, was born to Dr. and Mrs. Adnan Dakkuri, BSc. in Pharm., on March 24 in Beirut. This is their first baby.

Dr. Dakkuri is a faculty member of the AUB School of Pharmacy.

HABIBI — Sami Habibi, BBA, and Lena Khalifah, BA 66, were married in Beirut on June 6.

Mr. Habibi works with Ampex International in Beirut.

MIDANI — Dr. M. Ayman Midani, BBA, is now working with the Central Bank of Syria in Damascus as Assistant Head of the Research Department.

Dr. Midani last July returned from the U.S. where he obtained his Ph.D. in Business Administration (UCLA) and taught (Assistant Professor) at George Washington University.



The Totahs, '66

'63

JUME'AN — Dr. Hani G. Jume'an, BS, MD 67, last April left Amman, Jordan for England where he plans to stay for two years to get his M.R.C.P. (Internal Medicine). Mrs. Jume'an — Dr. Ferial — meanwhile hopes to get her Board in Pediatrics while in England.

SABRA — Munir S. Sabra, BBP, and Samira Sabra became engaged on February 10.

Mr. Sabra is Office Manager of Vattenbyggnadsbyran (VBB) Consulting Engineers and Architects in Tabuk, Saudi Arabia. Miss Sabra is working towards her BA in English Literature at the Lebanese University.

Address: P.O.B. 583, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

'64

MAKHOUL — John Makhoul, BCE, last June received a Ph.D. degree in

electrical engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is now Senior Scientist with Bolt, Berenek and Newman Inc., Cambridge, Mass., carrying research in speech communication with computers and the use of computers in second language learning.

Address: 4 Ellsworth Ave., 33, Cambridge, Mass. 92139.

POLEMIS — Dr. Andreas Polemitis, BBA, MBA 66, is presently a senior officer at the Productivity Center in Nicosia.

Following his graduation from AUB Andreas went to Indiana University where he received his doctorate in business administration. Later he taught in college and worked as a research consultant with the Indiana Department of Commerce.

Address: 27, Macedonias Str., Limassol, Cyprus.

'66

ANDRIOPOULOS — Alexios Andriopoulos, BCE, is now carrying his national services with the Greek Army and may be reached through Ermon 59, Salonika, Greece.

Following graduation from AUB, Alexios went to Leicester where he received a Master's degree in engineering and did research in reinforced concrete. Later on, he went to the University of Sheffield from which he obtained his Ph.D. in the same subject.

Alexios was married in July 1970 to the former Margaret Gammage (Secretary of Leicester's Engineering Department).

BEIDAS — Burhan Said Beidas, BBA, is working as financial analyst with Amplex Corp., International Division in Redwood City, California. In 1969 he obtained an M.B.A., degree from East Texas State University.

Address: 1050 Beech Street, Apt. 107, Redwood City, Cal. 94063.

JAROUDI — Hisham Jaroudi, BAE, now works in Qatar with Decora, an architecture-engineering and decoration firm. He went to Qatar in August 1970 after working for four years with the Makassed Association in Beirut.

Address: P.O.B. 1276, Doha, Qatar, Arabian Gulf.

TOTAH — Sami Totah, BBA, MBA 68, and Annie Simonian, BBA 66, MBA, were married in Nicosia, Cyprus on February 20.

Mr. Totah has recently returned from Brasil, while Mrs. Totah works with Merrill, Pierce, Fenner and Smith Inc.

The newly-weds live at the Middle East Residence, near Hotel Carlton, Beirut.

'67

KHURI — Usamah H. Khuri, BBA, has just received an MA degree in Hospital Administration from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

'69

ABU GHAZALEH — Nabil Abu Ghazaleh, BA, is now living in California and may be reached at 520 S. Willard, No. 6, San Jose, California 96125.

KAWARI — Issa Kawari, BA, has recently been appointed Office Manager of H.H. Sheikh Khalifeh Bin Hamad Al Thani, Deputy Ruler and Prime Minister of Qatar.

One of a few Qatari graduates of AUB, Mr. Kawari majored in economics. He worked with Shell Company in Qatar as Director of Personnel before he took his last assignment.

KOUTOUJIAN — Hagop Koutoujian, BS, is presently studying for an M.S. degree in chemical engineering at Cleveland State University.

Address: YMCA Central, 419, 2200 Prospect Avenue S.E., Cleveland, Ohio, 44115.

AL-MAJDUBAH — Mohammad al-Majdubah, BA, and Suhair Wasfi were married in Kuwait on April 8.

Mr. Al-Majdubah teaches English at al-Siddique School. His bride teaches at the Armenian School in Kuwait.

'70

HAFIZ, KASSANTINI — Ziad Hafiz MA, and Aida Kassantini, BBA 68, became engaged on January 14, 1971. Presently, Aida is studying for her MLS at Catholic University of America in Washington D.C., while Ziad is studying towards his Ph.D. in Economics.

**in
memoriam**

ABU-ZAHR — Hisham Abu-Zahr, BA 55, died in Beirut on April 8 of a heart attack.

The late Mr. Abu-Zahr was a leading Lebanese journalist and a well known political commentator in the Arab world. He was the secretary of the Lebanese Press Syndicate and proprietor-editor of *Al-Muharir*, daily.

Mr. Abu-Zahr is survived by his wife and two children, Chafik and Karmeh.

AL-AKL — Fuad M. Al-Akl, MD 26, died in New York City earlier this June. He was 68 years old.

The late Dr. Al-Akl was a leading surgeon who has to his credit a number of professional and travel books. He was a strong supporter of AUB's fund raising campaigns.

Dr. Al-Akl is survived by Mrs. Al-Akl.

BAZZI — Hani Ali Bazzi, BA 62, MA 65, died in Sidon, Lebanon on April 15, of a car accident. He was 32 years old.

KHOURY — Albert George Khoury, BA 70, died in England on June 2. A Memorial Service was held at the AUB Chapel on June 25.

While at AUB, the late Mr. Khoury was a popular student leader.

The body of the late Said Taky Deen, BA 25, was returned to Lebanon last May and buried in his native town, Baakline, after a small ceremony attended by the Taky Deen family and some intimate friends.

Said Taky Deen, a former president of the Alumni Association, is one of the leading Arab writers of the Twentieth century. He died on the Island of San Andres, Columbia, in 1960.

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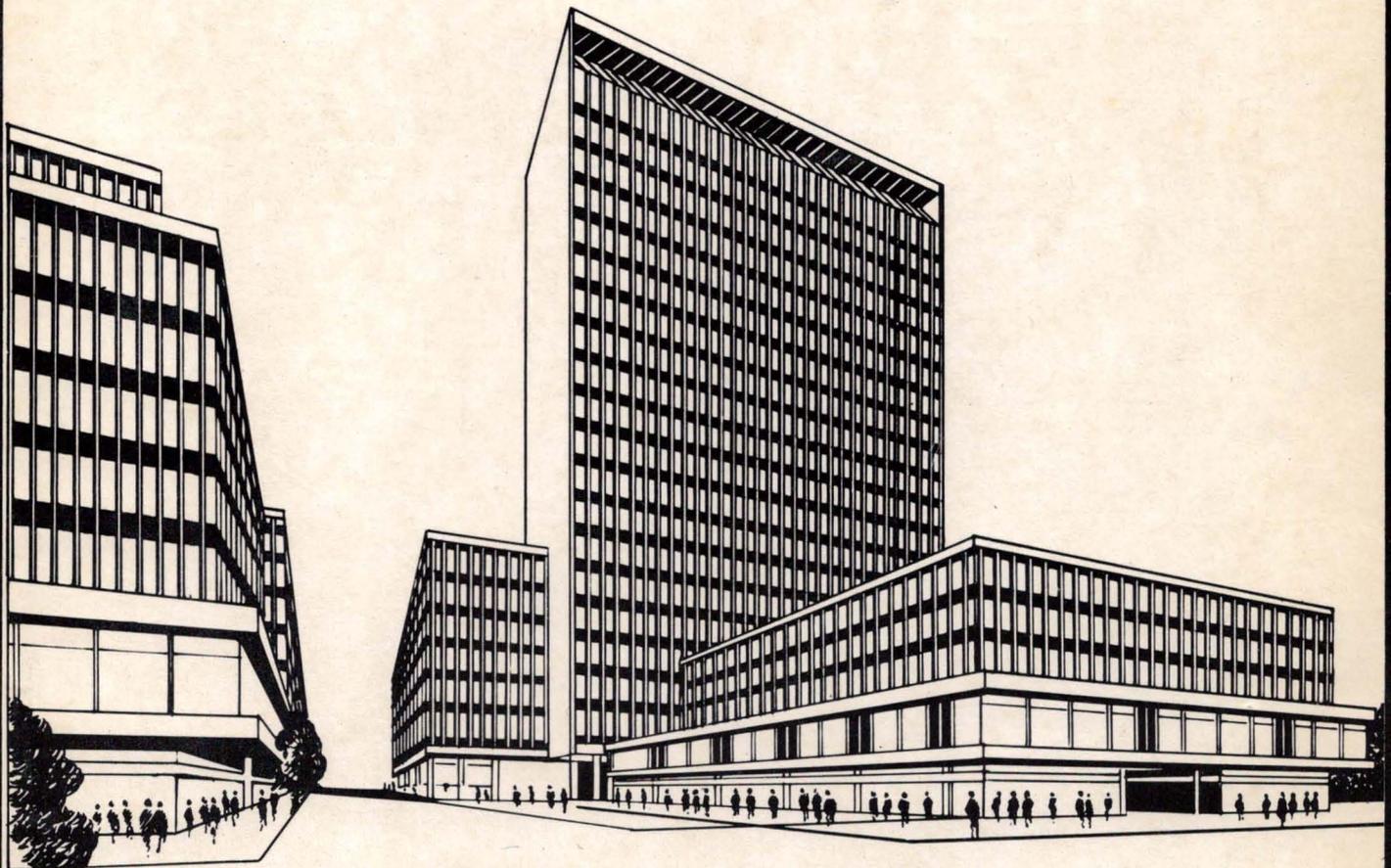
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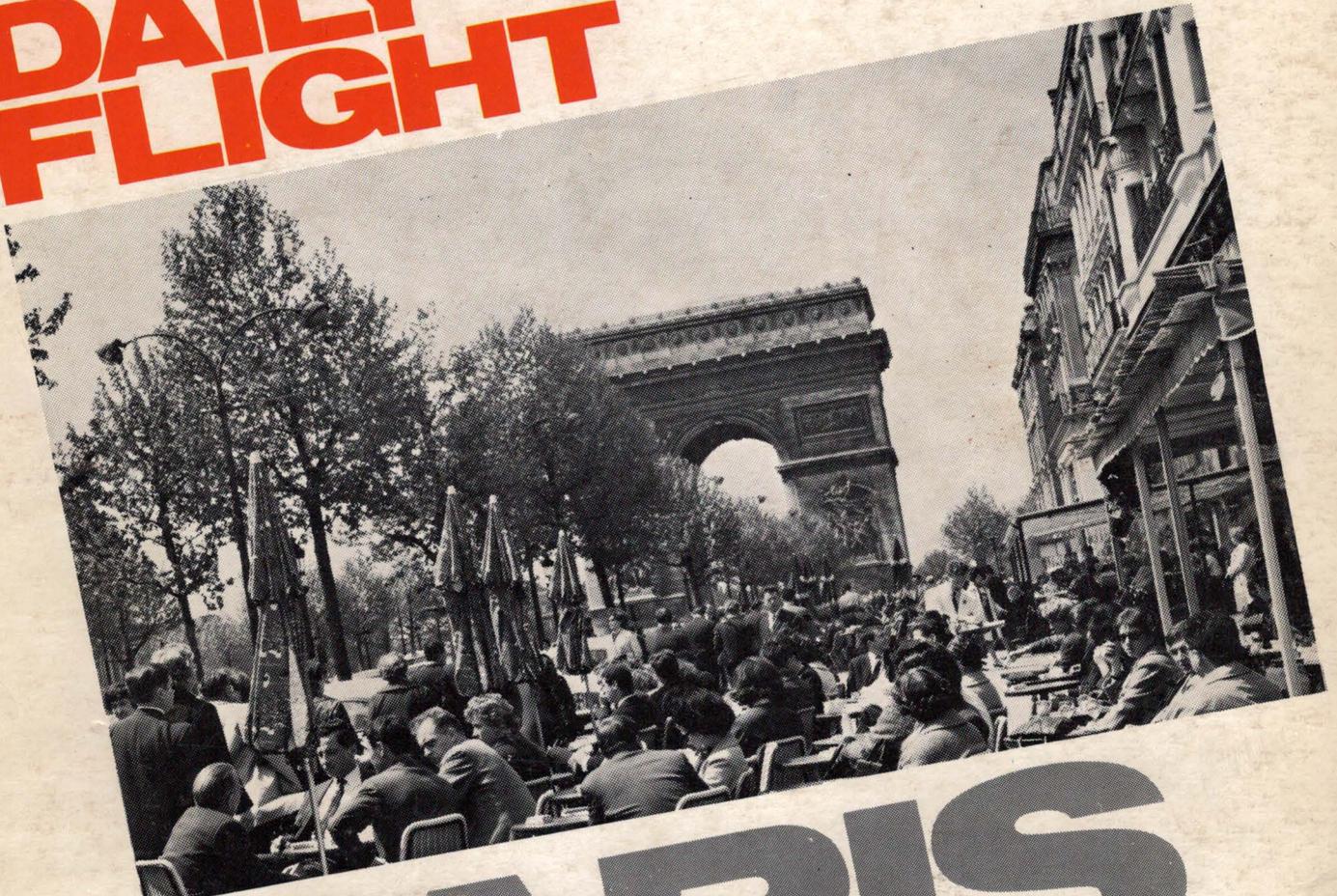
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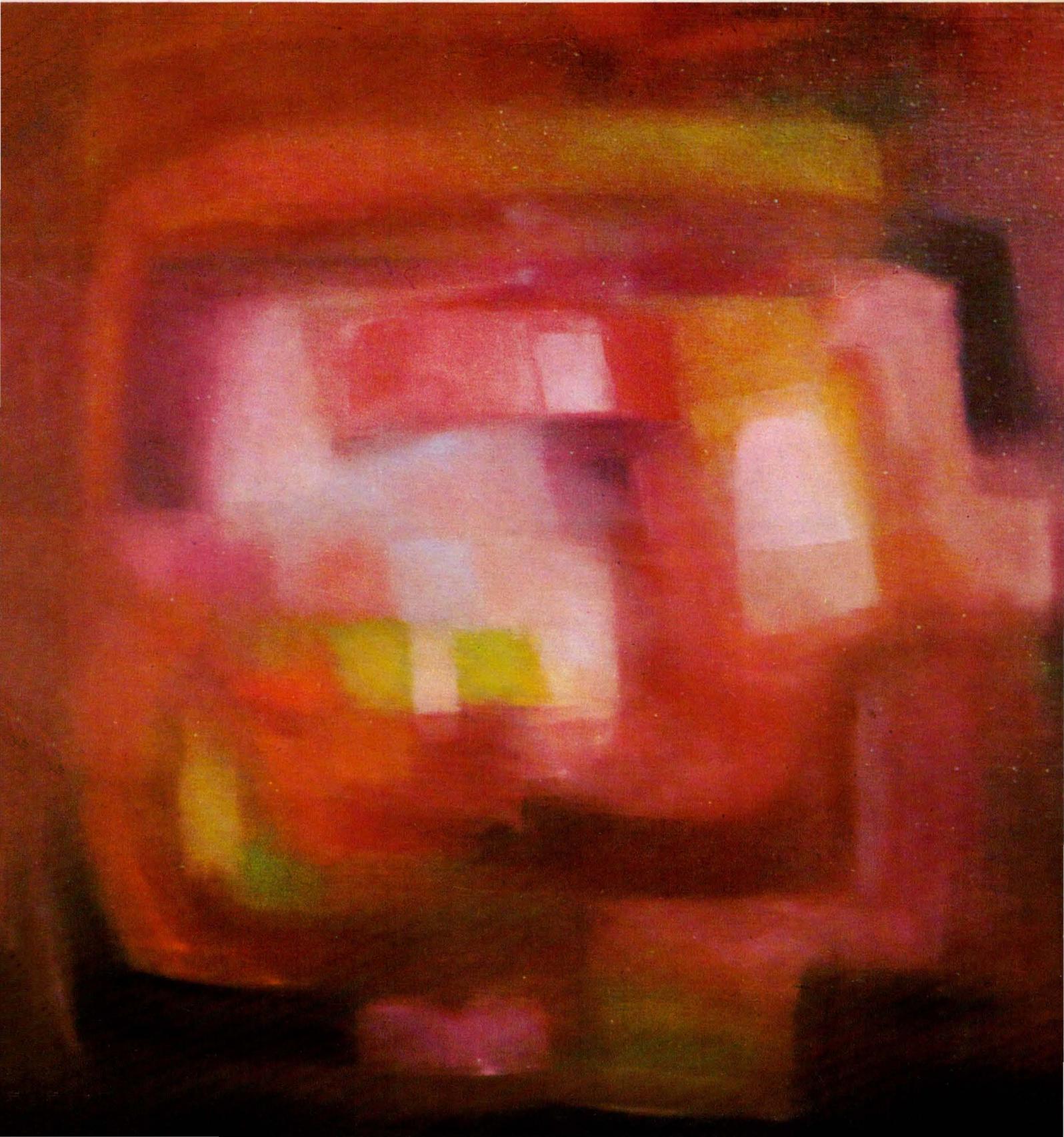
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al-Kulliyah

MAGAZINE OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT

Summer, 1971



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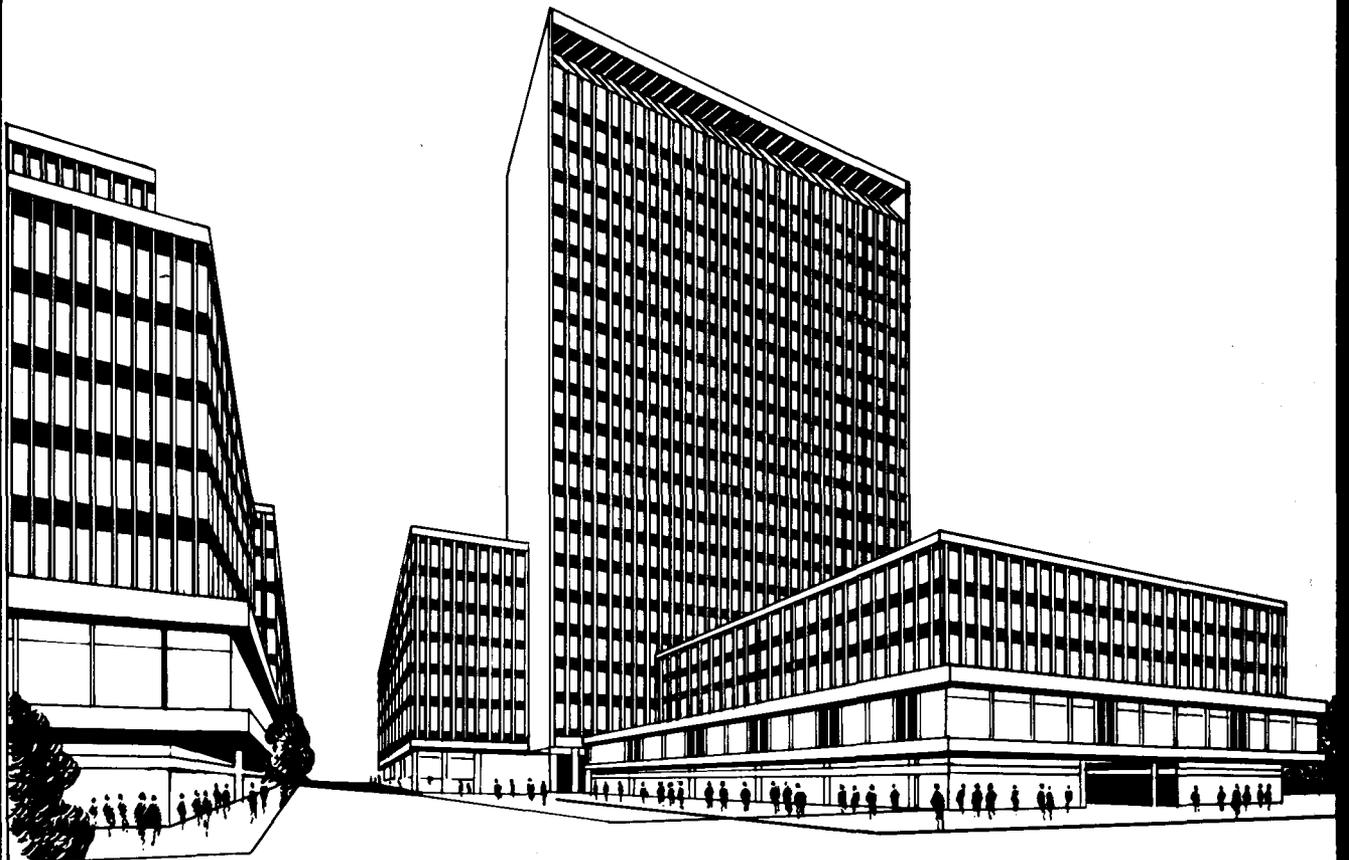
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MIDDLE EAST FORUM Summer, 1971

AL-KULLIYAH is a quarterly news magazine published by the Alumni Association of the American University of Beirut in cooperation with the University. It aims at linking AUB graduates to each other and developing a closer relationship between them and the University. Editor: Zahi Khuri, Alumni Association Officers: Sheikh Najib Alamuddin, president; Fawzi Ma'louf, vice president; Khaled Musfi, general secretary; Samir Abu Jawdch, treasurer. Al-Kulliyah Publication Committee: Jacob Thaddeus, chairman; Hilmi Ma'louf, executive secretary; Fawzi Ma'louf and Samir Thabet, Responsible Director; Assem Salam, Section Editors; Jacob Thaddeus, Medicine; Abdur-Rahman Saghir, agriculture; Rajai Khuri, engineering and architecture.

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- Profile: Dr. Zahia Kaddoura, p. 8
- The AUB School of Pharmacy was established 100 years ago. The story of the School is briefly told on p. 11
- Stelio Scamanga graduated from AUB as an architect but turned to be a leading painter in Lebanon, p. 14
- How did the local press react when the S.P.C. graduated six medical doctors in 1871, p. 18
- Medical Section, including an article by Dr. Khalil Abu Faisal on "The Perilous Pleasures of the Human Smokestack", p. 20
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Cover: Untitled Painting by Stelio Scamanga

TENURE

Sir: This letter is an attempt to correct impressions conveyed by the article entitled "Tenure" which appeared in the spring issue of *al-Kulliyah*.

The concept of tenure may be characterized by two propositions:

1. Members of university faculties should not be subject to arbitrary dismissal for expressing ideas which are unorthodox or unpopular.

2. When dismissal proceedings are undertaken against a faculty member his faculty colleagues should participate in arriving at a decision.

The concept by no means implies that when a professor acquires tenure "the university may no longer fire him", nor is it or was it a purchase of economic security in compensation for low pay. It is indeed a "special" provision because the pursuit of scholarship is a special profession. The welfare of a society requires that scholars feel free to study and to teach, and scholarship is peculiarly vulnerable to repression.

Dean Munro states that "tenure is probably a desirable feature of university life if one can afford it". On the contrary, no university worthy of the name can afford to be without tenure or its equivalent. Far from enacting a reform, in recently restricting tenure to half the faculty, the AUB governing body has taken a long step backwards.

E.S. Kennedy
P.O.B. 236, Beirut

SCHOLARSHIPS

A major claim of AUB students during the May 13-June 4, 1971 strike was that the 10% increase in tuition would be carried largely by Lebanese students and not others as very few Lebanese students, it was thought, receive financial assistance from the University. We have recently looked into this matter and were surprised to find out how misinformed AUB students, and many of us, were during this crisis. We wish to share with our readers the following statistics which based on the 1979-71 enrollment and financial aid awards at AUB:

1. 43% or 811 of the 1,896 Lebanese students at AUB receive

financial aid. This compares with 54% of the non-Lebanese who are receiving financial aid.

2. 42% of all financial aid recipients are Lebanese (811/1945).
3. More Lebanese students receive financial aid (811) than recipients from all other Arab countries combined (656).
4. More than twice as many Lebanese students receive financial aid at AUB (811) than the next largest group of recipients (Jordan, 255).
5. More Lebanese students receive financial aid at AUB (811) than the next eight largest national groups of recipients combined (772).

The AUB Office of Development furthermore informs us that more than 49% of AUB students receive financial aid (1945 out of 3,997). This is a percentage higher than most institutions in the United States and Europe. No other Middle East University has such an active program in student aid.

AUB PERSONNEL

Another interesting piece of information regarding the number of academic and non-academic personnel employed by the University was also released during summer. According to these figure AUB employs 2496 personnel, 2108 (84.45%) of whom are Lebanese, 138 (5.53%) are Americans and 250 (10.02) belonging to other nationalities.

They are grouped as following

Academic

Lebanese, 412 (62.05%)
U.S.A., 106 (15.96%)
Other, 146 (21.99%)

Non-Academic

Lebanese, 1696 (92.58%)
U.S.A., 32 (1.75%)
Other (including 48 nurses), 104 (5.67%)

ADMIRER

A certain Butros Abu Ghazaleh, obviously an admirer of AUB President, has called his new-born baby Kirkwood Butros Abu Ghazaleh, according to *Lisan ul-Hal* of August 18, 1971.

GOOD & BAD B.A.'s

We received a copy of a letter addressed to AUB Provost Samir Thabet by alumnus Ibrahim Khalaf in which he complains that his BA degree is not recognized by the Lebanese Government. It reads:

"In 1957 I entered the Freshman Arts Class at AUB and in October 1962 I graduated with a BA degree in Public Administration. In October 1966 AUB required the Bac. II (or its equivalent) for admission to the Sophomore Class, thus obliging the Lebanese Ministry of Education to recognize the BA degree as equivalent to the Licence Degree. This created two kinds of degrees: one equivalent

to a Licence, the other is not. Unfortunately, my BA, which had cost me about L.L. 20,000 and a few years of hard and fruitful effort, is of no official use considering the existing facts.

"All Graduates who fall into this category, share with me the feeling that AUB is responsible for such a situation and that it should exert more pressure on the Lebanese Ministry of Education to solve this unfair situation. But in case the Ministry of Education does not respond to this call, may I suggest that an x credit graduate program be offered to students who are interested in equalizing their obsolete BA's with the new one."

Ed. Alumnus Khalaf and other alumni who share this problem are assured that the University has been

working hard to secure official recognition of their degrees. Provost Thabet himself has had more than one meeting with Lebanese officials this year to discuss this problem.

ARTISTIC COVERS

For the past four years, *al-Kulliyah* has been putting a special effort to cover each new issue with an attractive and original artistic idea. Alumni graphic designers and painters who designed covers for us have helped this magazine to be one of the most attractive publications in the area.

To encourage artistic talents on campus we have asked the Department of Fine and Performing Arts to sponsor a competition next year amongst its students for the best cover illustration. The winning design will be used by us with due credit to the artist.

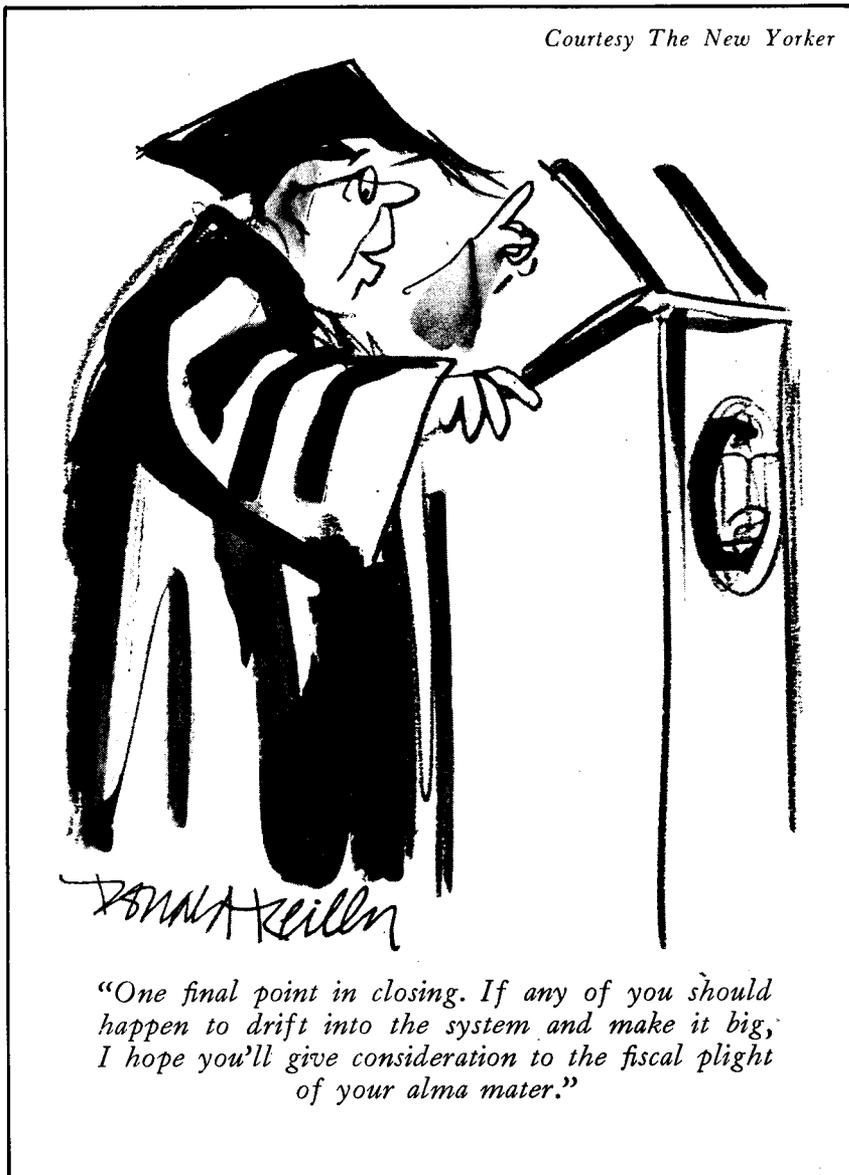
We were very happy to learn that this department will sponsor next year its own extra curricular program whereby the University community will have the opportunity to see and enjoy leading works of art. According to this program, leading artists and art collectors in the Middle East will be asked to donate or lend paintings to AUB. These works of art will be exhibited in various parts of the campus which are accessible to students, faculty, staff and visitors. Alumni artists and art collectors are encouraged to write to the AUB Department of Fine and Performing Arts.

BABY DONKEY

On the lighter side of news coming from the Lebanese-Israeli border is the story of the she-donkey of Hussein Sheikh Ahmad of Kafar Kala that crossed the borders last July and, while in Israel, gave birth to a baby donkey. Mother and baby apparently decided to return home.

To the surprise of Sheikh Ahmad, the Israeli authorities asked the U.N. Observation Team on the borders that the baby donkey be returned to Israel — technically his country of birth. The U.N. team obliged.

Readers who doubt this story may refer to the photograph of the lonely mother on page one of *Al-Hayat's* July 16 number.



"One final point in closing. If any of you should happen to drift into the system and make it big, I hope you'll give consideration to the fiscal plight of your alma mater."

Al-Kulliyah Interviews

PRESIDENT KIRKWOOD

— *Mr. President, can we assume that the crisis between AUB administration and the student body which erupted last May is now over? Has any lesson been learned as result of this conflict?*

— Your question carries many implications and therefore cannot be given a simple answer. The only honest, brief answer would be 'yes' and 'no'.

The wording suggests that there has been a long term and perhaps fundamental difference in attitude between the Administration and the Students. The phrases also suggest that such a gap had been widening until it burst forth in the strike of May. This, I think, is inaccurate.

The present Administration re-established the Student Council some three years ago and gave it full support until the May-June strike. The Speakers' Corner was introduced also during this time. Even the objections raised by the Council to the 10% tuition increase were met by the Administration when the reasons for the strike appeared to be purely questions of financial hardship and of administration of the scholarship program. It was only when the strike continued and its nature became clear that the Administration withdrew its support to the Council. It seems now that the great majority of students were misinformed or uninformed about the need for the tuition increase and about the measures proposed by the Administration to alleviate any financial difficulties that might result. This is why at the beginning the strike received wide student support. Ironically, those of us who worked closely with the Student Council this year had felt that an increasingly effective and happy association had been building up and we were indeed saddened by the ultimate developments.

Now that these issues have been clarified, I believe that there will be no basic difference in point of view between the great majority of the students and the Administration. It is true that certain ones of the students, particularly among the former leaders of the strike and of the Student Council, have stated publicly that the strike will continue but I feel that this will not be accepted by the student body as a whole.

Any experience of this sort must inevitably affect the future. Certainly, many discussions that took place during the strike arose out of the intense focus upon the University's mission and operation and led to constructive ideas. Much of what was seen as needing improvement had already been planned and partially implemented. This I must make clear in fairness to many of our faculty, students and staff who have worked steadily and with dedication to improving the University throughout the past months and years. It is apparent, however, that the pace was too slow. And I think everyone, including leaders of the Lebanese community, have realized that even a small but determined group of students can come close to imposing their will upon the larger group if the issues appears attractive and are not well understood. Sadly, we have learned that destructive actions quite contrary to the traditional manners and attitudes of the Arab countries of this region can and perhaps again will be employed under the stimulus of external influences. Certainly the lesson most acutely learned is the absolute necessity of maintaining a full flow of information to all members of the University community including our alumni and the parents of our students and the larger community of Beirut and Lebanon. If reporting, by its very human



nature , may perhaps be incomplete, at least both sides of the picture must be given. Finally, and happily, I have learned the depth of interest, in the University, and, I believe, support for it, that exists among faculty, students, and the larger community, even though they may be critical of its operation.

— *There is a considerable portion of alumni and members of this community who believe that one of the reasons why AUB students went on strike last Spring is that they have been “spoiled”, both by their professors who do not inspire discipline in classes and by the administration which allows them more social liberty than Middle Eastern societies tolerate. I am sure, Mr. President, that most students do not agree with this point of view. Would you care to comment?*

— What your questions refers to, I believe, is often called permissiveness or the generation gap. Certainly, it is true that the manners, attitudes and mores of any people change steadily with the time. Sometimes the change is in one direction, sometimes in another. By its very nature the university is an institution in the forefront of change. It itself seeks change and teaches its students to accomodate to change as dictated by reason and discourse. The university is also the place where one learns tolerance, respect for others and respect for tradition as the very basis for reaching forth to the new.

— *When AUB was facing a crisis last Spring many alumni expressed their support to the University. While some of them wrote or cabled their support, we believe that the silent majority were most disturbed by the interruption of programs on campus. Dr. Kirkwood, what can alumni do to help their University, now, and in the future?*

— One of the most heartening results of the strike was the concern expressed by the Alumni for the future of the University. Of course, the Alumni represent at once the University and the community outside. As a consequence, they hold a very special position of importance, helpful both to the University and their own communities.

First, I believe, the Alumni can help by keeping themselves fully informed of the problems, the operations and the opportunities of the University. This must be a cooperative venture, of course, and, as such, we are bending every effort to improve our own communications with the Alumni.

Next, and obviously as an out-growth of what I have just said, Alumni must be the ambassadors of the University wherever they may be. This does not mean that they must be uncritical in their support. This does involve a knowledge of the University's purposes and operations; a willingness to answer questions about the University, frankly and honestly and constructively; and above all else it requires a dedication to keep the image of the University positive even when it is under attack. In no way does this mean that an alumnus must practice hypocrisy, for he has his own right to judge University actions. But he, better than anyone else, knows what the University stands for and knows how to carry his knowledge to responsible people out in the community. He knows equally well how to transmit his criticisms directly to the University Administration.

I see clearly a much closer relationship with the Alumni in feedback to the University from the community. The Alumnus is in an ideal position — living and working outside the University community — to evaluate the University's program in terms of its service to Lebanon and the Middle East and to advise us continuously on how to adopt our program to changing needs.

Finally, we look to the Alumni for continuing financial support of the University. They are of the University family, and the community at large looks to them to reaffirm their faith in the University's program by supporting it financially. This support will stimulate others not so closely connected with the University to contribute as well.

I look forward to an era of much closer relationship with the Alumni of the University, to the establishment of linkages and mechanisms that will strengthen this relationship.

I would like to make one further note of a very special group of alumni — those who are alumni by proxy. They are the parents of our students. We are hoping that this group will feel as highly interested in the University as though they were regular alumni. Certainly, we intend to keep in as close touch with them as with their sons and daughters.

— *Alumni often take pride in referring to AUB as the University of the intellectually elite in the area. With the continuous increase in the cost of living and, naturally in the cost of education, is there any danger of AUB becoming a University of the financially elite of the area ?*

— I do not believe so. Last year 50% of our students received some form of scholarship or financial aid. We have increased our scholarship and student aid budget year by year. This will continue to be one of our major concerns, for it is our mission to make the opportunity for higher education available to those who are academically qualified from all economic walks of life. The majority of our students come from middle income families. It is for this reason that the University must and does appeal to those who are financially able to help.

— *There is no doubt that the educational program of AUB is tuned to serve the needs of the various countries of the Middle East. One of the questions which is often raised, both on and off campus, is why doesn't AUB offer a degree in petroleum engineering? Do the Arab countries have enough specialized citizens in this field?*

— It is not a question of whether there is or is not at AUB a course labelled, "Petroleum Engineering." It is a matter of meeting the varying needs of the countries of the Middle East in respect to this particular operation. These needs as indicated to us by those working in the field were in training in the basic sciences of engineering, chemistry, physics and geology. Specialized knowledge was gained later on the job.

More recently, it has become evident that a new requirement, the overall co-ordination of the entire petroleum operation is needed. We are now combining elements beyond the fundamental technical training to include the management, the economics and financial aspects of the entire problem of petroleum operation.

— *In your letter of August 3 addressed to alumni, you referred to "extension services" offered by AUB to "other institutions". What are these services, Mr. President, and which institutions receive them ?*

— Throughout the years these extension services have involved a great many facets of University work. Before the introduction of national systems of secondary education AUB helped to build a large number of elementary and secondary schools and continued to help guide them. Individual professors have consulted with other universities in the region on specific projects within their fields of study and our physicians have been called in consultation throughout the entire Middle East. We have been



asked for help by the University of Jordan during the past several years of its early establishment and continuing development. Our Department of Education has consulted with the Ministries of Education in many of the Middle Eastern countries, for instance, Morocco. Our engineers have assisted in irrigation projects in Jordan and elsewhere. Our agriculturists have been asked for help in almost all areas of the region, most recently in the Southern Yemen People's Republic. I could continue the list almost indefinitely.

— *The financial crisis AUB is facing, how serious is it?*

— Like all private universities, almost without exception, AUB faces serious financial problems. Perhaps AUB's problem is more acute than others since its support must come from two widely separated areas of the world.

Despite the recent 10% increase in tuition rates, AUB receives only 13% of its income from tuition fees. This means that 87% of the operating expenses must be obtained from other sources. Efforts have been made, and are continuing to increase the University's own endowment and therefore the funds upon which it can steadily rely. As present this amounts to an additional 2.5%. An additional amount is received from income for services that the University provides, principally the University Hospital operation. All of these services amount to 32.5%. These figures mean, therefore, that each year the University must raise 52% of its annual budget, otherwise it cannot continue operation.

AUB has been fortunate since its founding over a century ago in meeting its expenses from year to year. It hopes to continue to do so, but it faces now more formidable difficulties than ever before in the demands put upon it to be a modern institution of higher learning and to face the increasing inflation throughout the world. Inflation alone — a factor largely beyond the University's control — now amount to \$ 785,000 a year.

— *Dr. Kirkwood, what is the future of an American University in an Arab Middle East?*

— The American University of Beirut is first of all a university in the broad sense of the word and, therefore, gives a breadth of training at the higher educational levels. As an American University it represents a particular type of educational system which it believes is of special value to the region. As a university in and of Beirut it is committed to the service of Lebanon and the Arab Middle East. Its future lies in its capacity to offer a high quality of education to the youth of the region. It will strengthen its graduate studies and research programs in response to the special needs of the Middle East, but it intends to continue and improve the undergraduate teaching, for that is the necessary foundation of all future training.

Out of its past, AUB offers its services for the years ahead to the people of this region in their effort to accommodate change, to build a future worthy of their own great past.

profile

Zahia Kaddoura



ZAHIA KADDOURA, the new Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Humanities at the Lebanese University, graduated from AUB with a B.A. degree in history in 1942. Her family's connection with the University however goes back to almost one hundred years. In 1875 her grandfather, the late Adib Kaddoura, joined the University as the first Muslim medical student. In fact he had to secure the approval of the Mufti of Beirut in order to join what was then known as the Syrian Protestant College.

It was difficult for Adib Kaddoura, MD 1881, to commute daily between his house at Assour (Riad Solh Square) and the campus, so he decided to build himself a house near the University. The Kaddouras have been living in Ras Beirut ever since, although their first house at Abdul Aziz Street was demolished about 25 years ago to make way for the new building of the Alumni Club.

The Beirut Kaddouras are pioneers in university education. Dr. Zahia's aunt, the late Ibtihaj Kaddoura, was the first Muslim girl to join the American School for Girls (1908). She later became leader of the women liberation movement in Lebanon and other Arab countries. Zahia's father, the late Mustapha Kaddoura, studied pharmacy at the St. Joseph University. Both of her uncles, Halim and Nadir, were medical doctors. Her brother Adib, now President of the Lebanese Order of Pharmacists, graduated from AUB with Ph.G. and Ph.C. degrees in 1937 and 1938 respectively. Brothers, sisters, nephews and nieces are all holders of University degrees, mainly from AUB.

It was therefore only natural for Zahia Kaddoura to plan for a university career ever since she was a child. "I was brought up in an environment," the new Dean says, "where it was very difficult for me to visualize a man not being a doctor or a woman not being a social leader."

Following in the footsteps of her aunt, Zahia first joined the American School for Girls. She then received her sophomore diploma from the Beirut College for Women before joining AUB to study history.

According to Dean Kaddoura, the atmosphere on campus during the early forties was more pleasant and intimate than it is today. Faculty, staff and students used to live like one big family. There were few Lebanese women students at AUB and mixed social gatherings were very rare.

Dr. Kaddoura proudly recalls that during her stay at AUB, students were always united on almost

every political or social issue regardless of color, religion or nationality. Dr. Costi Zurayk stands out as the most distinguished professor she studied with at AUB.

Following her graduation, Zahia Kaddoura went to Cairo University (then known as Fuad I University) where she stayed for seven years. She first earned a Licence, then an M.A. degree and finally a Doctorate in History. She was the second Lebanese woman to hold a Ph.D. degree. The first was Dr. Najla Izzedine.

Dr. Kaddoura joined the Lebanese University as Professor of History in 1951 — the same year this University came to existence. Twenty years later, the Lebanese Council of Ministers named her Dean of one of the major Faculties of the University. There are 4,000 students in the Lebanese University's Faculty of Arts and Humanities and over 100 full and part-time professors. It is believed that Dr. Kaddoura's appointment made her the first woman dean in a mixed university not only in the Middle East, but in the whole world.

The new dean finds her position very challenging and believes she has a great task in the years to come. Being a woman does not create any additional problems in such a position, according to Dr. Kaddoura. Sincerity, truthfulness, love and enforcement of the law are her guiding lines. As long as one abides by these rules, says Dr. Kaddoura, there are no special problems in running a big Faculty as hers.

Long before she became Dean, Zahia Kaddoura has been known as one of the most active leaders of women movements in the Arab World. Hardly a month passes without Zahia Kaddoura's name appearing in the local press as chairing a meeting, initiating a social program or representing her country in regional and international conferences. Dr. Kaddoura is an active member of the Lebanese Literary Society "Men of Letters" and in 1952 was one of the founders of the Union of Lebanese University Graduate Women. In 1968 she represented Lebanon at the Human Rights Congress held in Beirut.

Dr. Kaddoura was married in 1959 to Dr. Muhammad Kafafi, a graduate of London University who was once Professor of Oriental and Islamic Studies at Chicago and Stanford Universities. He is now Professor at Cairo University lecturing at the Beirut Arab University. The Kafafis have houses both in Cairo and Beirut.

HOW TO GET IN TOUCH WITH ALUMNI GROUPS

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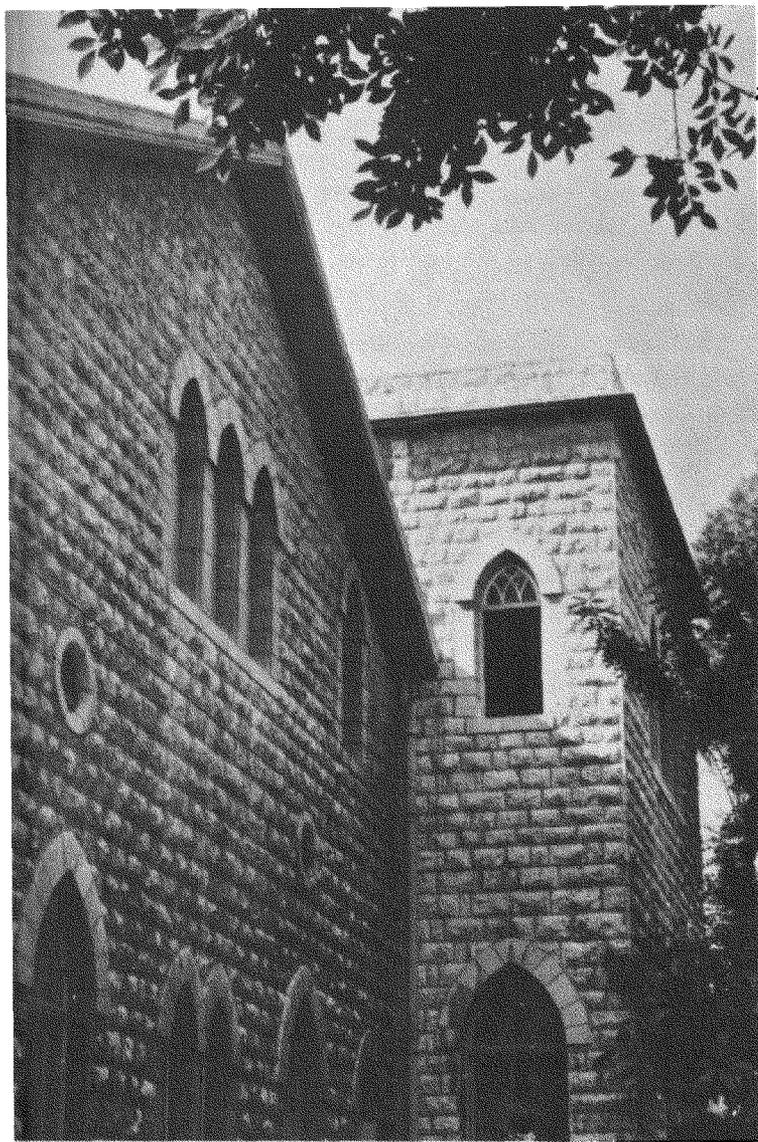
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school of pharmacy

a thousand graduates old



THE AUB SCHOOL OF PHARMACY has at least two reasons to consider the year 1971 as landmark in its history. One hundred years ago the School was established and with this year's Class graduates of the School have exceeded the one thousand figure.

Although the School had its inception in 1871 as part of the Medical Department, classes actually started two years later when three students registered in first year pharmacy. Two of them graduated in 1875. Since that period the School has been regularly developing and adjusting its programs. The language of instruction was Arabic until 1881 when it was replaced by English. The curriculum included basic science courses in biology and chemistry together with Latin, *Materia Medica* and therapeutics which was taught by the Medical Faculty. Until 1892 pharmacy students received their instructions in practical pharmacy at the Johanniter Hospital which was later known as St. Charles Hospital (German Hospital), recently transferred to Hazmieh. This hospital, founded by the Johanniter Order of Germany, was being served by the medical faculty of the University. Students of medicine did their practice in its departments and clinics until 1905 when the University built its own hospital. In 1892 a course in Practical Pharmacy laboratory was instituted and students had practical training in making official preparations in the pharmaceutical laboratory. Their classroom work was so arranged as to give them free afternoons for work in compounding and dispensing prescriptions in down town pharmacies belonging to AUB graduates.

Amin F. Haddad



Prof. Amin F. Haddad has been Director of the School of Pharmacy since 1950. He is the third person to occupy this position. The first was Prof. T.C. Ladakis, 1921-1942, and the second Prof. R.J. Pauly, 1942-1949.

Born in Batloun, Lebanon in 1911, Prof. Haddad received his Ph.C. degree from AUB in 1933 and his M. Sc. in 1948 from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.

Prof. Haddad started his professional career in Khartoum, Sudan where he worked between 1933 and 1936 as Chief Pharmacist at the English Pharmacy. In 1936 he joined AUB as the University Pharmacist and Instructor in Pharmacy. He later occupied the following positions : Adjunct Professor, 1942-1947; Associate Professor and Director of the School of Pharmacy 1949-1955, Professor and Director, since 1955. Prof. Haddad has been Director of AUB's Pharmaceutical Service since 1949.

Member and officer of over 15 professional and learned local and international societies, Prof. Haddad has been editor of the Lebanese Pharmaceutical journal since 1953. He is the author of 25 studies and holds the Lebanese National Order, Officer's Rank.

In 1898 the completion of six months of practical experience in an approved pharmacy became a requirement and students had to submit a certificate to this effect before admission to the final examination. At the close of the course of pharmaceutical study (two academic years and 6 months of practice) students who received the necessary certificates of attendance and passed the School's examination satisfactorily, received a certificate which entitled them, by a special Vizirial Order, to appear before the Imperial Medical Faculty at Constantinople for examination for the degree of pharmacist which gave them the right to practice their profession in the Ottoman Empire.

In 1903 the Master of Pharmacy degree began to be awarded, and in order to obtain the licence to practice pharmacy, its holders were required to pass the examination administered in Beirut by the Turkish Imperial Committee (of the Imperial Medical School of Constantinople).

In 1904 the course of study was completely reorganized and became two years of study and one year of practical experience in an approved pharmacy. In 1910 two post-graduate courses were established, one leading to the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy which was discontinued in 1920 and the second leading to the certificate of Public Analyst which was discontinued in 1950.

The curriculum was again lengthened in 1921 to a period of three years of study and one year of practical experience beyond the freshman class.

The Master of Pharmacy degree was discontinued in 1922 and was replaced by the Pharmaceutical Chemist degree which was first awarded to the graduates of 1923. During the French mandate Lebanese and Syrian graduates were required to pass an examination administered by the representative of the French High Commissioner.

In 1931 the School of Pharmacy occupied the whole of its present building which was previously shared with the chemistry department. (By 1974 this building will be demolished and the School of Pharmacy will occupy a major part of the Van Dyck building.)

In 1932 a full four year course of study and one year of practice beyond the freshman class was begun. In 1933 the Pharmacy Student Society was established and has been functioning ever since with the exception for a short period during World War II when all societies on campus were suspended. In 1952 the English name of the degree

was changed from Pharmaceutical Chemist to Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy.

As with the majority of pharmacy schools connected with universities, the basic science courses and the medical sciences taken by the pharmacy students were, and are still, taught by professors from the faculties of the School of Arts and Sciences and of Medicine respectively. The pharmacy faculty teaches courses in the three major areas of the curriculum — pharmacy, pharmaceutical chemistry and pharmacognosy.

According to Prof. Amin Haddad, the AUB School of Pharmacy has at least seven objectives which may be summarized as following .

1. To maintain a high quality undergraduate program.
2. To expand and strengthen its present M.S. program and implement a Ph. D. program in October 1974 or earlier, if feasible.
3. To strengthen and develop the basic and applied research activities of the School particularly in the areas which are pertinent to the development of the pharmacy profession in its several phases in the Middle East, and those related to the health problems of the region.
4. To develop an adequate continuing education program (post-graduate program).
5. To expand and develop the services of the School which it can render, on consultative basis, in Lebanon and other countries of the Middle East to schools of pharmacy, and to other areas of the profession where expert consultation is required.
6. To cooperate with the other schools of pharmacy located in the Middle East in matters concerning educational standards, post-graduate training and research.
7. To cooperate with regional and international organizations in promoting international understanding in pharmacy and the other health profession.

The School is subject to the regulations of the Board of Regents of the State of New York where the University is incorporated. Graduates completing the registered curriculum are eligible for admission to the New York State Licensure examination provided they conform to the State's apprenticeship requirements. Graduates of the School are also qualified for licensure in the various Middle and Near Eastern countries.

Alumni Greetings

Mr. Hassan Kaidbey,
president of the Alumni
Pharmacy Chapter, sends this word of
greetings to his School.

THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, founded in 1871, is celebrating this year its centennial Jubilee. I shall take this unique opportunity to congratulate my School personally and on behalf of the Pharmacy Chapter of the Alumni Association on this memorable occasion and wish her many happy returns.

The teaching force and the student body change periodically but the knowledge acquired and the motto of our alma mater "That they may have life and have it more abundantly" are everlasting like the Cedars of Lebanon.

On this happy occasion, one stops to think of days past. One remembers the elementary and secondary schools one has studied in and the scout spirit that one learns so young to respect and abide by. One cannot forget the oath taken by every scout: "On my honor, I will do my best to do my duty to God, my country and my school, to help other people at all times and to obey the scout laws." As one reaches the American University of Beirut, the same principles are taught to him in different ways.

Although the alumni of AUB "come from far and near", I am sure all will join us in wishing our alma mater "whose guiding hand lead us to victory" best of wishes for continuous success.

stelio scamanga

By FARID A. HADDAD



AT THE OTHER END OF AUB's artistic spectrum stands a man, remote from all traditional art manifestoes and movements, in whose work the intellectual refinement and spiritual vigour of middle-eastern modern art find their fullest expression. To some he is known as an architect; to others, an artist-painter. But few critics consider him as a man who unites architecture and painting and makes them work together in one spirit. Stelio Scamanga could be considered as one of AUB graduates (B. Arch. '60) who never restricted themselves to the profession in which they were trained. He studied architecture but he is mainly known as a painter.

What is of most interest about Scamanga is that he has found an open field to work in at a time when there is a sense of art having become closed down and definitely constrained.

Scamanga did not create a new artistic reality or found a new identity for art. He only repudiated the traditional lines of approaching the art of painting. One can feel today that he represents and effort to achieve a new certainty—namely that of the artist who comes to grips with physical as well as spiritual nature.



Landscape, Brummana, 1957

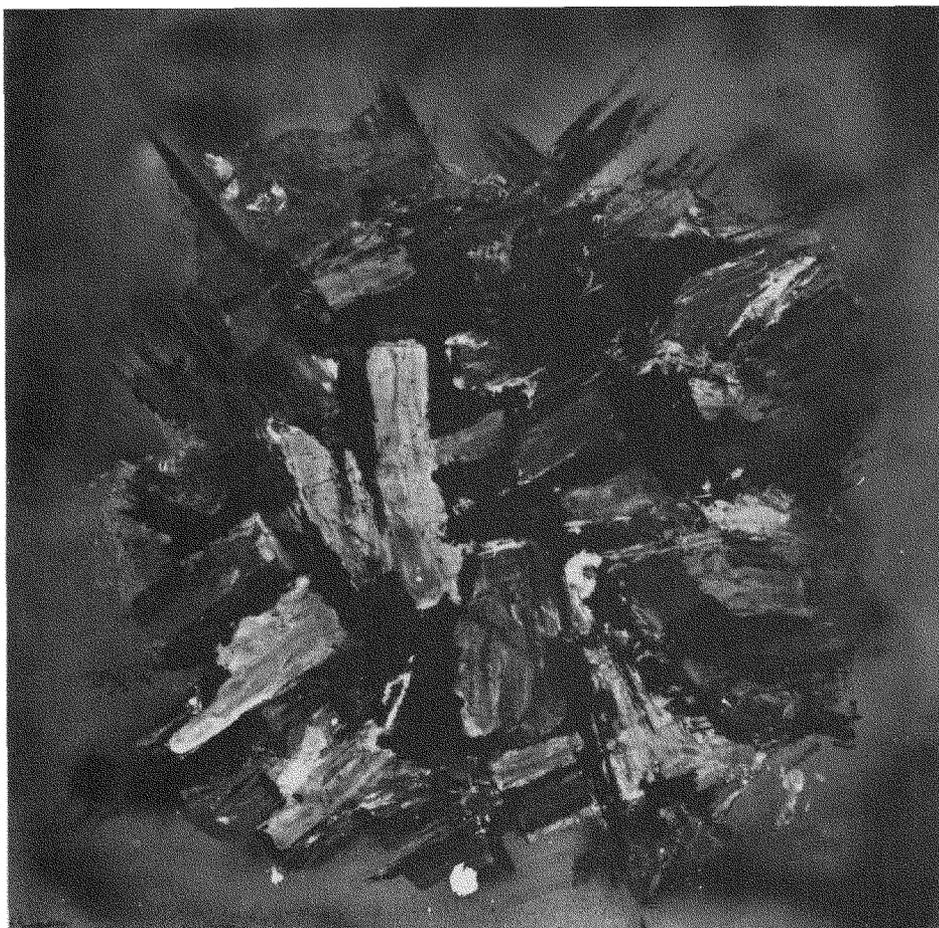
Scamanga's career as an artist-painter started as early as 1954. He professed painting for six years on his own while he was studying architecture at AUB. Since 1960 he has been professing both arts side by side.

His first one-man show took place in March 1960 and was sponsored by the Lebanese Ministry of Education and Fine Arts. The show consisted of paintings done in Paris, South of France, and Italy. In 1962 he participated in the first group show organized by the Beirut Gallery One and in the winter of the following year he hit his second one-man show in the premises of the same gallery. His third one-man show took place at L'Amateur Gallery in 1966 and in February 1970 he once again offered the public a fourth one-man show, again at Gallery One. Aside from these shows, Scamanga has participated in every annual exhibition sponsored by the Ministry of Education and Fine Arts. In 1967 he received the third prize in painting at the "Salon d'Automne", Sursock Museum, and in the fall of the following year he came out with the second prize in painting. He presently lives in Beirut and is partner in Group 5, an engineering and architecture firm owned by five graduates of AUB.

Scamanga in 1954 started as a realistic painter. Today he is totally abstract and serves only to depict a thing or a place inside the work itself, through his senses and feelings, and most of all through his painting attitudes.

Obviously an obsessive worker, Scamanga produces long sequences of variations on themes that personally interest him. He considers himself very middle-eastern and insists that more than anything else his work reflects his cultural roots.

Scamanga today does not go anymore through preliminary sketches as he used to go through a couple of years ago. He confronts his paintings more directly and works under the severe dictates of sensing. The pictorial outcome all the time is supposed to say something. He believes that the creation of a work of art that is acceptable cannot spring only from a philosophical or intellectual meaning. The visual outcome of the individual's expression is not the most important fact that makes a picture a work of art. It is the process which is genuinely inherited in the created work that makes it a work of art. The full capacity of sensing, thinking, talking and looking during the



Painting, 1963

mobile moments of creation make the work acceptable to the artist and to the public, according to this AUB artist. Scamanga shows that the picture can function as a surface on which the artist expresses himself directly through physical gestures, recordings of brushes and paint that are entirely an extension of himself.

He works almost spontaneously and rapidly, and he takes extreme pains until he brings his picture to full expression. He starts out with no preconceptions and lets colors and shapes develop according to his feelings and moods.

Scamanga's main preoccupation for many years has been color and light. He continues to work with color as density in a series of paintings dominated by deep, yet somehow luminous tones. Light is never a background, in all his major paintings it takes a negative space and one can sense through this luminosity a poignant as well as an organic movement of lights and darks within the definite shape of the canvas. The situation of the viewer

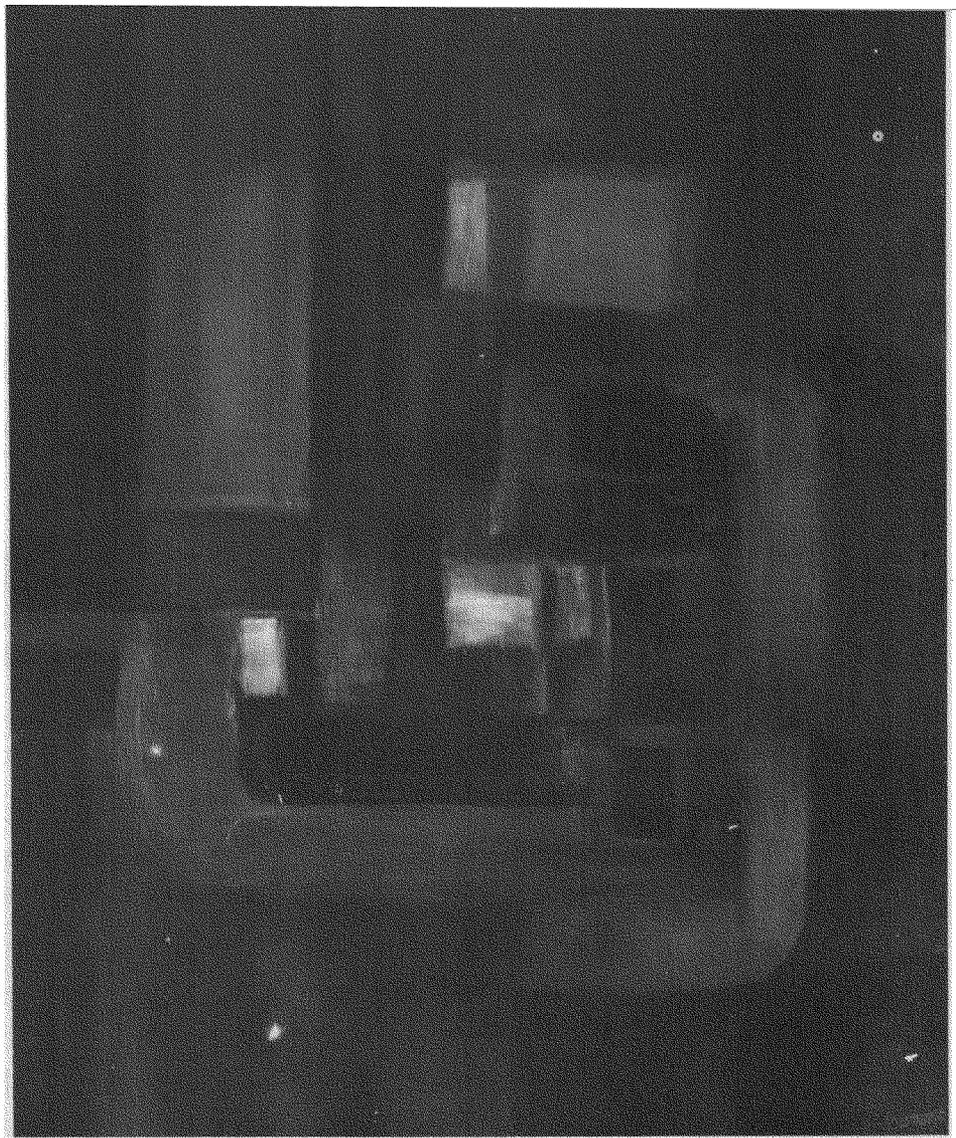
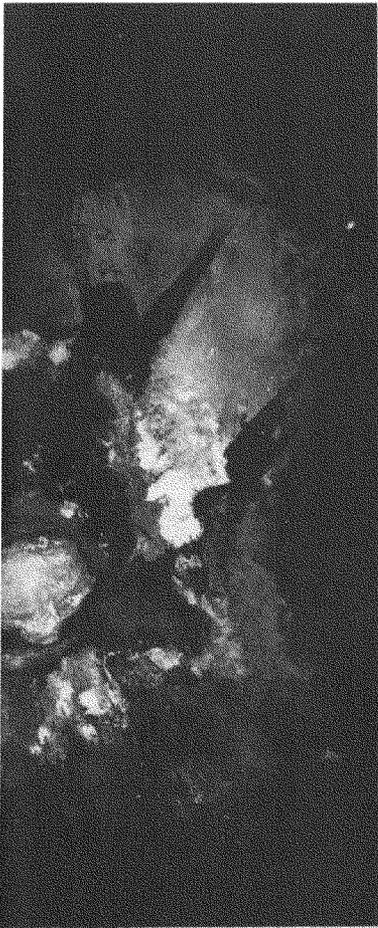


Painting, 1964

does not deal anymore with the concept of space and light, but with a mixed sensation of both. The total effect of his "lights and darks" goes beyond that of a purely physiological or intellectual reaction to become a highly charged emotional experience.

The obsessively idealistic conviction that color, surface quality, and light from within, can carry the entire weight of a total and satisfying aesthetic experience or art experience are posited without apology by Scamanga. He considers his paintings as being aesthetically useful in direct proportion to their physical perfection. The sensuously appealing, often pretty surfaces of his pictures are implicitly coupled with a tool-maker's or architect's motion about the perfectibility of the product.

His paintings are large and small, vertical rectangles and squares, on which diagonal, vertical and horizontal stripes or beams of color scan the surface like search light beams. These beams of varying widths and transparencies are superimposed to



Painting, 1968

create dense, random lattices or cross-hatchings of color which engage the entire surface of the canvas equally, since they seem to imply continuation beyond the canvas rim.

As one looks at some of his new work, one finds that the shyness and the somewhat retentive quality that helped to make him few years ago so singular and occasionally so moving an artist is still present in these recent works. But there is this new ability to engage the viewer in something like a reverie of drifting, spacious and drowsy sensation. Here his increased competence in handling color as well as a new smoothness of facture, are evident.

Scamanga deals with a variety of colors and explores their possibilities with such intensity that the basically simple idea evolves in the process into a highly refined color statement.

His 1968-1969 works have evolved out of an abiding preoccupation with the cubist and post-cubist theory of lighting fixtures as well as their use of architectonic and systematic shapes whose

sole function was to create spatial tension. His 1971 works are more formal and abstract than before, the architectonic elements more deliberate, and on the whole, the paintings have become firmer and clearer. The somewhat geometric shapes of his new canvases are a far cry from the severity of the cubist's paintings.

The temptation at first glance to categorize Scamanga's paintings into the decorous mold would be totally missing their visual value. The paintings are simply combinations of structured colors, possibly akin to the middleliness of middle-eastern music. In each painting, every patch of color produces its own rhythm and yet is closely related to the next one. In the very few paintings where Scamanga restricts his main patches of color to a relatively small area in a generous expanse of space, one feels that these very patches of color radiate from the center and echo toward the periphery. This is what prevents the spatial tension of his canvases from looking flat.

THE BLESSING

RETURN

Parents, alumni and friends of the University did not have the opportunity of attending the June 1971 Commencement Exercises as these were cancelled following the May - June student strike. AL-KULLIYAH, however, is happy to print a translation from the Arabic of an editorial which was published one hundred years ago in AL-JINAN on the occasion of the graduation of the first medical class from the University. Although the editorial was not signed, we believe the writer is the celebrated Butros Al-Busrani. The following translation is literal.

ONE of our happiest and luckiest evenings was that of last Thursday, the 20th of July. It reminded us of our past heritage which we always wish to have again. Six sons of our nation who spent a large part of their life studying medical sciences, mathematics and other subjects sat with us for dinner as a way to congratulate them for their being awarded the medical degree, known to foreigners as the diploma. The atmosphere conveyed a feeling of congratulations to them and to us.

How important this institution is ! It is worthy of note. I wish we could boast and be proud of what used to be ours. Others are now proud of it. However, patience is the key to salvation. There is no doubt that the child who behaves like a grown up will build his status on deeds that will be appreciated by future generations. He will carry the influence which is only his right.

So, how can we not thank the people of the West, who, though they do not rule us politically, were generous to us with our own heritage, an

heritage which, once only ours, now belongs to both of us. However, they have chosen to give us from our legal heritage only what they thought was adequate for us. I wish that all of them had followed the same policy concerning this choice and had avoided giving us what spoils our taste and habits, what weakens our national relations and our language. Those who rule disregard others want to teach us their science by means of our language and by taking into consideration our way of life and habits. The former are making an obvious error of judgment in the proper principles of government.

However, the young men who have studied medicine and surgery at the Syrian Protestant College for four years are proof of the contrary. The College has followed a policy which is beneficial and useful to us as far as our education is concerned.

In order to reach its aim, the College behaved in a serious, efficient and precise manner. It has collected the necessary equipment to help its students reach the highest level of knowledge especially as

it has built a permanent hospital and a daily hospital where students can observe the course of diseases and the way to treat them.

Also, its professors have prepared several medical books on this science. In so doing they have, as far as possible, drawn much on our language, a main language and not a derivative one, by Arabizing Persian words, especially when synonyms of such words were found in our dictionary. So, based on this, we can say that the College teaches us science, our language, as well as the love of and sincerity to our country. And for all this, we owe them our thanks, especially after they have trained some of our own people to become doctors with all the qualifications and competence needed to practice this profession. Their presence (our doctors) also means that we no longer require the services of foreign doctors to the same extent. We like to thank these foreign doctors for their services and they should thank us for ours. We also must forgive them for badly treating us and say goodbye forever to some of them.

It is befitting here to praise the Khedive Medical School which has sent us doctors from our own nation on whom we rely and wish to thank, especially as their assistance has made it possible for us to need the services of foreign doctors less.

What increases our reliance on the doctors who are studying medicine at the College is the reputation its staff members enjoy. The mere mention of their names dispenses us from enumerating their many qualities and vast knowledge. They are Drs. Cornelius Van Dyck, George Post, John Wortabet, and Richard Brackstock. They have carefully examined the students by written and oral examinations. Dr. Pastalossa of the Beirut quarantine and Dr. Murad Bey who was the physician of the Shahaniyya soldiers here and elsewhere have collaborated in examining the students. As far as we are concerned and on behalf of our countrymen, we commit ourselves to welcome our young doctors and respect them. We shall also give them the same consideration we give foreigners because their science is similar to that we respect in foreigners. It is even more appreciated as it comes from our people, a people who have similar beliefs, habits and language as ours.

The dawn of science has now allowed the sun rays which had deserted us to reach us again. So how can we not say, while welcoming the rays, that the return is blessed.

AUB Awards 899 Degrees in 1971 And 16,312 Degrees Since June 1970

AUB has awarded 899 degrees during 1971, the greatest number in one year in the history of the University. These degrees are distributed as following :

Arts and Sciences	613
Medicine	39
Pharmacy	26
Nursing	31
Public Health	3
Engineering and Architecture	95
Agriculture	92

Three students have graduated with Ph. D. degrees: one in Arab history, the second in chemistry and the third in medical sciences.

Meanwhile the Office of Alumni Affairs at AUB has announced that a total of 16,312 degrees have been awarded by the University between June 1870 and June 1971. They are divided into the following faculties :

Agricultural Sciences	669
Arts and Sciences	10141
Dentistry	154
Engineering and Architecture	1399
Medicine	1900
Medical Sciences	36
Nursing	58
Pharmacy	1019
Public Health	42
Nursing and Midwifery	894

The perilous pleasures of the human smokestack

By KHALIL ABU FEISAL, M.D.
Associate Professor of Internal Medicine

SMOKING is probably the most complex method known for administering chemicals to man. Many varieties of tobacco leaves, often sprayed with insecticides, are combined with flavoring and humidifying agents, wrapped in paper and burnt at a temperature between 600-800°C. There must be at least 1000 products of this combustion. Of these about 250 have been identified. Many change into new compounds during or after burning, some in milliseconds. At least 15 can cause cancer by some route and in some species. About 15 belong to a class of chemicals known as alkaloids, of which nicotine is the commonest and most important example.

Nicotine was first isolated from tobacco leaves in 1828, and its pharmacologic effects have been studied since 1843. But the role of smoking in human disease was realized relatively recently. Even now most people are shocked at, and many refuse to believe, the magnitude of this association. The general term "tobacco disease" has been coined to include the diseases of the lungs, heart, blood vessels and other systems for which tobacco is at least partly responsible. Together they constitute the largest group of potentially preventable diseases in medicine today, and as such are one of its greatest challenges.

This article reviews briefly the major evidence linking smoking to disease, and presents some thoughts on what can be done about the problem. If parts of it read like a horror story, the reason is that it is.

LUNG CANCER

Lung cancer was a rare disease prior to the 1930's. In the United States there were 2,500 deaths from lung cancer in 1930; in 1964 the number had increased to 43,100. It is thought that this increase occurred some 20-years after American men in large numbers started smoking cigarettes, shortly before World War I. The 20 year interval is the time required for the cancer-inducing effect of smoking to take place. This is corroborated by the observation that in Iceland smoking was very uncommon until the second World War and lung cancer was very rare until the mid 1950's. During the war American bases were built in Iceland and the population learnt to smoke from the American troops. Lung cancer has been on the increase since the late fifties. Another observation which supports this conclusion is that lung cancer is on the increase in women, who started smoking during or after World War II.

Examination of the records of patients dying of lung cancer (with the exception of one rare kind) shows that the vast majority are smokers. Statisticians are reluctant to accept this kind of retrospective observation as evidence of a causal relationship. Thus the American Cancer Society and investigators in England started so-called prospective studies of this problem, i.e., the smoking habits of a large sample of the population were recorded, and the subjects were followed up for almost two decades. These studies showed that the incidence

of lung cancer was about 25 times higher in cigarette smokers, 8-9 times higher in pipe smokers, and 3-4 times higher in cigar smokers, than in non-smokers. Furthermore, a definite relationship to the amount smoked was established. The same studies showed a definite increase in the incidence of other lung diseases like bronchitis and emphysema; and that no really safe level of smoking exists.

Lung cancer is caused by unidentified chemicals in tobacco smoke. At least 15 of these and probably many more can cause some form of cancer. But the exact agent of human lung cancer is not known, partly because it is very difficult to reproduce in experimental animals the multiplicity of conditions that exist in the human smoker. This failure is used, mostly by the cigarette manufacturers, as an argument against a cause and effect relationship. Their argument ignores the fact that nature has provided the crucial evidence irrefutably linking smoking and lung cancer. The law of *habeas corpus* need not be invoked here.

NON-CANCEROUS LUNG DISEASE

Bronchitis, an inflammation of the air passages with chronic cough and sputum production, and emphysema, a disease in which the small air sacs in the lungs are dilated and destroyed, are both very common diseases which lead to chronic disability and constitute a very important cause of death. Both diseases occur many times more frequently in smokers than in non-smokers. The common morning cough of the smoker is usually ignored by both patient and doctor, but it is the first sign of bronchitis. Later there are frequent colds, wheeziness, increased breathlessness on walking, and in many cases failure of the heart and lungs. Lung damage can be detected early in the smoker's history. This is subtle and usually reversible when one stops smoking. By the time there are enough symptoms to bring the smoker to a physician, the condition is usually not completely reversible and some damage persists even after smoking is stopped. Of course progressive damage is avoided when one stops smoking, and some improvement always occurs. Again I should emphasize that there is no really safe level of smoking. Lung damage has been detected in adolescents who smoked less than 10 cigarettes daily for one or two years only. Nor are filters a solution. A filter so effective as to remove all the nicotine, tar and particulate matter

would permit no smoke (literally particulate matter) to go through.

About 10 per cent of patients with bronchitis and emphysema do not smoke. Thus, clearly other factors contribute to these diseases. Air pollution is a very important factor in non-smokers. In smokers, while definitely contributory, its effect is proportionately small and is masked by the effects of "personal air pollution" from cigarettes.

Lung cancer is a tragic disease because, although it is almost completely preventable, the cure rate once the disease is contracted is very low, ranging between 5 and 10% of patients. Bronchitis and emphysema are even more tragic because they kill very slowly, after years of disability, great discomfort and financial loss.

CIRCULATORY DISEASES

Prospective studies, notably one carried out at Framingham, Massachusetts, on many thousands of people, have proved the association between smoking and an increased incidence of "heart attacks", hardening of the arteries, and strokes. Because other factors, such as heredity, obesity, high blood pressure and dietary habits are important contributory causes to circulatory disease, the role of smoking is not paramount as it is in lung disease.

OTHER DISEASES

Cancer of the lip, tongue and larynx are definitely related to tobacco use. Cancer of the pancreas and urinary bladder may be. Pregnant women who smoke have a greater incidence of small and premature babies, and may have an increased incidence of spontaneous abortion, infants born dead and neonatal death.

WHY DO PEOPLE SMOKE ?

Smokers are usually classified as heavy or light, inhaler or non-inhaler, regular or intermittent. More recently sophisticated attempts have been made to classify smokers according to the occasion on which they smoke, or according to the "reward" they seek in smoking.

Most adolescents who start to smoke do so for *psychosocial rewards*. They are motivated by peer pressure and the need to conform and gain acceptance, as well as by the symbolic values of manliness or maturity which cigarette advertisers

exploit. There may be very little nicotine intake. This group is the most rewarding target for all antismoking campaigns.

Smoking for *sensory rewards* is purely for pleasure, and is usually associated with other pleasurable activities, especially of an oral nature, as after meals, with coffee or alcohol; or at parties, while reading or in the cinema. The reward may be a pharmacologic effect of nicotine such as stimulation or tranquilization. The latter is dependent, in addition to the sedative action of nicotine, on oral gratification and the need to do something with the hands when tense or nervous. In this type, also known as indulgent smoking, there is no dependence on nicotine and long periods of abstinence occur frequently.

The *pharmacologic reward* is derived from the inhalation of nicotine. The smoker experiences withdrawal symptoms whenever he has gone 20-30 minutes without smoking. Withdrawal symptoms may be subjective, such as tension, irritability, intense craving, and inability to concentrate; or in some people they may be physical, such as sleep disturbance, sweating, gastrointestinal changes and a fall in blood pressure and pulse rate. Recent experiments with cigarettes of varying nicotine content suggest that heavy smokers vary their puff rate and depth of inhalation to maintain a constant and high nicotine level in the brain.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

A large fraction of current smokers either wish to or have tried to quit. Yet few succeed permanently. Given the existence of real physical dependence in many, and of a deeply ingrained behaviour pattern in most smokers, what can be done to help those who wish to stop smoking?

The decision to stop smoking is personal and should stem from a high degree of motivation. In practice many people quit only after they have

I marvel what pleasure or felicity they have in taking this roguish tobacco! It's good for nothing but to choke a man and fill him full of smoke and embers.

Ben Jonson

Every Man in his Humour, 1616

sustained a traumatic experience e.g. a heart attack, or lung cancer in a brother or spouse. Increased awareness of the disabling effects of tobacco related diseases is more likely to deter people from smoking than the fear of distant death, premature though it may be. I concede the need for all born to die; but I fiercely contest the need for 20 years of breathlessness until death.

The role of the physician is to preach against the habit and to give specific information to those who wish to stop. Patients often ask for medicines that help, or for advice on how to give up smoking. Of medicines there are none of consistent or proved value. Advice is very plentiful indeed but most of it takes the form of gimmicks. Although studies show that many people decrease their smoking or stop for short periods in response to advice from their physician, all lasting "cures" are the result of personal conviction and the exercise of will-power. The physician can specifically help by assuring smokers 1) that smoking is a habit, i.e., learnt behaviour, and that therefore it can be unlearnt, 2) that significant improvement in symptoms and in outlook will occur after stopping, and 3) that weight gain (a commonly used argument against stopping) is usually a minor problem that can be easily taken care of. Needless to say, he can also help by setting a personal example to his patients by completely abstaining from tobacco in any form. This, alas, does not happen often enough.

Lastly, and perhaps most important, campaigns to dissuade adolescents from smoking are much more fruitful than attempts at "curing" hardened smokers. Psychosocial rewards are much easier to replace than pharmacologic rewards. The use of romantic images of youth, manliness, fresh air, springtime, etc... in advertising cigarettes is ridiculous and should be banned. The sad truth is that if governments and private health agencies spent on their anti-smoking campaigns a small fraction of the money that tobacco companies spend on advertising, a great deal could be achieved. It is argued, perhaps rightly, that governments are not really interested in combating smoking because taxes on tobacco are an important source of revenue. This, however, is a short-sighted view of economy. The funds that governments, in this day of health and social security, have to spend on the care of patients with tobacco-related disease, the disability payments to pulmonary and cardiac cripples, and the loss of income from these diseases, far outweigh the income from taxes on tobacco.

New Medical Committee Plans for Future

The new executive committee of the Medical Chapter has been active in planning and preparing a program for the coming academic year. The following ideas were formulated. We hope that alumni will write to us expressing their opinions and wishes as to what activities they would expect the committee to emphasize or introduce.

Scientific Activities: A rich program of monthly scientific meetings, sponsored jointly with the Alumni Association of the French Faculty of Medicine, has been prepared and will commence in October 1971. The meetings, which will be held alternately at the French Faculty and at the Alumni Club, will be in the form of panel discussions dealing with important and current socio-medical topics.

To be of service to alumni outside Beirut scientific discussions and postgraduate courses are being prepared to take place in Sidon, Tripoli as well as in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

For the first time in the history of the Chapter the committee is also arranging for alumni on the staff of AUB to participate in the British Medical Association Conference to be held in Cyprus in April 1972.

Lastly the Committee is entertaining the possibility

of distributing to medical alumni summaries of discussions and rounds that take place weekly at the Medical School.

Relations with Alumni: The committee firmly believes that it could be more effective in serving alumni by creating personal contacts with groups of alumni, specially those who are not in the immediate vicinity of the alma mater. A questionnaire is being prepared to be sent to all alumni in order to gather information on who are prepared to visit or invite other alumni groups in order to discuss mutual problems.

The Committee further plans to cooperate with the Resident Staff Organization and the Medical Student Society in common activities, specially to introduce and attract future alumni into the Association.

Finally, it is the ambition of the Committee to develop ethical and professional relations between physicians locally. For this purpose several plans are in the making with the Alumni Association of the French Faculty of Medicine in an attempt to bring physicians together for the common good of the patients and the profession.

Social Activities: A sub-committee, with the cooperation of a group of ladies, is preparing an active social program which will include, besides a cinema gala, a ball and social gatherings where alumni will have the opportunity to meet each other and revive old memories and friendships.

Fund-Raising: Although the committee plans to continue its modes and work scholarship donations

PLANNING TO MOVE ?

If you are planning to move from your present address, please check this box and mail to:

Development Lists Coordinator
Office of Development
American University of Beirut
Beirut—Lebanon

Name :

Degree(s) :

Year(s) of graduation

Address :

... ..

N.B. married women to include their maiden name.

in the name of the late Dr. Ishak Mikhael it intends however to increase the scholarship fund to a substantial sum the interest of which could be awarded as scholarships to medical students. The committee therefore intends to start a fund-raising campaign from all available sources so that it can realize the noble aim of providing adequate scholarships to deserving and needy students.

The above plans and programs may sound very ambitious. The committee members have the necessary determination and good will to attempt to achieve its aims. All that is required is the cooperation and the active good will of medical alumni wherever they may be. The Committee is well aware of the good disposition of alumni towards the Association, as was evidenced by their sincere and generous response to our appeal for membership fees. It is hoped that this good-will will translate into more active cooperation and response to the programs prepared by the committee during its term of office.

More News on Alumni Doctors :

**MAKARI,
MAKOL,
CHURUKIAN**

ONE of the most gratifying results of our campaign to collect membership fees has been the letters and visits we have received from alumni abroad who not only generously contributed their membership dues but also gave us most welcome news of their achievements. We are glad to report on two alumni from the States who have distinguished themselves in research and community medicine, and on an alumnus of 1925, during his visit to the old haunts, visited our office to encourage the work of the Chapter.

DR. JACK G. MAKARI, M.D. 1941, who has his research laboratory in Englewood N.J. has attained international recognition for a new technique to detect early cancer with skin testing. Six years ago,

Dr. Makari turned the rights to his discovery to a drug and chemical concern which made it available to researchers in Britain, France and Japan. Results published recently about clinical trials from these countries praise the accuracy of this test and its great value in early cancer detection.

Dr. Makari, after graduation and training at AUB, worked for a few years in Tapline and then immigrated to the States in the early 1950s. He was associated with the University of Texas, Harvard University and Johns Hopkins University where his interest has always been research in cancer detection, leading to his work on developing a skin test which he started in 1958. In 1963 Dr. Makari opened his own research laboratory in Englewood where he still works trying to conquer other horizons in cancer detection.

DR. JAMES G. MAKOL, M.D. 1943, on the other hand has distinguished himself in community welfare in the North Miami Area. Acutely aware of the need of patients and physicians for a good hospital, Dr. Makol devoted his efforts in creating a hospital owned and administered by more than 50 physicians in the area. Parkway Hospital, a most modern, fully equipped 334-bed general hospital was dedicated in May 1971, thus making the dream of Dr. Makol come true.

After graduation from AUB, Dr. Makol trained in Connecticut and then set his practice in Springfield, Mass. where he also served as Industrial Physician to the Springfield Armory. In 1956 he volunteered for U.S. Public Health work from which he was honorably discharged in 1958. He later settled in Florida. Besides his private practice, Makol is a senior attending staff at North Miami General Hospital and the Parkway General Hospital. He has served as President of the Board of Directors of the North Dade Medical Group Inc.

Dr. Makol is married and has three children.

DR. GIRAGOS CHURUKIAN, MD 1926. It was a great pleasure to receive in Beirut Dr. Churukian who went to the States in 1931 and who is still full of love for his alma mater. As a good alumnus, he made his Beirut headquarters at the Alumni Club where he met several friends,

After graduation Dr. Churukian worked in Sudan for a while and after a few brief visits to the States he finally got married and immigrated in 1931 to settle in the U.S. for good. He may well be one of the very first AUB alumni to take the U.S. National Board of Examiners' qualifications in 1929. He became a diplomate of the American Board of Medicine in 1943 and a Fellow of the American College of Physicians in 1949 (life member).

Dr. Churukian has a clinic in Pans, Illinois, fully equipped with X-Ray laboratory, etc... and does internal medicine and general practice all by himself. He has two sons and one daughter.

J. Thaddeus



To the whole world
these Columns are the symbol of
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To the whole world
the symbol of quality in tobacco is....

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Yeghiayan 's Moslem Center



ONE of the pre-requisites for graduation from AUB with a degree in architecture is that a candidate should conceive an architectural project, design it, prepare a dummy and then defend its merits in front of a committee of scrutinizing professors.

Patrick Yeghiayan who just graduated from the University has become nationally known through a series of articles written in the local press about the project he has presented to his School before graduation.

“I wanted to design something that has never before been tackled in the field of architecture”, says young Patrick, “not the usual office building, parliament house or touristic center, which most students design as a routine work.”

“I discussed several subjects with my friends and finally hit upon an idea to use for my final project — one that is new and that people would like to see here in Lebanon.” What Yeghiayan finally decided to design was a Moslem theological center similar to the al-Azhar in Egypt but one built to fit modern life.

Yeghiayan's idea did not only require design skill, but serious cultural and religious research. “Certain features of the Moslem, religion have directed the nature of my project from the very beginning,” he says. “Example: Unlike Christianity, Islam is a comprehensive religion — a way

of life. Moslem educational centers are usually not secluded (like monasteries) but are part of the city life. This made me think of Tripoli as an ideal city in which such a center could be constructed."

Patrick enthusiastically continues: "I used the major Islamic idea that everything comes back to Allah in my design. I placed one major courtyard at the center of the complex with minor ones all around, yet all connected to the major court. In this manner I found that I had great flexibility of circulation. I took into consideration, during the drawing that the building for prayer should face Mecca. I designed the mosque simply and cleanly, giving it no ornamental design but insuring that light and coolness would be present at all time. I kept the round shape of the mosque but divided it into two sections with the smaller one for reading and the larger for prayer.

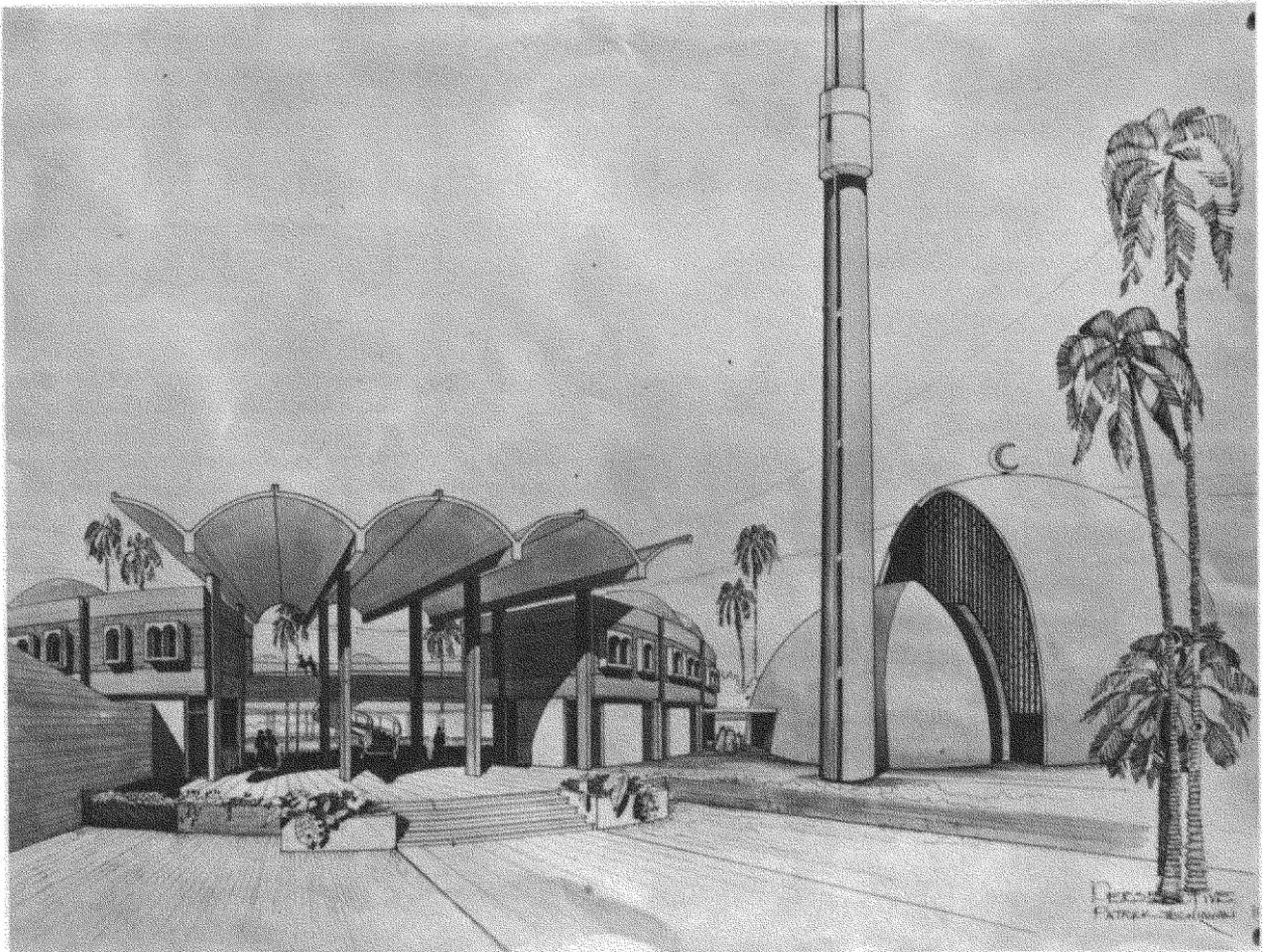
"The minaret is cut off and does not continue to end with the usual crescent while all around the

mosque and within the complex are gardens in which water plays the major part. After all, Paradise is described as having a lot of flowing waters," Yeghiayan pointed out.

The theological center is designed to accomodate 250 secondary students on a five year program as well as 200 others in the higher level on a three year program. In the higher classes, the students are expected to specialize in some aspect of theology such as language or religion after which they will receive a degree equivalent to a B.A.

Continuous communication was an important element taken into consideration during the design, Yeghiayan explained, and the only semi-isolated part was the section assigned to teachers and their families as they would probably appreciate a little privacy.

Prefab elements are to be used in the actual building as well as concrete, plaster and the special type of decorative Lebanese stone.



Dr. Kirkwood Suspends Student Council

AUB President Samuel B. Kirkwood last July announced the suspension of the Student Council and its Constitution. His decision was based on an earlier vote by the University Senate. A commission composed of faculty, students, alumni and staff of AUB are studying new procedures for student activities on campus. The statement of the President read as follows:

"The University has attempted through a Student Council Constitution to bring about proper student

participation in University Affairs. However, the experience of the past three years has demonstrated that the Student Council, as presently established, does not provide adequate avenues for student representation and dialogue. The Senate has considered this issue and during the May-June strike voted the following: "The University, therefore, effective immediately, dissolves the present Student Council and suspends its constitution. With full consultation among students, faculty and administration studies will be conducted as to the ways and means of developing a more effective student involvement in the University, without prejudice to the possibility of reinstating a Student Council at A.U.B."

"In conformity with the above vote I am therefore dissolving the present Student Council, whose normal term expired on June 30, 1971, and am suspending the Constitution of the Council.

"It is imperative, however, that new procedures be found to deal with student activities on campus. I am therefore forming a Commission consisting of 4 faculty members, 4 students, 2 alumni and 2 representatives from the administration to study the entire question of student participation in University life and to submit its recommendations to the Senate as soon as possible. This Commission is established in further compliance with the following vote of the Senate: "That a commission of faculty, students, alumni and administration be established immediately to determine the mechanism of student participation in the University life, and report to the Senate."

"In order to ensure continuing student participation in University affairs until the recommendations of the Commission have been submitted and accepted, I am establishing an ad hoc Student-Faculty Committee on Student Affairs."

AUB Hospital Accredited by American Body

AUB Hospital has been accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals for a two-year period. AUH is one of three hospitals outside the continental United States accredited by the JCAH. The other two are the Aramco Hospital in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, and the American Hospital in Paris. "The accreditation is based on the standard of medical care and not just the hospital's physical plant," according to Mr. David Egee, hospital director.

The Joint Commission is comprised of the American College of Surgeons, the American College of Physicians, the American Medical Association and the American Hospital Association. Once every two years the JCAH sends a surveyor to examine any hospital seeking accreditation, an entirely voluntary process. No law requires that a hospital seek accreditation.

"The surveyor seeks to determine what kind of care the patient is receiving through conferences with the physician and a useful review of medical records and medical procedures. The JCAH evaluates hospitals on the basis of the physical plant, staff, administration and provisions for the protection of patients."

The physical plant must be a safe and sound building, well constructed with adequate space and facilities for each patient.

... and no Admission for 22

AUB has recently informed 22 students by personal letter that they were suspended from readmission until further notice for violation of university regulations during the May-June strike. Eight of the 22 students involved were graduated this year and three additional are graduate students.

An additional fifty-one students have been placed on disciplinary probation or on warning status for an unspecified amount of time. Students suspended have been allowed to take the final exams in August and they were entitled to receive academic credit for the year. University regulations do not permit those on disciplinary probation to hold elective office or otherwise represent the University.

According to an official statement by AUB "disciplinary action was taken because strike leaders violated university regulations as well as the Student Council By-Laws and Constitution. Their actions led to the disruption of the academic program and the oc-

cupation of buildings, thus prohibiting fellow students, faculty and the staff from conducting normal university duties. During the strike, research and laboratory experiments were forcibly shut down, instructional time was lost and the support services essential to the academic program, such as those provided by the Comptrollers' Office, the Computer Center, AUB's five libraries, the Registrar's Office and other university offices, were brought to a halt. Private files were forced open and information of a confidential and medical nature was violated. Student psychological records of the University Counsellor, Dr. Levon Melikian, were stolen. None of the estimated 100 personal files stolen from Dr. Melikian's office has been returned."

The University has affirmed its continued respect for dissent provided it does not express itself in the form of violent action and does not infringe upon the rights of others.

AUB Accepts One out of Ten Applicants

AUB Registrar Farid Fuleihan said last August that the University is accepting only one out of ten applicants for academic year 1971-72 and that there was little hope for increased enrollment despite pressures in the years to come.

"About 80 per cent of AUB's students this year will come from the Arab World. More than fifty per cent of all students will be Lebanese. The criteria for admission remain, as they always have, academic qualifications and individual character," he said.

When asked about the status of children of alumni seeking entry into AUB, Mr. Fuleihan said "AUB gives special consideration within reasonable limits in accepting children of alumni. Alumni status is one of several factors considered in admitting students."

"AUB has received many more requests for admission than we can possibly accept. As a regional university offering a quality education we cannot expand beyond a certain size without affecting our academic pro-

gram. We feel we are probably now at that point. The desire to keep a proper ratio between teachers and students, the size of classrooms and laboratories, the capacity of the physical plant and the financial situation also are considerations in this decision," he said.

"In the past we could choose from among two or three applicants to the University. This year, with an average of ten applicants for each vacancy, AUB has taken only the top student from each school to fill openings in the freshman class. Previously we chose applicants primarily from the English-language schools, but now we are taking students from a wider variety of educational systems in order to fulfill our role as a regional university," said Mr. Fuleihan.

A special report on enrollment prepared by the AUB Admission Committee foresees no significant increase

above the university's current enrollment of 4000 students which the Committee recommends as the optimum number for the coming years.

"Even if AUB could expand its enrollment to a large degree, I doubt that we could ever accommodate the increasing demands of the area. We will remain a selective academic institution existing for qualified students from all areas of Middle Eastern life. About half of AUB's students receive scholarship and financial aid, a percentage which is the highest among all Middle Eastern private institutions," he said.

MEDICAL LUNCHEON

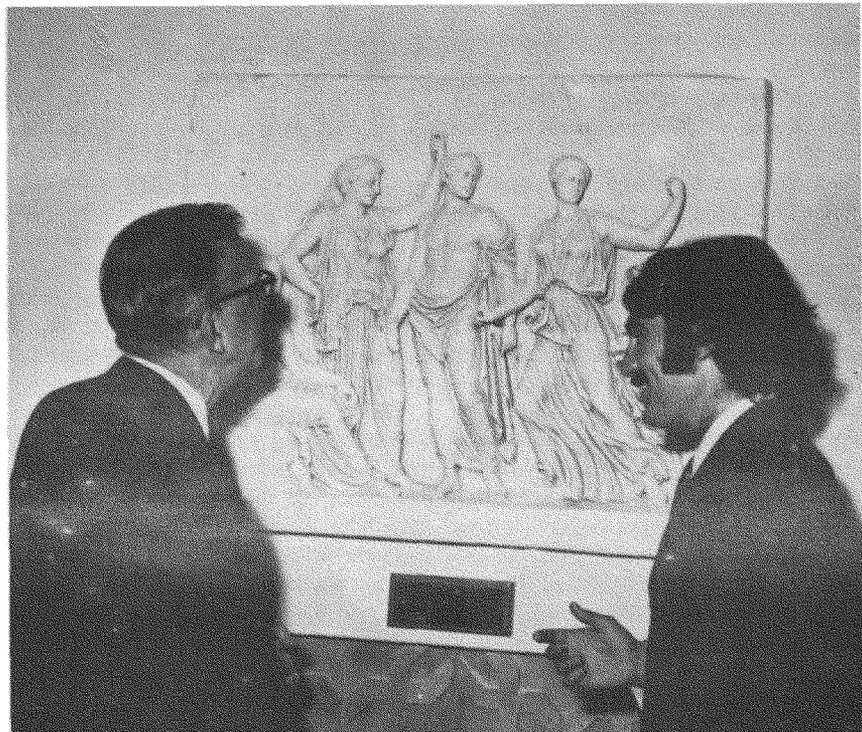
A reunion luncheon of AUB medical alumni and friends in North America was held at the Holiday Inn in Atlantic City on June 23. The chairman of the organizing committee was Dr. Sami A. Hashim.

Ramallah Group Establishes Scholarship

Mr. Naim Kawwas, secretary of the American Ramallah Federation Scholarship Committee announced the establishment by the Federation of an annual 600 dollars scholarship at AUB.

Since 1961, the federation has provided many scholarships to students from Ramallah to enable them to pursue their college education at a number of institutions in the United States, Europe and the Middle East, including AUB.

During their 13th Annual Convention in Jacksonville, Florida in July 1971, members of the federation voted to create a special scholarship at AUB to be known as the Dr. Fuad Shatara Scholarship to be awarded annually to a deserving needy student of Palestinian Arab origin studying at AUB. This scholarship is named in honor of The Late Dr. Fuad Shatara, brother of Farid Shatara, first president of the federation.



The AUB Greek Students Society last July presented to the University an official Votive Relief from the Sanctuary of Artemis at Rauron, 4th century B.C.

H.E. Mr. Jean Moschopoulos, the Greek Ambassador to Lebanon officiated at the presentation ceremony in which the chairman of the Greek Students Society presented the Replica to President Kirkwood.

President Kirkwood, above, is inspecting the Replica which represents from right to left — Artemis, Appollo, Leto and Zeus. Chairman of the Greek Students Society Nicolas Loukidis also appears.

Regional Nutrition Policy Reviewed in Summer Course

Thirty-one participants from sixteen Middle East nations last July participated in an intensive six-week training course at AUB's Medical Center aimed at formulating food and nutrition policies for their home countries.

"The goals of national planning need to be frequently reviewed. While culture and health are common objectives, the adequate nutritional status of the population as one of the planning goals is rarely considered," said Dr. Gonzalo Donoso, Project Manager of the UNICEF Regional Nutrition Program at AUB and co-ordinator of this conference which was sponsored by FAO/WHO/UNICEF and AUB.

"The complex measures which make possible changes in food production that can eventually lead to adequate levels of food consumption should be considered by economic and social planners when formulating their plans for national development. This series of measures has been termed a food and nutrition policy. To formulate this policy it becomes necessary for people involved in the various aspects of planning to speak and understand the common language of nutrition," said Dr. Samir Miladi, FAO Nutrition Officer for the Near East and co-manager of this conference which brought participants from Afghanistan, Bahrain, Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, the United Arab Republic, Sudan, Yemen and the Peoples Republic of South Yemen.

"Our primary objective then is to train planners, especially from Ministries of Agriculture, Health and Planning, so that they may acquire the basic knowledge of economics, agriculture, food and human nutrition that permits the communication which is indispensable for developing a food and nutrition policy," said Dr. Donoso. "The training course covered such broad areas as the social sciences relating to the conditions which exist in the countries of the region; the many aspects of food nutrition content, production control and inspection; and

the diagnosis of the food and nutrition situation in developing countries."

"The study of food and nutrition is a very recent science. The number of specialists throughout the world is limited. Most of the current group of food and nutrition specialists are agriculturalists, medical doctors or economists. The problem of inadequate food and nutrition is increasing, but there are not enough food and nutrition specialists around to help solve it," said Dr. Miladi.

"Food is a vital part of the Middle East culture not only as a means of sustaining existence, but also as a social, educational, economic and health component of daily life. When people in

the Arab World have a dispute — whether between individuals, families or countries — a meal is usually the setting in which the problem is resolved. From the educational point of view, better health means that children will absorb knowledge with greater ease. An added factor in education is that most school children in this region live in remote villages and they must walk a long distance to get to school. They require more and better nutrients to carry them through the long walk to school, a day of classes and their daily battle against the hostile elements, e.g., parasites, in which they live," said Dr. Miladi.

"The economic factor most important about food in the Middle East is that this region imports more food per capita than any other area of the world," said Dr. Donoso. "The main reason for this is that much of the land is arid and not used as fully as it might be. One of the great ironies of the Middle East is that food — rice, citrus fruits and vegetables — also comprises export products.

Lack of Calories Cause Malnutrition, not Protein

A leading AUB physician-nutritionist last July warned that 95 per cent of the world's childhood malnutrition problems are rooted in lack of calories and not lack of protein, as is widely accepted.

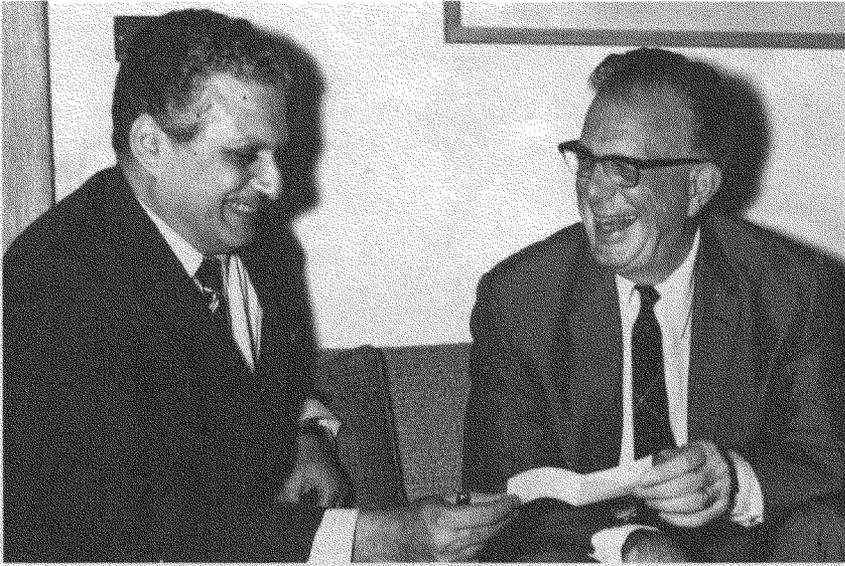
"The phrase 'protein gap' now being widely used by United Nations panels and various government agencies, is misleading in discussions of malnutrition. The problem of malnutrition in children is correctly termed protein-calorie malnutrition (PCM). PCM takes one of two forms — Kwashiorkor, mainly due to lack of protein, or marasmus, literally a wasting away of the human body, largely due to lack of calories," said Dr. Donald Stewart McLaren, Professor of Clinical Nutrition and Director of the Nutrition Research Program at AUB and a doctor with 20 years of medical practice in India, Africa and the Middle East.

"A lack of calories in an infant's diet means that it must burn up its

own tissues to stay alive. Death follows when the baby consumes its body tissue as it struggles for life," he said.

"The attempt to solve the world's malnutrition problems by one-step methods such as protein supplements fails to consider the social and economic factors such as urbanization, poverty and a general lack of knowledge about the means of achieving best nutrition. In the protein-deficient situation, which accounts for only 5 per cent of the problem, more protein must be brought in. But protein-rich supplements are expensive to develop. It is difficult to make them cheap enough for the poor people to buy. Commercial marketing facilities are required and are not often readily available or easy to develop. Cultural problems must be overcome. Even then, if the child's body needs energy more than protein, the infant will use the mixture for energy more than body-building, which is the role of protein," he said.

\$ 4500 from Alumni in U.S.



Dr. Jamal A. S'ad, president of the AUB Alumni Association of North America July 28 presented a \$4500 check to President Samuel Kirkwood. The amount represents contributions made so far this year to the Association's Annual Fund by 168 donors.

Following is a supplementary list of donors who contributed to the Fund between February 12. and July 31, 1971. The first list was published in the Spring 1971 issue of *al-Kulliyah*.

Mr. Sherman A. Allen
Mr. Habib Aschi
Mrs. Sona Avedian
Dr. Elias M. Ayoub
Dr. Vatche H. Ayvazian
Dr. Henry A. Azar
Dr. Henry S. Badeer
Dr. Munir F. Bishara
Dr. Nicholas H. Bitar
Dr. A.B. Burdick
Dr. Souren L. Chamichian
Dr. Ramzi Cotran
Mr. William J. Current-Garcia
Miss Antoinette H. Daniels
Dr. Joseph N. Debbas
Mr. John M. Dinse
Dr. William Elesha
Mr. Thomas D. Ewing
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Mrs. Richard Fitz Hugh
Dr. Alexander S. Geha
Miss Amy W. Green
Dr. Stephen Gulesserian
Mr. Lebeeb B. Haddad
Miss Elisabeth A. Hakkinen
Mr. Sarkis Hamboyan
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Mr. Howard D. Hannaford
Mr. and Mrs. Jon Hardy
Mrs. Araxie M. Haroutinian
Dr. Robert B. Hiatt

Mr. I. Jerry Hlass
Dr. Abolmajd Hojjati
Mr. Joseph T. Hourani
Dr. A. A. Iliya
Mrs. Harry N. Irwin
Miss Yeranouhi Jamgotchian
Mrs. J. G. Jeha
Dr. Dicran Kassouny
Dr. Munir J. Katul
Dr. and Mrs. Stanley Kerr
Dr. Nicola N. Khuri
Dr. Raymond Kyriakos
Dr. and Mrs. Charles Landon
Miss Rose LaSorte
Mr. Robert LeClair
Dr. Henry Clay Lindgren
Mrs. Bahija Lovejoy
Mr. David L. McDonald
Mr. Michael J. McGarvey
Dr. Carl McGuire
Dr. Edward H. Madden
Dr. John Makhoul
Dr. Edward G. Mansour
Mr. Matthew S. Mashikian
Mr. Stephen Vosgan G. Merjanian
Mr. James K. Mishalini
Mr. J. Paul Munson
Dr. Sami N. Musallam
Dr. Antoine A. Nassar
Mr. Artemis Nazarian
Dr. Richard N. Pierson, Jr.

Lt. Col. Alfred B. Prados
Mr. Williard J. Pugh, III
Mr. Jerrir Rasamny
Miss Mary Robinson
Dr. Saul Rosenberg
Dr. S. S. Sanbar
Mr. F. I. Shatara
Mr. T. Shuman
Dr. F. A. Simeone
Mr. Dwight G. Stauffer
Dr. Tracy Strong
Mr. Garabed Tilkian
Mr. Darioush S. Torabay
Mr. Herschel V. Williams, Jr.
Dr. Krikor Y. Yardumian
Dr. Robert Zarzar

Shell Expresses Confidence in AUB By \$ 200,000 Grant

AUB announced last August a new five year grant totaling \$ 200,000 from the Shell International Petroleum Company Ltd. The grant will be paid at a rate of \$ 40,000 per year for a five year period beginning in 1971. As evidence of its confidence in AUB, Shell has awarded the grant for unrestricted purposes. The university will use the funds each year in support of programs of particular importance to the Middle East.

In commenting on the generosity of the Shell International Petroleum Company, AUB President Samuel B. Kirkwood stated, "It is heartening and heart warming to all of us at the university to receive this magnificent gift at this particular time. We look on this grant as an outstanding vote of confidence in the educational program of AUB and a recognition of the continuing contribution the University is making in the Middle East toward the improvement of life through higher education and research. This gift is of further importance in that it will release additional substantial monies from the pledge made in 1969 by the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) to match a portion of special gifts made to AUB by other members of the Oil Industry. On behalf of all at the American University of Beirut, my sincere expression of thanks to Shell International Petroleum Company Limited."

Two Alumni Discover 120 Million Year Old Amber in Lebanon



Alumni Milki, left, and Acra

Amber samples containing intact specimens of insects, plants and gasses up to 120 million years old have been discovered and collected in Lebanon during the past nine years by Dr. Aftim Acra, Ph.C., 1946, Chairman of the Department of Environmental Health at AUB.

Dr. Acra's collection comprises thousands of samples of insect and plant material, including pollen, spores, twigs, leaves, grains, tiny flowers, stems and even trapped gasses dating from Lebanon's Lower Cretaceous Period.

"The collection includes what we call 'double bubbles,' trapped liquids containing a gaseous bubble which moves when the amber is tilted," said Dr. Acra in an interview. "Many of the insect specimens are completely intact with a clear view of compound eyes, the veins in the wings and the insects

at different stages of development — ova, larva and adult. Every insect part — scales, hair and appendages — is well preserved and clear."

The only known sample of amber bearing some plant remnants discovered in the Middle East was a fragment measuring 63 by 43 by 10 millimeters found near Jaffa-Tel Aviv, Palestine, in 1929. The article discussing this find made no mention of any plant or insect specimen in the sample. (European amber samples have been dated at 10-50 million years. One Canadian specimen was dated at 72 million years).

Dr. Acra's first discovery of amber occurred in 1962 during a field trip to central Lebanon with friends. A geologist in the group identified the sample as amber, a substance not believed to exist in Lebanon. The only known reference to amber in Lebanon was made in one statement at the end of the

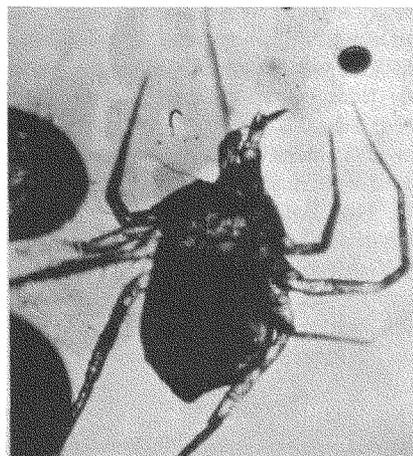
Nineteenth Century by a German who believed that the material could be found in the south. None of it was ever found there, however, until Dr. Acra and Mr. Raif Milki, B.S. 1964, Instructor in Environmental Health, came across samples containing well-preserved insects and plants in December 1969. Dr. Acra and Mr. Milki have since returned many times to various parts of central and southern Lebanon to acquire more samples.

"We have seven or eight varieties of amber differing in color and physical characteristics," said Mr. Milki. "The colors range from very light yellow to brownish red; the quality from very opaque to very transparent. Some of the samples are brittle, while others are hard. The largest sample we found weighed 1,633 grams when removed from the earth, but it was shattered by accident."

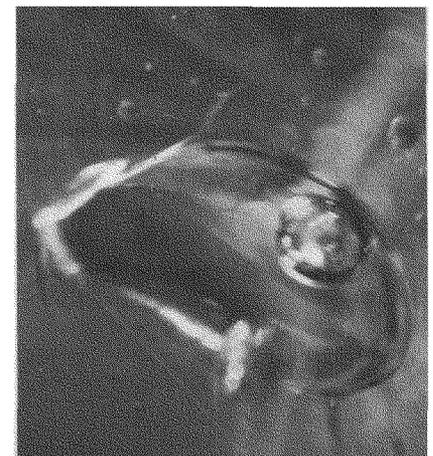
A fly



Probably a mite



A double bubble.



New Petrochemical Method Discovered by Alumnus Tayim

The development of a less expensive, one-step method of producing vinyl chloride, the basic component of the hard plastic polyvinyl chloride used in the manufacture of car bumpers, pipelines and bricks, was achieved by an alumnus at AUB last August.

"This development means tremendous savings for petrochemical companies," said 35 year-old Dr. Hassan A. Tayim, MS 64, the AUB assistant professor of chemistry who supervised the research leading to the discovery. "The only use for vinyl chloride is the production of polyvinyl chloride. One petrochemical company, for example, uses one billion pounds of vinyl chloride annually to make PVC for its products. Reducing the production cost only one cent per pound would mean an annual savings of \$ 100 million.

"The applications of PVC are widespread, especially in view of its resistance to temperature and pressure. General Motors uses PVC in all its auto bumpers and dashboards. B.F. Goodrich built a four-story building in Cleveland, Ohio, using PVC in the floor tiles, walls, exterior bricks, ceilings, corrugated roofs, all the piping (sewage and otherwise) and structural beams. PVC is also used in car bodies and oil and sewage pipeline systems," Dr. Tayim said.

NEW PRODUCTION METHOD

"The current method of making vinyl chloride requires two plants. One adds ethylene and chlorine to produce chlorinated ethanes. The second plant uses a de-hydrochlorination process to remove hydrochloric acid and obtain vinyl chloride. Now we can make vinyl chloride in one step by adding ethylene plus chlorine and a palladium chloride catalyst and placing this mixture through a reduction oxidation process which keeps the catalyst going so that the production of vinyl chloride continues," he said. "This one-step process naturally means tremendous savings to industry on capital investment because only one plant is required for the process.

"The second benefit is that the relatively low temperatures of 100-130 degrees Centigrade in the production process mean that less energy is needed, with a consequent reduction in the industrial electric bill. A third advantage is fewer by-products, resulting in a much higher rate of conversion to vinyl chloride. In the new process only vinylidene chloride is produced and that can be used to make a different kind of plastic. Fourth, the new process avoids the production of hydrochloric acid, which is expensive to market or discard. The new method is so general that it promises application in the preparation of other substituted ethylenes, such as acrylonitrile, vinyl bromide and vinyl fluoride, which are known to be important monomers, the building blocks of plastic, from which various plastics could be made," said Dr. Tayim, whose research team included Dr. Nuhad Akl, Miss A. Bouldoukian, Mr. A. Vassilian, Mr. Sabri, Mr. M. Kharboush and Mr. M. Absi.

Mary Bajada Rejoins AUB

Miss Mary Bajada has been appointed Secretary of the AUB Board of Trustees and Assistant Director of the New York Office. Until July 1, 1970, she served as Administrative Assistant and Secretary to the President in Beirut: Prior to that she had been employed by AUB's New York Office.

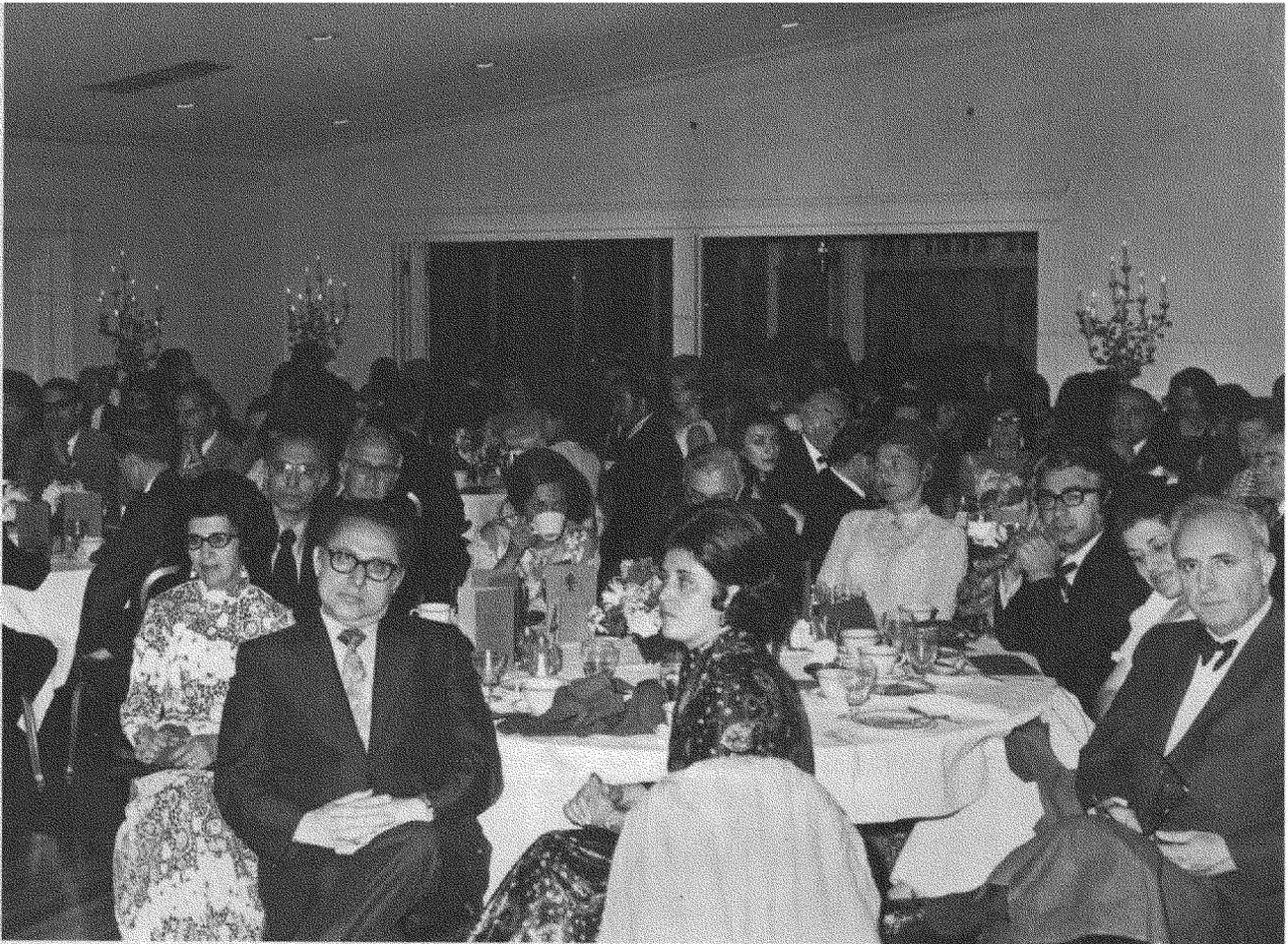
Miss Bajada succeeds Miss Helen Braun, who retired on June 30, 1971 after 20 years of service to the University and to the Board of Trustees. Miss Braun was decorated last June by the Lebanese Government in recognition of her long service.



Lebanese Painter Jean Khalife July 14 presented to AUB "The Singing American."

The offer was made in appreciation of what AUB had contributed to the development of Art and Culture in Lebanon and the area. Mr. Khalife is a graduate of The National Institute for Fine Arts in Paris, a professor at the School of Fine Arts at the Lebanese University and ex-Chairman of the Lebanese Society of artists.

Photo shows, from right, AUB President Samuel Kirkwood; Vice President George Hakim; Professor Gordon Olson, Chairman of the Fine Arts Department at AUB and Mr. Khalife.



Alumni in Los Angeles Raise over \$10,000

Left to Right, Mr. & Mrs. Harold Demirjian, Mrs. John Merjianian (one of the committee members), Dr. John Merjianian.



Los Angeles AUB alumni and friends held a Benefit Banquet in the Garden Room of the beautiful Bel-Air Hotel on May 21. A capacity gathering of over 200 alumni, former faculty and staff, and friends attended this concluding event of the AUB Centennial Fund Campaign in Southern California.

Following a convocation by Mr. Joseph Adamo, Dr. Z.A. Kaprielian, BA '42, MA '43, Ph.D., vice president of academic planning and research and dean of engineering at the University of Southern California, delivered the welcoming address and introduced the master of ceremonies for the evening, Mr. Edmond A. Haddad. Mr. Haddad, who has been honored by the American Political Science Association for distinguished reporting of public affairs, was also named best radio news commentator by the Radio and Television News Association of Southern California and



Mr. Edmond Haddad

is currently director of public affairs for KPOL Radio in Los Angeles. Following dinner, guests danced to the music of the Lloyd Saba Quartet and enjoyed the lively entertainment of the TV singer and comedian Ken Delo. Mr. Delo closed his performance with the AUB Alma Mater.

The featured speaker for the evening was Dr. Robert Crawford, vice president of AUB, who gave a talk on "AUB in the Perspective of the Present Day Middle East." Dr. Crawford described the University's historical background, what it is doing today and its academic and other plans for the future.

\$3,907.50 in gifts and pledges were received as a result of this banquet. Previously the alumni, former students and former members of AUB's faculty and staff contributed \$6,180 toward the University's Centennial Fund Campaign. Thus, the total amount from the Los Angeles area toward the CFC is \$10,087.50.

The success of the Banquet — the first of its kind among AUB alumni in the United States — was due in large measure to the outstanding efforts of Dr. Kaprielian and members of his planning committee: Mrs. Daniel Abdulian, Mrs. John Abdun-Nur, Mrs. Joseph Bahuth, Mrs. John Merjanian, Mrs. Matossian, Mrs. Barkev Megeurditchian and Mrs. Norair Sarian.



At the honorary table, *left to right*, Mrs. Wadi Dib, Mr. Wadi Dib (the Lebanese Consul) and Dr. Zohrab Kaprielian.



Left to Right, Mrs. Sabri El-Farra, Dr. Sabri El-Farra, Mrs. Joseph Bahuth and Dr. Joseph Bahuth.

Left to Right, Mrs. Bruce Thabet, Mr. Bruce Tabet, Dr. John Abdun Nur and Mrs. John Abdun Nur (one of the committee members).



Photos by Robert Parker.

'17

APELIAN — Dr. Albert S. Apelian, MD, writes from 17 Vernon Street, Newton, Mass. to inform us that at the age of 77 he is very active in his medical practice, that he drives his own car and even mows his lawn. He says that he enjoyed reading Dr. Khat-chadurian's article on the Cholesterol Dilemma in the Winter 1971 issue of *al-Kulliyah*.

'20

ABU SEOUD — Dr. Hassan Abu Seoud, MD, who is president of the AUB Alumni Branch in Cairo writes a long letter in Arabic addressed to the editor of the Medical Section: Translated excerpts: "It is now over half a century since I left the S.P.C. but, believe me, my soul still hovers over the campus... True I was never first in my class, nevertheless Dean Nickoley had honored me by asking me to deliver the graduating class address during the 1920 Commencement Exercises. I was the College's Football Team captain and a good swimmer too. Although I am over 70 years old I still swim at least one hour every day."

Dr. Abu Seoud is the proud father of three men: Ahmad, a medical doctor, Abdul Khalek, a mechanical engineer, and Usamah, a navy officer. He practices internal medicine in his own clinic at July 26 Street, No. 1 B, Cairo, U.A.R.



Abu Seoud, '20



Limam, '66

'36

ARSENIAN — Mr. Noubar Arsenian, BS Pharm., representative of al-Kulliyah in Jerusalem, last June visited Beirut to see his daughter. Arda graduated from AUB with a BA degree in archaeology. He also saw her become engaged to a young alumnus, Jack Ekmekjian, BS Engineering 71.

Mr. Arsenian who runs his own pharmacy in Jerusalem reports that due to the absence of foreign drugs in the Western Bank, two alumni, Bassem Hanania and Hanna Araj, have established two pharmaceutical laboratories for drug manufacturing.

'39

HADID — Mr. Abdul Hamid Abdul Majid Hadid, Ph.G., now resides at Jamhoria Street, Mosul, Iraq.

'47

DAGHER — A baby boy, Khalil, was born to Dr. and Mrs. Ibrahim Dagher in Beirut on March 20. This is their first child.

Dr. Dagher is professor of surgery at the AUB Medical School.

ASHKAR — Dr. Fuad G. Ashkar, BA, MD, 53, called at *al-Kulliyah* during his visit to Lebanon last July.

Dr. Ashkar is staff psychiatrist and unit director at the Central State Psychiatric Hospital in Nashville, Tennessee. He is clinical instructor at Meharry Medical College, and lecturer at Vanderbilt University in Nashville. He is a frequent guest speaker on community mental health and social problems.

Address: 1906 South Street No. 409, Nashville, Tennessee 37212.

MISSISSYAN — Dr. Kegham A. Mississyan, BA, MA, Ph.D., who is professor of education at West Chester State College, last August visited *al-Kulliyah* office. He came to Lebanon to make plans to start a Teachers College in Beirut.

Address: West Chester State College, West Chester, Pennsylvania 19380, U.S.A.



The Sulaymans, '64

'52

ABDUL RAHMAN — Mr. Abdul Jabbar Abdul Rahman, BA, MA Syracuse, is presently Chief Librarian at the University of Basrah, Iraq, and instructor at the university's College of Arts. He is married and has three boys. Haytham, 10, and twins Khalid and Riad, 4½.

KHURI — Kamal Khuri, BA, BCE 53, assistant professor of civil engineering at AUB, has been appointed by the Lebanese Council of Ministers as director of the Litani Organization.

Prof. Khuri is married to the former Huda Asfour and is father of two boys and a girl.

'54

BRUHNS — Mrs. Maxine E. Bruhns, MA, called at al-Kulliyah office during her visit to Beirut early last August. She came to Lebanon for a survey on summer study programs, and exploring

possibilities for educational exchange. She is Executive Secretary, Office of Cultural and Educational Exchange, University of Pittsburgh.

Address: 2727 Mt. Royal Rd., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 15217.

HOURANI — Joseph T. Hourani, BA, writes to inform us that in July 1969 he became Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Elmer, N.J. Rev. Hourani states that he and his wife are often invited to speak in churches and social clubs and that they always take pleasure in talking about AUB and its excellent service to the area.

Address: 13 Front Street, Elmer, N.N. 08318.

'56

SANBAR — Shafeek S. Sanbar, BS, MD 60, Ph.D, and his family are living in Oklahoma City where he is engaged in the private practice of internal medicine — cardiology.

Address: 8100 Glenwood, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73114.

GEORGE — Mr. Mitchell George, BA, writes to tell us he enjoys reading al-Kulliyah and often re-reads old issues of the magazine. He resides behind the French Hospital in Damascus at Jabi Building, Apt. 7, Aktal Street.

'57

SAGHIYEH — Fakhri Saghiyeh, BA, MA 61, and Sonia Khoury, BS in Pharm. 71, were married in Beirut on July 7, 1971.

Mr. Saghiyeh is member of the Lebanese Diplomatic Corps. His last assignment was in Algeria.

'58

AYVAZIAN — Vatche H. Ayvazian, BS, MD 62, has been recently certified by the American Board of Surgery. He is a full time staff member, Department of Surgery, St. John's Mercy Medical Center, St. Louis, Missouri.

'60

ISA — Prof. Abdallah Isa, BS Agr., visited Beirut last August where he gave



The Habayeb, '69

a few lectures on immunology at AUB's Medical Center. He is now back in Nashville Tennessee where he is assistant professor of immunology at the Department of Microbiology, Meharry Medical School.

After his graduation from AUB Isa worked in Kuwait for two years as manager of the Kuwait Dairy Company. In 1963 he went to the University of California where he earned his MS and Ph.D. degrees in immunology. He studied at Berkeley and at the San Francisco Medical Center Campus.

Prof. Isa was married in 1962 to Laila Fadda. They have three daughters: Reem, Randa and Deena.

NASSAR — Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Nassar, BA 60, MA 70, now live in Montreal where Mr. Nassar hopes to continue his education towards a Ph.D. in History.

Address: 216 Dresden Avenue, Montreal 304, Quebec, Canada.

BAAKLINI — Abdo Baaklini, BA, MA 63, last May received his Ph.D. degree in Political Science from the



The Bassilis, '66

State University of New York at Albany. He has already joined the Faculty of Graduate School of Public Affairs of the same University.

Address: Draper House, 135 Western Avenue, Albany.

'61

ASHRAF ALI — Dr. Muhamad Ashraf Ali, BA, works as senior management counsellor in Dacca, East Pakistan.

Address: Management Development Center, Mirpur Road, Lalmatia, Dacca — 7, East Pakistan.

KOUKOUZIAN — Vahe A. Koukouzian, BE, is presently engaged by Dar el-Handasah as resident architect in Northern Nigeria. He is in charge of the 500-bed, \$17 million Kano State Hospital project and a \$10 million Secretariat Buildings for the North Western State of Nigeria.

Mr. Koukouzian has been working in Nigeria since his graduation from AUB. Between 1962 and 1965 he was with the Stanley International Limited

at Lagos and between 1965 and 1970 he established his own business in the Nigerian capital.

NAKHLEH — Fuad R. Nakhleh, BBA, and Hala Hissen were married in Beirut on July 24.

Mr. Nakhleh works with Albert Abela in Muscat. Address: P.O.B., 58, Muscat, Oman.

'62

DAJANI — Marwan Dajani, BBA, and Ghazwa Halawi were engaged in Beirut on August 12. Mr. Dajani works with the Strand Company in Hamra Street, Beirut.

FARSOUN — Joseph Emile Farsoun, BBA, and Vivian Cavalcanti were married in Beirut on July 3. Mr. Farsoun is comptroller of the Arab Commercial Enterprises in Beirut.



The Farsouns, '62

'63

ESTEPHAN — A baby boy, Marwan, was born to Mr. and Mrs. George Yusuf Estaphan, BBA, on July 11. This is their first baby.

Mr. Estephan works as a public accountant with Dr. Fawzi Saba, CPA, at Beirut's Gefinor Center.

TUMEH — A baby boy, Edmund, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Adonis TumeH, BA. This is their first baby.

Mr. TumeH teaches English at the International College.

KRONFOL — Zuhair Anis Kronfol, BA, MA 66, last June received a Ph.D. degree in International Studies from the American University at Washington. His dissertation was on the Protection of Foreign Investment in the Non-Communist Countries.

'64

BULOS — Raif Bulos and Najwa Khuri, BS, MD 68, were married in Amman, Jordan on June 26. The newly-weds presently reside in the U.S.

KHOURI — Mr. Antoine S. Khouri, B Arch., has established his own consulting and design office, CADO, in Al-Khobar, Saudi Arabia. His first contract was to design the new Chamber of Commerce Building in Al-Khobar. Address: P.O.B. 592, Al-Khobar, Saudi Arabia.

SHAFI — Mian Mohamad Shafi, MS, works in Sahiwal, West Pakistan, as superintendent in charge of the Qadirabad livestock Experimental Station.

SULAYMAN — Rabi Sulayman, BS, MD 68, and Aida Nassif were married in Beirut on June 12. They left to the U.S. where Dr. Sulayman will specialize in pediatrics at the Children's Hospital Medical Center, Boston, Mass.

WATSON — A baby boy, Nessim John, was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Wood Watson, BA 64, on April 15 in New York. Mrs. Watson is the former Hanan Sa'id, BA 64, MA 66.

Address: 22-16 28th Street, Astoria, Queens, N.Y. 11105.



The Nakhlehs, '61

'66

AWWAD — Walid N. Awwad, MD, last June was certified by the American Board of Pediatrics. He is presently practicing pediatrics at Ash-Sharq Hospital in al-Khobar, Saudi Arabia.

Dr. Awwad worked as a general practitioner with Aramco at Dhahran between 1966 and 1967. He was resident in pediatrics at Byblos College of Medicine between 1967 and 1969. Dr. Awwad is married and has a one-year old daughter.

BASSILI — John Bassili, BA, and Dr. Maureen O'Brein were married in Beirut on July 3, 1971.

Mr. Bassili is plant manager of Standard Box Corporation. The bride, who comes from New Zealand, is on the staff of the anesthesia department of AUB's Medical Center.

LIMAM — The Tunisian Ambassador to Lebanon and Mrs. Slaheddine Abdallah held a cocktail party at their residence in Hazmich in honor of Rached Limam, MA, on the occasion of his graduation from AUB with a doctorate degree. He is the first Tunisian to receive a Ph.D. degree in history from an American University.

Dr. Limam is married to the former Haifa Ma'louf, BA, MA. They have three children: Muhsin, 3½, Reem 2½ and Majid, 1.

MARKUS — Fuad I. Markus, BE, and Françoise Message were married last March and are both studying at the University of Illinois at Urbana towards their Ph.D. degrees in engineering.

BROWN — Stephen Brown, BA, last June was awarded the Bachelor of International Management degree at Thunderbird Graduate School of International Management. This school is an affiliate of the American Management Association, is the only school in the United States devoted exclusively to training men and women for international careers. Since the School was founded in 1946, students have enrolled for graduate work from every state and 48 foreign countries, representing 935 colleges and universities in the U.S. and another 203 abroad.

ABDULLA — Karim Abdulla, BS Pharm., and Amira Zeinedine, BA 68, were married in Damascus last June.

The Abdullas now live in Switzerland.

'67

ISMAIL — A baby, Nadia, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Muhamed Khalil Ismail, BCE, on February 17 in Hilla, Iraq. This is their first child.

Address: Fine Textile State Company, Hilla, Iraq.

JOHNSTON — Christine Johnston, BA, MA 69, this September will join the faculty of the American Cooperative School in Tunis. She writes to inform us of her new address and to urge friends through al-Kulliyah to write to her: American Cooperative School of Tunis, c/o Embassy of U.S.A., 144 Avenue de la Liberté, Tunis, Tunisia.

'68

KHURI — Rajai Faiz Khuri, B Arch., and Suha Mahfouz Zakhariyah, BA were married in Beirut on May 29.

Mr. Khuri practices architecture at a private firm in Beirut. He also edits the engineering section of *al-Kulliyah*.

'69

HABAYEB — Farid Elias Habayeb and Najla Bishara Azzam, BS in Pharm., were married in Beirut on July 31.

The Habayebes will be in Kuwait where Farid represents the British company "Unilever".

KAZZI — Nabil F. Kazzi, BA 69, and Mirgun Ergunduz, BA 69, MA 69, were married last April in Istanbul.

Mr. Kazzi works with Trans Mediterranean Airlines in Beirut.

MIRSHAK — Samir Albert Mirshak, BA, and Salma Michel Cortas, BA, were married in Toronto on May 28. They live at 74 Robert Street, Toronto 179, Ontario, Canada.

'70

BARBIR — Karl Barbir, BA, MA 71, has left for the U.S. where he is planning to study towards a Ph.D. degree in modern history of the Middle East at Princeton.

Last year, Karl received the Penrose Award for his outstanding academic record and social activities on campus. He is an established pianist-organist.

Address: The Graduate College, Princeton University, Princeton, N.Y. 08540, U.S.A.

in memoriam

AL-AKL — Farid M. Al-Akl, BC 28, died in Alexandria, UAR on July 26. He was 63 years old.

The late Mr. Al-Akl lived in Egypt since his graduation from AUB. He was unmarried.

BAROODY-SALAMEH — Mrs. Nida Baroody-Salameh, BA 49, died in Beirut on July 6. For a number of years she was an active teacher at the Ahliyah School in Beirut.

The late Mrs. Salameh is survived by husband George and daughter Mona.

GHUSN — Dr. Fuad Tanyus Ghusn, MD 13, died in Beirut on July 13. He was 82 years old.

The late Dr. Ghusn had occupied a number of medical positions in Lebanon including that of head physician of the Mutasarriyyat of Tripoli during World War I. In 1919 he established the *Scientific Medical Magazine*.

alumni meeting

Alumni President Sheikh Najib Alamuddin September 20 stated that alumni are unanimous in their support to the University and that they all feel and recognize the need of AUB in this part of the world.

Commenting on the May-June disturbances on campus, Mr. Alamuddin said a gap exists between older and younger generation of our society and that the former may be responsible for the lack of proper communication. He added that the Alumni Association has a duty towards AUB as well as towards students who are potential alumni.

Sheikh Najib was talking in a general assembly of alumni which was called by the Council in response to a cable sent by 16 members urging the Association to study the recent problem on campus and "assist in finding solutions." The meeting was attended by Minister of Education Najib Abu Haidar, an alumnus himself, and about 80 members of the Association including former presidents Farid Haddad and Shukri Shammās.

Minister Abu Haidar said that the situation on campus last spring was very painful and warned that the opening of the next academic year might not be very calm. The Minister said no one had ever wished to harm the University in any way and that students now realize they had made a mistake. He added, "We must remember that students are not wise men but are brash young people... We are keen that the Administration should administer the University. Students simply do not know how."

Dr. Abu Haidar finally suggested that the alumni should ask the University to forgive those students who were responsible for the strike.

The Minister's suggestions was then put into a motion and, following a prolonged discussion, was approved by the majority of attending alumni.

Another resolution calling on AUB students to abide by University regulations and not to resort to strikes was unanimously adopted. However, since attending alumni did not constitute a quorum, the resolutions voted upon were considered only as recommendations made by the attending alumni to the Council of the Association.

A few suggestions were presented for discussion, including one by Dr. Ibrahim Mufarrij inviting 600 alumni to contribute LL 1000 each to the University. Father Ramzi Malik suggested that the opportunity was unique to establish a new constitution for AUB based on participation.

The meeting lasted for more than two hours and more than 15 alumni spoke presenting various points of view. Toward the end of the meeting Sheikh Najib pointed out that the members of the Alumni Association, though concerned at the situation, did not appear to grasp fully all the implications of, and the background to the dispute and the strike. It was further pointed out that the assembly had not established whether or not the students had any desire for a plea for clemency to be entered on their behalf. The Alumni President promised to circulate data concerning the recent crisis on campus to all members of the Association.



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to

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departure at 11.15*

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*SATURDAY departure at 12.30

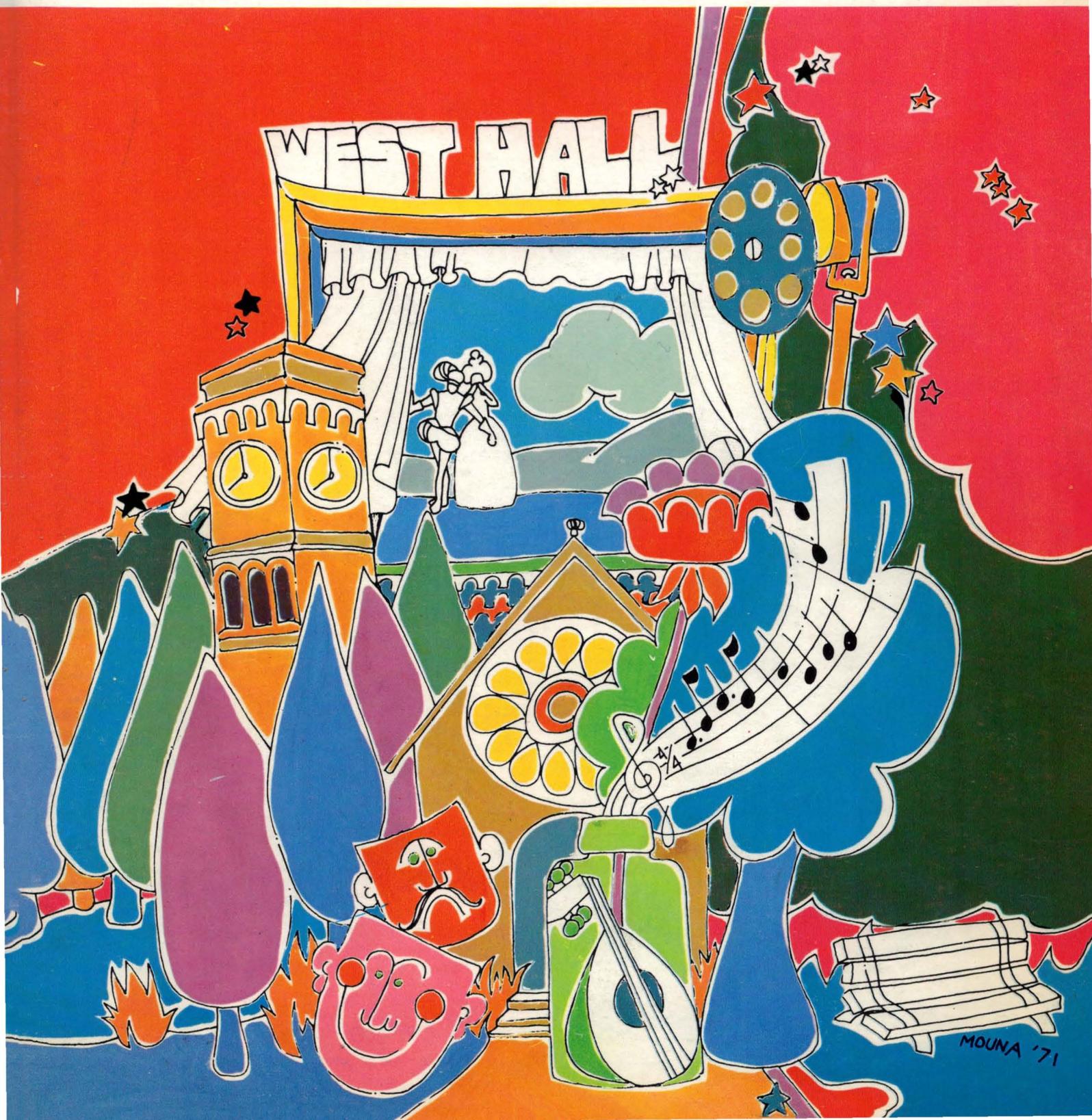


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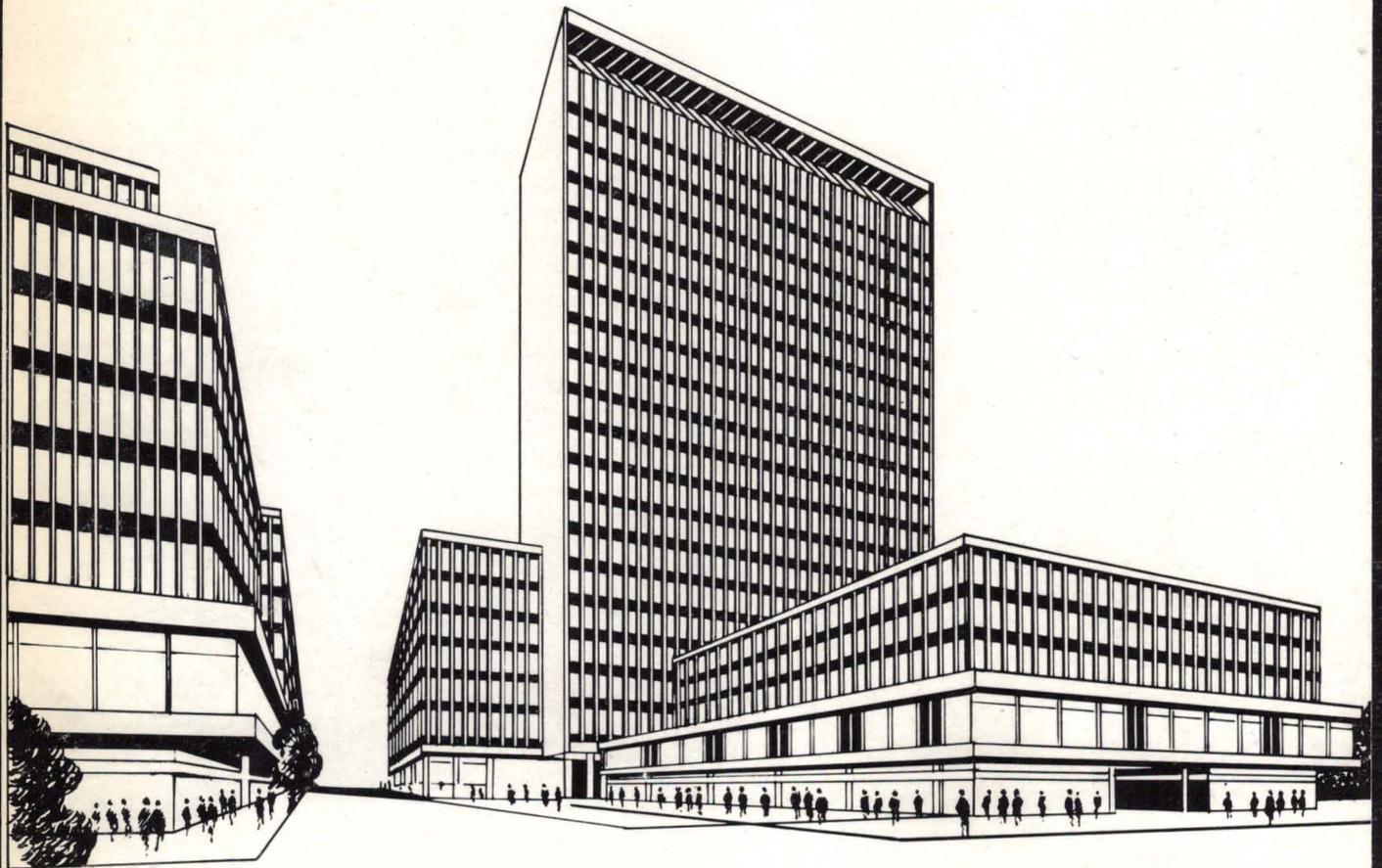
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MAGAZINE OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT

Autumn, 1971



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MIDDLE EAST FORUM Autumn, 1971

AL-KULLIYAH is a quarterly news magazine published by the Alumni Association of the American University of Beirut in cooperation with the University. It aims at linking AUB graduates to each other and developing a closer relationship between them and the University.

Editor: Zahi Khuri. Alumni Association Officers: Sheikh Najib Alamuddin, president; Fawzi Ma'louf, vice president; Khaled Musfi, general secretary; Samir Abu Jawdeh, treasurer. Al-Kulliyah Publication Committee: Jacob Thaddeus, chairman; Hilmi Ma'louf, executive secretary; Fawzi Ma'louf and Samir Thabet. Responsible Director: Assem Salam. Section Editors: Jacob Thaddeus, Medicine; Abdur-Rahman Saghbir, agriculture; Rajai Khuri, engineering and architecture.

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COVER DESIGN by Mona Bassili, a leading graphic designer residing in Beirut, who studied at AUB and earned her BFA degree from the University of Arizona in Tucson.

From & to the editor

JOHANNISTER

Sir: On page 11 of your 1971 Summer issue mention is made that "the Pharmacy students received their instructions in practical pharmacy at the Johannister Hospital which was later known as St. Charles Hospital".

The two hospitals are two separate German institutions.

The Order of St. Charles started its work in Aleppo in 1908 by opening a school. The Order moved from Aleppo to Beirut and started a clinic for eye diseases. This humble start developed into a general hospital.

The Johannister Hospital was built by another German order on the premises now known as the French Embassy. Before the Medical School of the S.P.C. was started, the doctors of the medical school were given privilege by the German Order of St. John for practical training of the students.

Dr. George Post who was the surgeon, called the attention of the College Faculty to build a hospital of its own. His argument was that America may have a war with Germany; a prediction which became a fact in 1916.

Three pavilions were built: the eye pavilion, the children's pavilion and the women's pavilion, which were completed in 1908, and which were pulled down and the new medical center was erected.

Philip A. Ashkar, MD, FICS

SPC RADIOLOGY

From Mr. Sherman A. Allen, 14 Hudson Street, Northboro, Main, we received the following description of "Radiology at the Syrian Protestant College, 1903-1906". Mr. Allen was member of the staff of S.P.C. during that period.

Only eight years after Roentgen discovered X-rays, the College already had a room in Post Hall equipped for its use. The teaching assigned to me consisted of 100 students in the Collegiate Department in six classes of Physics and Physiology. Two weeks after classes began in 1903, Prof. Day took me to the X-ray room and began instructing me how to use the equipment, telling me that I was also to take full

charge of its operation. Patients would be referred to me by doctors and hospitals.

The equipment consisted of an Otto gas engine, a dynamo, a large bank storage cells, an induction coil of emitting a 10 inch spark, and a wooden stand having adjustable arms to hold the large X-ray tubes.

On November 15 I made my first radiograph unaided. Glass photographic plates enclosed in light-proof covers were placed under the part to be X-rayed and the distance from the plate and the time needed for exposure was estimated, based on previous trials. I have preserved 35 prints chosen from available negatives in 1906. One of the earliest that I kept is of the injured wrist of a marine from the USS flagship *Brooklyn* which was still (autumn 1903) in Beirut harbor due to rioting which erupted in early September.

COLLEGE HALL

College Hall, the oldest and most dignified building on campus which has become the unofficial symbol of the University will be one hundred years old very soon. We at *al-Kulliyah* are planning a special issue on this building which has silently witnessed the development of AUB through history.

Elderly alumni are urged to share their memories and old photographs of the building with other readers of *al-Kulliyah*. We welcome articles as well.

LL. 5 A YEAR

Dr. Ibrahim Shehadi, DDS 18, has been campaigning for what he calls "The Five Pounds Project" in an effort to help the University overcome its financial difficulties.

Dr. Shehadi's project calls on every AUB alumnus to contribute five Lebanese pounds annually to the University. He invites other members of the Association to help him form a committee for this purpose. He could be reached on 259057, home, or 227544, clinic.

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ALUMNI SPEAK OUT

Following last May-June student strike on campus, a circular letter was sent to alumni and parents by AUB President Samuel B. Kirkwood. Dr. Kirkwood explained how the strike had developed and how harmful repeated disruptions of academic program could be. He also invited questions and suggestions.

This was a unique occasion for parents, alumni and friends of the University to express their opinion on the strike, the 10% increase in tuition fees and other matters pertaining to the education of their sons and daughters. More than 200 replies were received by the President most of which were letters of support and expression of faith in the University.

A typical letter of support for the administration came from an alumnus in Amman:

... I am sure that those who directed the strike either did not have the slightest idea about rising prices and the inflation that is engulfing today's world or they simply used it as a means to bring in the complicated political issues that were making headlines at the time. In either case, it is my belief that the strike was uncalled for, and I will surely represent to those uninformed the University I know.

A compromising solution came from a Pakistani graduate :

... Some time it is advisable to yield to the students' demands or come to some compromise through their council. If a 5% increase instead of 10% can be negotiated and made acceptable to the students, that shall still be a victory or at least an honourable compromise. A mere tough attitude may not bring good results.

A Palestinian residing in the United States contributed the following analysis:

... I fully support the efforts of our people to recover our homeland. I sympathize with the stu-

dent's ambitions and aims, understand, and, to some extent, encourage their political activism. I believe most members of the Faculty, Administration and Board of Trustees agree with me. It is almost impossible for most Arabs to consider the Palestine problem with any degree of detachment.

However, after 17 years in this country, from 6,000 miles distance, I find myself ready to look at this matter objectively, without allowing my emotions to cloud my judgment.

I understand that the tuition increase is only a pretext, used by a minority of students for trouble making. I was dismayed to learn that the students utilized the same "bankrupt" tactics used by their peers at Berkeley and Columbia. AUB students should be made to understand that these tactics did *not* work; they brought the students no closer to their objectives than they would have achieved by orderly and thoughtful dialogue. A vociferous minority should not be allowed to dictate its will to the majority of students.

It is therefore imperative to restore "law and order" to the AUB Campus at any cost—even at the expense of closing the University for a while. The "rabble rousers" among the students and junior

Faculty should be dismissed without hesitation. If such a measure creates further disturbance, the help of the Lebanese Government should be sought to restore order.

AUB was and is the best teaching institution in the Middle East. Although we cannot dissociate politics entirely from education, politics should not be allowed to play a predominant role and interfere with the proper functioning of the University. The Middle East's *only* hope for generations to come is to raise the living standards of its people through *education*. And what better institution than AUB is equipped to accomplish these objectives? We should not allow *this* generation of students to destroy our Institution.

A firm and definitive stand taken by you, during this critical time of your presidency will contribute immensely to the future welfare of AUB. It will help preserve it for future generations of Arab students, who, we hope and pray, will bring peace and prosperity to the ever turbulent Middle East.

Parents, more than others, are conscious of the financial burden of education. Here is a letter received from an alumnus in Homs, Syria :

... Judging by the fact my whole family are alumni and that my youngest daughter will be an AUB student in 1972, I find myself in a critical position to give you any suggestions in favour or against the 10% increase.

Due to our education at AUB we have been able to carry through life very satisfactorily and in my opinion I see no point in disagreeing with your new project and consider the extra 10% a kind of donation through my daughter's fees. Of course I say this because I can afford it. As to the father who cannot cope with today's expensive way of living, (he) should seek elsewhere for his son's education.

From a mountain village in Lebanon a father of an AUB student wrote :

... Frankly, when I first heard of the 10% increase I was against it since my salary is limited. After I knew what it is for I accepted with pleasure. Furthermore, I think it is necessary for every father to pay this increase.

A father in Jordan had this to say:

... May I suggest that you keep your fees as they were before the increase which provoked the strike

and to limit the scholarships to the needy students, within limits of the University income and as much as this income will permit. I assure you, Mr. President, that there are many of your students whose parents have so much sacrificed in silence, in order to meet the University expenses. Please do not overcharge them because they could not sacrifice any more.

A 1948 alumnus suggested a humanitarian approach as a solution to the crisis :

... AUB was founded to serve this part of the world as a part of the world we live in. Those who founded it *loved* this part of the world. If we keep the main issue of AUB in mind, i.e., to serve this part of the world, I think AUB can overcome all its difficulties. *Love* is the greatest driving force. Parents who love their children can bring them up. Teachers who love their students make of them great people. Administrators who love their subjects will succeed in making them happy and can change their thinking and life. AUB in 1914-1918 could overcome many difficulties. AUB in the present time should overcome all its difficulties.

The following analysis came from an alumnus who is professor at a leading U S university :

... When in 1936 my parents and I decided that I should attend the AUB, the University enjoyed the reputation of being the nursery of Arabist leaders, the promoter of Arab liberation, unity and progress, the assistant-fashioner of the Arab renaissance. I still remember vividly that our Anti-Balfour and Anti-French sell-out of Alexandretta demonstrations in 1936 were led by the late Frederick Nickoley, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, in person.

That this affectation is taking place through strikes and occupation of administrative offices is regrettable but not surprising after the last five years of world student-history. The U.S. universities have responded by endeavoring to become less pretentious, more human and relevant, for the crisis here is one of values. On many campuses students have fought against tuition-raises and succeeded in having them revoked. In the Near East, the crisis is one of being of not-being. In all likelihood, a tuition increase triggers into coming to the surface what constitutes a far greater and deeper malaise. It would indeed be a pity if next fall should bring further strikes and interruption of academic pursuits. But the students are not the only cause. Should the University itself not reconsider its own princi-

ples, policies and objectives? As for the 10% increase, how can you argue in 1971 with any Asian/African bent on pulling down any establishment that is incapable of so ordering his productive consumptive life as to give him health, education, work and comfort?

Certainly, the AUB may be singled out as an alien body in the Arab world which ought not to be subject to the blowing winds Arab establishments are subject to. In my judgment, such would be a counsel of despair and the beginning of the end. A more promising alternative would be to enable the Arab to call an AUB responsive to his deepest anguish and hope "Alma Mater". And if it is ever said that such an "Alma Mater" would not be the American University which began as the Syrian Protestant College, then let it be answered that, precisely such an AUB would be more truly American, more truly Christian,—more truly human!

An alumnus residing in New York suggested the following strategy in dealing with student problems:

... Political issues, traditionally, do not retain their punch two years in a row. Strikes lose their steam the second time around. Fear and/or insecurity provide the impetus both *for or against* political and other actions. Time reduces the intensity of fear if not fed anew. Also, if the punch the university can mete out is weak, then the other side is emboldened into over-estimating his manliness and thus pushed into further adventures.

Considering the facts mentioned in your letter, the students have the backing and you lack the punch to counteract it.

My suggestion is to buy time while you rob the students of their immediate issue. Keep tuitions as they are till "further study" is completed. If time does not improve your position vis-à-vis the students, then you should obtain as broad a consensus within the university policy group as possible and then sink or swim with it. Other allies would seem to come out of the woodwork if it ever appears that you really mean it.

Parents and alumni were not the only people who wrote to the President. Here is a letter sent by a graduate student at the University:

... First, I believe that you and your advisers should recognize that young people today will not accept

without question the decisions of administrators in governments, churches, even military organizations. The level of education among youth is so much higher than their counterparts of ten years ago that young people must be convinced in their own minds that decisions are wise before they will accept them and adhere to them. In other words, young people today are impressed only with competent performance of duty by those who demand respect and obedience. Any administrator who stands on his authority alone to impress or influence young people today will surely elicit their ire, least of all their sarcasm. The current administration of AUB has failed to impress a majority of students because it has failed to do what it exists to do, that is set an example of effective and responsible performance of duty. There is too much bureaucracy in AUB. Nothing seems to get done. It seems that people have jobs but are not held accountable for doing their jobs.

I believe that AUB would profit from younger administrators who carry with them the idea that AUB is an academic institution above and beyond any other purpose it may serve in the Middle East. Young men and women, in my opinion, would be more effective because they would care about the students rather than about their own prestige, their salaries, their retirement, or their tenure. I would like to see the university run by *happy* people who share many of the interests of youth.

I would also like to know why the university has not accepted the students' offer to raise money from the Middle Eastern governments and individuals. Development was an issue during the strike. Many people genuinely wonder why the university has not been able to raise the money we need to keep the school going and growing.

Finally, I believe that you must open new channels of communication with the entire AUB community. People want to know why you are running the school the way you are, whether there are going to be any reforms, what definite plans you have for raising money and what you are going to do about employing individuals with integrity, who do their jobs well.

Finally, a Lebanese alumnus familiar with university life had this to say:

... The students who incited opposition against the 10% increase in tuition are probably those who squandered their time and their fees striking and objecting to issues that have a remote bearing,

if any, on their immediate lives as students. I am therefore neither impressed with nor sympathetic to their alleged reasons for the strike.

My opinion is that AUB has for too long borne the onus of shaping its students singlehanded, while the parents stood by like disinterested onlookers. Here, I believe is an untapped source of assistance.

Why not get the parents involved? After all they are the ones who foot the bill and the ones who will lose most if their children spend all their time out of classes, and they are in part responsible for their children's patterns of behavior. Besides, it is unlikely they all approve of the current carryings on. The claim of today's parents and students to the luxury of the generation gap is not exclusive to them. Such a gap has existed between every child and its parents since Cain and Abel. They might, however, be taught to communicate through the University administration and the Alumni Association.

I quite realize that all the parents are not within reach, but those faraway could be drawn into the issue through a questionnaire on their positions and suggestions. Locally, a committee could be formed comprising AUB representatives, some parents, and some alumni to help break the existing stalemate. The coordinated efforts of the three parties could carry a lot of weight with the major part of the student body.

If reasoning and pressure from all these three sources do not convince the students, then the only way out would be to reject the recognized trouble-makers. Especially that there are hundreds of eager and earnest young people who want to enrol at AUB and are being turned down because there is no room for them.

Admittedly the administrative setup at AUB might leave a lot to be desired and some reform may be in order. But the administration itself must take the initiative on that and not leave itself wide open to such detrimental criticism.

... and a direct letter to al-Kulliyah

Sir: The future of the University is of great concern to the people of this area; but it is of special importance to its alumni who cherish their moral and spiritual ties with their *Alma Mater*. I believe that the alumni, all alumni, whatever is their creed or ideology and whatever reservation they may have towards some aspects of the University, would support the University in its mission to promote knowledge and the formation of leaders and experts in the different professions and ways of life.

The contribution of the University to the development of the area and especially to the Arab World has been tremendous. The thousands of graduates, men and women whom AUB has trained and educated for over a century, have each one in his or her capacity greatly contributed to the development and progress of their respective countries.

A glance at the large number of AUB alumni among the political, economic, social and educational leaders of the area, is another index of the contribution of the University towards the growth of the area.

The research programs of the Uni-

versity carried alone or in cooperation with other institutions, is another invaluable and substantial contribution of the University.

The University is also rendering important services to the different countries of the area in rendering advice to governments and institutions in academic fields.

In medical services, the University has been training experts and specialists and providing first class health and medical care and has thus preserved the life of thousands of inhabitants of the area.

Unfortunately the University fees and services have become lately excessively costly and have made it very difficult for low income people to benefit from these services.

The University is no doubt aware of the political, economic, and social revolution that the world is undergoing and the role of youth in this revolution, and is perhaps reassessing its objectives and policy in the light of this revolution and its long experience.

The success of a university depends on the close and democratic cooperation of the three elements that constitute it, namely the administration, the faculty and the students. When this

cooperation ceases to exist, a university will stop to function normally.

Recent events at the University have shown the need for a greater democracy on Campus and for more active participation of the faculty, in the administration of the University. They also indicated that repressive measures do not do much to solve problems of a university, on the contrary they may intensify them; that educational problems could better be resolved through conciliatory measures, dialogue and understanding.

If the Alumni are to play an active role in support of the University, they should be allowed some form of participation in the administration of the University. I should suggest that a committee of fourteen alumni who are not members of the University community, two representatives of each school of the University, to be formed, to advise on matters of policy making and of particular importance to the future of the AUB. In addition, the Alumni Council should embark on a drive to collect funds to support AUB programs and should call on the wealthy members to contribute generously to this fund.

Gabriel F. Kassab

Arnita's First Cantata in Arabic

IDENTITY CARD



THE FIRST CANTATA ever to be composed by an Arab and sung in Arabic will be released early in 1972. The composer and conductor of this pioneering work is none other than AUB man Salvador Arnita who, with this work, will undoubtedly place Arabic music on a truly international level.

The pleasant figure of Prof. Arnita is familiar to all those who have attended AUB since 1949. They often had the occasion of hearing him play the organ or conduct a choir or an orchestra at the Assembly Hall. As a matter of fact many alumni, former students and faculty of the University find it difficult to think of the Chapel without associating it with Salvador Arnita.

When Prof. Arnita joined AUB in 1949, he already had behind him several years of experience and a rich academic background.

His training in music started at an early age; at the impressive age of eleven he was appointed assistant organist at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, his hometown. Five years later his family moved to Alexandria, where he became organist and choirmaster at St. Catherine's cathedral. In 1934 opportunity presented itself for young Arnita to go to Italy for academic training, namely to study piano and composition at the Accademia Santa Cecilia in Rome with Alfredo Casella and to study the organ with Fernando Germani. In



Rome he was awarded the L.A.S.C. degree in 1935; but his increasing interest in choral and orchestral music took him immediately to London to study those two subjects at the Guildhall School of Music under Sir Landon Ronald. In 1936 he graduated with distinction and was awarded the L.G.S.M. degree.

Having finished his studies, Arnita returned to Jerusalem where he was appointed Music Director of the Jerusalem Y.M.C.A., a position which he retained until 1948.

MANY WORKS

Though his academic career as a teacher was time consuming, Prof. Arnita did not neglect his interest in orchestral music. He has to his credit three symphonies, four concertos (for piano, organ, flute and viola) two suites, three piano trios, two string quartets, seven oriental dances, solo works for piano, organ, violin, violoncello, oboe, string orchestra as well as several compositions the latest being the Cantata Drammatica for baritone, choir and orchestra. He has written also two music books *Shadi* and *Shadia* for use in schools.

Prof. Arnita received national acclaim in 1965 when his composition swept the first three prizes of the Lebanese Composers' Contest.

He is a member of the International Society of Contemporary Music, the American Guild of Organists and the International Society of Folk Music Council.

Prof. Arnita had for long wished to write a choral which expresses the Arab Palestinian's longing for his country and search for identity. One day in 1968 he came across a poem by Mahmoud Darwish (reproduced here in the Arabic original and the English translation) and immediately felt that he must write music for it. He started composing during the summer of 1968 and the Cantata was finished in late 1969.

IDENTITY CARD, as the Cantata will be known, is an impressive composition. Written for a full symphony orchestra, with a choir of 74, it has the added charm of having a section, though short, of *Kanoon*, the Arabic string instrument that resembles the harp.

"The Cantata is composed in the classical tradition," says Prof. Arnita. "It has two main themes.

بطاقة هوية

شعر محمود درويش

سجل سجل انا عربي ورقم بطاقتي خمسون الف
وأولادي ثمانية وتاسعهم سيأتي بعد صيف - فهل تغضب
سجل انا عربي انا اسم بلا لقب
صبور في بلاد كل ما فيها يعيش بفترة الغضب
جذوري قبل ميلاد الزمان غرست
وقبل تفتح الحقب وقبل السرو والزيتون قبل ترعرع العشب
ابي من أسرة المحراث لا من سادة نجب وجدي كان فلاحا
بلا حسب ولا نسب وبيتي كوخ ناطور من الاعواد والقصب
فهل ترضيك منزلتي انا اسم بلا لقب
سجل انا عربي ولون الشعر فحمي ولون العين بني على رأسي عقال
فوق كوفية وكفي صلبة كالصخر تخمش من يلامسها
وأطيب ما احب من الطعام الزيت والزعتر
سلبت كروم اجدادي وارضا كنت افلحها
انا وجميع اولادي ولم تترك لنا ولكل احفادي سوى هذه الصخور
فهل ستأخذها حكومتكم كما قيل
اذن سجل برأس الصفحة الاولى انا لا اكره الناس ولا اسطو على احد
ولكني اذا ما جعت آكل لحم مفتصي ، حذار حذار من جوعي ومن غضبي .

The first is based upon two diminished intervals and the second relies on contrapuntal development. The first theme appears seventeen times, augmented in time values, ornamented and inverted throughout the orchestra and the voices. The second theme appears first as a fugal exposition and is followed by a canonic section in two parts for male and female voices. The middle section makes use of three folk songs : The Ice Cream Vender, The Coffee Man, and The Man with Pleated Hair. The final section is preceded by *Taqasim*, an oriental improvisation, played on the *Kanoon*. The music then moves towards a triumphal climax of soloist, choir and orchestra."

PERFORMED IN CAIRO

The Cantata was first performed in Cairo on July 17, 1970, at Sayyed Darwish Hall, with the Cairo Symphony Orchestra and the Choir of the Opera House, under the direction of the composer.

Prof. Arnita has made four European tours performing as organ virtuoso with the BBC in the promenade concerts under the direction of Sir Henry

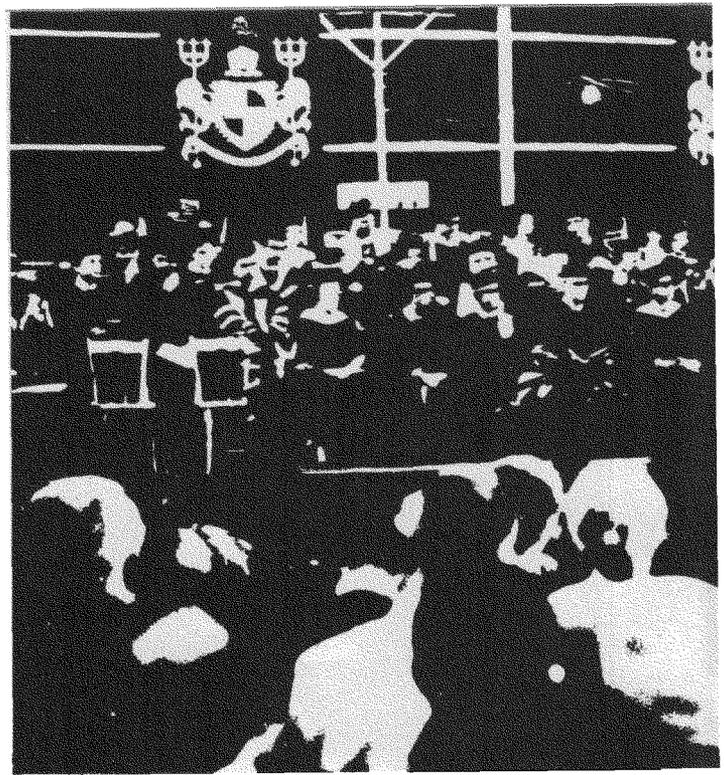
Wood (1939), with the Paris P.T.T. orchestra under the direction of Henry Tomasi and with the Rome Symphony Orchestra under Bernardino Molinari. He also played at the Salle du Palais des Beaux-Arts in Brussels for H.M. King Leopold of Belgium where he was awarded the Légion d'Honneur. He won the Premier Prix de Rome on an improvised theme submitted to an international jury. He has conducted several concerts in Italy, Hungary, France, England, U.S.A., Egypt and Palestine.

Working by the side of Prof. Arnita since 1947 is his wife, Yousra Jawharieh, a musicologist by her own right who had taught music at AUB for 12 years and is the author of *Popular Arts in Palestine*. Although she is no longer on the faculty, she continues to be of major assistance to her husband. They have both been instrumental in establishing the Music Department and the University Choir whose performances at Christmas and Easter every year are familiar to the Beirut community.

The Arnitas have one son Shadi and two daughters Liana and Shadia who is married to AUB graduate Edward Jacir.

academic freedom, tenure, and the a.a.u.p. at a.u.b.

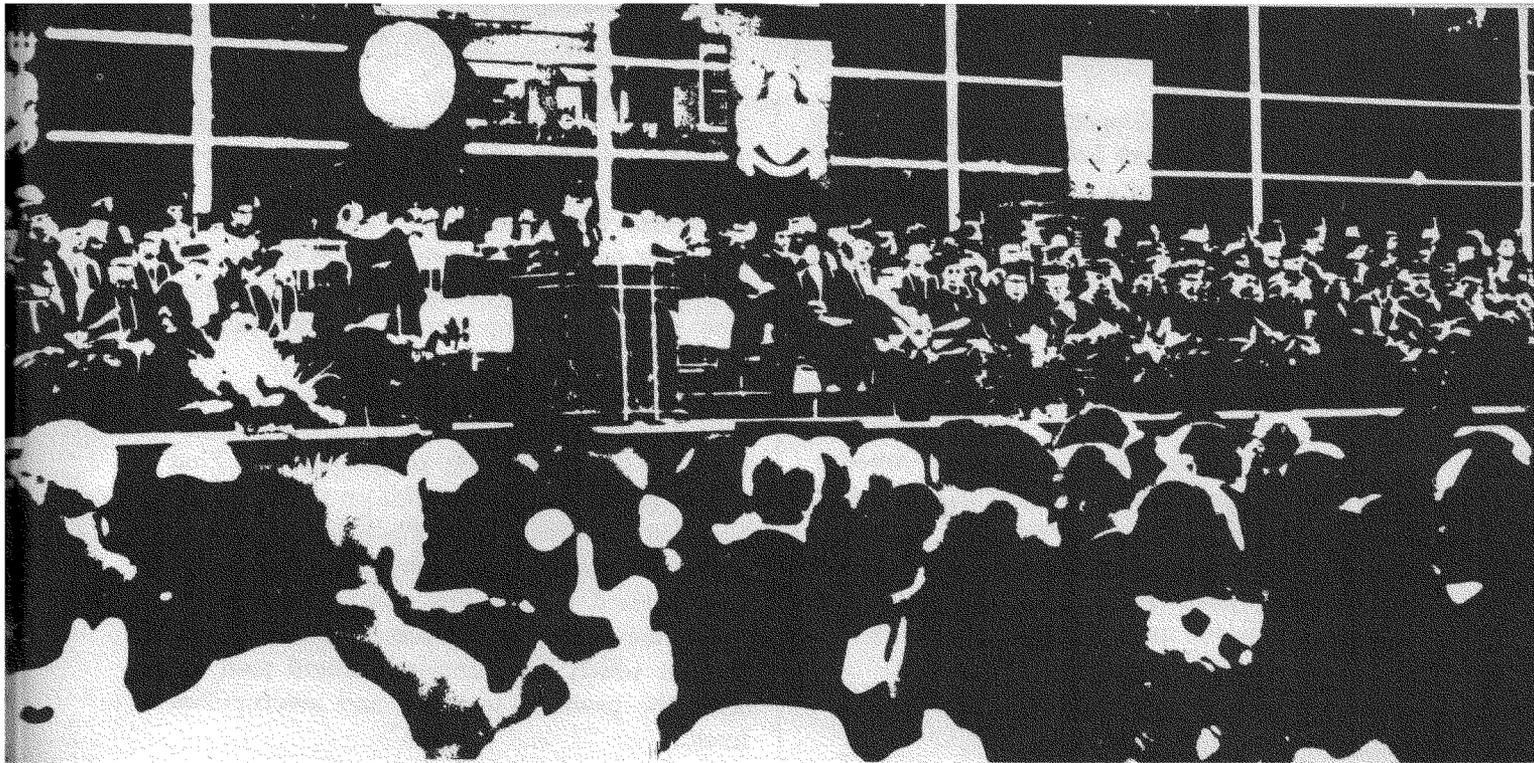
This article was compiled
and edited by the American
Association of University
Professors at AUB



THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT has recently determined on a policy that only fifty percent of the teaching faculty be on tenure at any given time, according to Associate Dean John Munro (*Al-Kulliyah*, June, 1971). This is a very serious development that reflects on the basic values of a good university. Dean Munro discussed problems of tenure at AUB without referring to its most crucial aspects. It is true that the system of professorial tenure presents problems; but these problems are not those that are commonly stated and before solutions can be found, certain fundamental misconceptions must be discussed or corrected.

First, the only climate in which a true university can survive and still consider itself a university (as opposed to an information center) is one of free question and exchange of ideas. This is the basic meaning of "academic freedom". Although well-guarded on the European continent, academic freedom was rare in America until the 20th century, when concentrated attempts by university faculty members were made to promote and protect it. It was then emphasised that the university exists for the community at large, that academic freedom is essential to the public interest, and is not a path toward private exploitation.

In 1915, a group of distinguished professors from the most prominent universities came together to consider problems of academic freedom in America. They founded the American Association of University Professors. This association (the AAUP) was



formed to protect and promote academic freedom on the American campus. In its first report the Association attempted to define and institute a system of protection for the University professor. This system should assure a professor that he would not lose his job for expressing an unpopular idea. A measure of protection of this kind had existed in the academic profession in Europe for centuries and was by no means new but it required strenuous effort to introduce the tradition to the comparatively new and "provincial" universities in America, many of which were controlled by religious groups. The term used to describe this system was "tenure". The ideas presented by the AAUP in 1915 took shape and found support among both academic personnel and academic administrators. They were soon accepted and adopted by the Association of College Administrators in America, the Association of American Colleges (the AAC) as well as by all the major professional societies. The following years of experience brought amendment to the original proposals and a further statement was endorsed by both the AAUP and the AAC in 1940, *The 1940 Statement on Academic Freedom and Tenure*. The principles of appointment, apprenticeship and tenure of an academic position at an American University are defined in this Statement, and they are presently in effect in all major American institutions. They were accepted by AUB in 1958.

These facts, if understood, contradict some common misconceptions about tenure :

(a) Tenure is not something which was invented in the 20th century in answer to an economic

disadvantage, but rather a tradition which can be traced back without a break to the death of Socrates and to the founding of the first university in the world, the Platonic Academy. The greatest case for academic freedom and tenure was made, surely, in *The Apology*, but there have been many others since that time, especially those nailed on the doors of Wittenberg.

(b) The AAUP is not a "labour union" concerned with the material advancement of the university profession, but a body of men whose principal concern is with academic freedom and the welfare of the community.

(c) Tenure, rather than being a financial burden to the University, actually offers relative security in compensation for low pay. In economic terms, by encouraging stability rather than mobility, competition and high turn-over, tenure tends to reduce salaries.

(d) The essential principle of the tenure system in universities is that the teaching professor cannot be dismissed from his position except upon showing adequate cause. Thus tenure is not a special privilege uniquely enjoyed in this profession, but rather comparable to the seniority and job security plans in government or civil service jobs, or to profit-sharing and stock-option programs in business. Medicine and law, moreover, have long enjoyed a closely analogous form of tenure in that professional license to practice can only be revoked or suspended when good cause is shown to exist.

(e) Contrary to popular belief, a tenured professor can indeed be dismissed from his position for

reasons of academic incompetence or irresponsibility or if the university faces bona fide financial exigency, discontinuance of a program or department of instruction. Moreover, there are many informal methods whereby a professor may be persuaded to resign. Conversely, tenured professors do not enjoy life-long job security without corresponding obligations to maintain professional competence and to adhere to acceptable standards and academic responsibility.

Problems connected with tenure in America today are not those described in the *Al-Kulliyah* of June, 1971. They are modern problems connected with the present economic and political situation in the West. A *New York Times* editorial (April 27, 1971), is worth quoting in full:

THREAT TO CAMPUS FREEDOM

The national mood of economic frustration and anti-intellectual reaction has begun to feed a growing movement against academic tenure. The arguments marshalled for abolishing professorial job security are cloaked in high-minded rhetoric of academic reform. This is a transparent disguise of the economic and political anger which provides the true motivation.

Conservatives in rebellion against education expenditures have been joined in the anti-tenure campaign by illiberal partisans of the political left and right who have little sympathy for the academic freedom of a professor unless he represents their own brand of ideology.

There have admittedly been abuses of tenure. Universities, like all other private and public institutions, relax their internal quality controls during years of affluent amiability. But those sincerely concerned over the quality slippage that results from excessive security ought to consider the greater risk of political and economic harassment.

State legislatures and university administrators, at a time of budgetary deficits and taxpayers' revolt, are easily tempted to trade in older and more costly talent for low-cost replacements. But this would surely speed the unionization of college faculties, with its stress on automatic promotions and seniority. Gone would be much of the scholarly consideration that has been part of the tenure system in reputable universities.

Even more serious is the danger of political purges of "wrong-thinking" professors in a period

of highly emotional ideological conflict. Appalling violations of academic freedom were widespread until the American Association of University Professors gained acceptance for its statement on tenure in 1940. It was this protective shield that saved American higher education from the worst consequences of the know-nothing onslaught in the 1950's.

It would be naive to pretend that the two-front threat to academic freedom today constitutes less of a clear and present danger. That danger places a special burden on the academic leadership to tighten its own safeguards against abuses of tenure. But such reforms must be carried forward with a firm resolve not to surrender the essential protection of those freedoms without which the universities would soon become the pawn of powerful and unscrupulous forces.

The movement against tenure, referred to above may be reflected at AUB, but when those problems are further compounded by local elements, by the political and economic situation of the Middle East and Lebanon, the outlook is grave indeed. For those to whom these problems are urgent and necessary, the AAUP chapter at AUB has issued a *Newsletter*, presenting a more detailed account, a bibliography available in Jafet Library, and, in particular, consideration of the tenure problems facing AUB. (The *Newsletter* is available from Jafet Library or from the Secretary of the AAUP, P.O.B. 1772, AUB).

There is another problem, moreover, of more general concern, and this is the problem of tenure for the student. So far, problems of academic tenure have implied only faculty tenure. In 19th century Germany, France and England, student tenure was an accepted tradition nobly won and jealously guarded. But the idea of student tenure did not "catch on" in America until the 1950's and it is still in process of definition and implementation. The question is how ready is Lebanon, or how ready is the Middle East to accept these ideas from the West? The physician may be right who prescribes the draught in small doses. It is appropriate to remember the words of Thomas Jefferson, in his Inaugural Address :

"If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it".

Book Review

History and the Third World

“HISTORY is written by the victors,” a cynic once said.

Now that the decolonized nations of the world have won their victory (independence), they must decide how to re-establish their identity with the past. Now that they are once again participants in the human drama called History, they must decide how to present their past to their own people and to a world audience in the light of present day realities.

David Gordon, 45, Chairman of AUB's Department of History and Archaeology examines these questions and some of the answers of Third World historians in a new book entitled *Self-Determination and History in the Third World*, published by Princeton University Press. The book has already captured attention in the West through a review by University of Paris Sociology Professor Albert Memmi on the front page of the July 25 edition of *The New York Sunday Times Book Review Section*.

“Historical examination appears to be a phase in the efforts of colonized and once passive people to return to the stage of historical action as participants—a sort of adolescence through which they must go before they can attain a new phase of poise and self-confidence,” writes Professor Gordon, a man whose life has been linked with the Third World from his birth in Istanbul to the present day. Professor Gordon grew up in Greece and Turkey and taught for two years at Robert College, Istanbul, after receiving his BA in History from Princeton

University in 1947. He studied for his MA at AUB during 1949-51, taught at AUB for four years, then returned to Princeton for his Ph.D., which he received in 1957. His time since then has been devoted to historical research, teaching and writing at AUB.

“Two special problems are involved in the writing of history in Third World nations. One is that so much of the history of recently decolonized nations has been written by the colonizers as they like to view the colonized. The second is that historiography, the critical writing of history as Western intellectuals know it, is under suspicion by Third World historians as a tool developed by the enemy West as an aspect of colonialism rather than as one of pure sciences based on a universal methodology,” said Prof. Gordon.

Prof. Gordon gives three examples of attitudes towards the writing of history in the Third World to explain the problems with which intellectuals of developing countries must come to terms.

“The apologist, futurist and reconstructionist approaches to Third World history are based on a common view that during their colonial periods the colonized peoples have been in one or another sense excluded from a creative role on the world's historical stage. The apologists want to resurrect a usually fanciful and idealized past period of greatness and glory. At their most extreme these have been the utopians in reverse. But the apologists suffer from the perils of evasiveness, a refusal to see their culture critically and realistically in terms of



progressive advance. Islam is a case in point. The Islamic peoples, according to the late AUB Professor of History Nabih Faris, lived their history and experienced their events as though they happened yesterday. Yet Islam can hardly receive critical treatment because the Koran is the word of Allah Himself and is therefore as sacred to Islam as Christ to Christianity. This fact explains in part the Muslim's obsession with the past and that of the secular Muslim, "Arab nationalist of today because the great periods of their history were Muslim," writes Prof. Gordon.

"Futurists, impatient with the heritage of the past, have rejected any such cult of the past as illusory and reactionary and have focused their attention on the future, on the technological and scientific developments of their nations. But few of these have not, as devoted nationalists, implicitly or explicitly attempted to counter the image of their past propagated by the historians of the colonizing power. Futurists pay insufficient attention to their history and, in revenge, the relative ease of rapid modernization might disappoint their optimism. Kamal Ataturk, for example, cut Turkey off from a rich heritage of its past when he abandoned the

use of Arabic script and forced his countrymen to use Western letters in the Turkish language. With a shrewd eye to Turkey's present and future as well as its past, however, Ataturk countered the Pan-Turanian idea that Turkey really encompassed all Turkish-speaking peoples, including those in Russia, by admitting that while the Turks originated in Asia, they came to their final homeland in Anatolia and to that homeland should now confine themselves," Prof Gordon states.

"Reconstructionist historians combine a sense of reality regarding the cultural importance of their past heritage with an openness to the future, but a future that will be their own. For Jawaharlal Nehru, India's past was to be revived in terms of its flavor, its specificity, its inspiration, but only insofar as the past was consonant with a creative present. That part of the past which was anemic, which was 'burden', was to be eliminated. The reconstruction of India was to involve the return of its historical continuum, but a continuum leading from the great periods of her past to an equally great future which was to be internationalist and socially progressive," the author writes.

Prof. Gordon suggests that a stage of myth-making and ethnocentric self-absorption is required when a people go through a period of self-determination and de-colonization.

"Nations seem to take two historical tracks in their development: isolation and listening to foreign ideas. Isolation, an absorption with one's own problems, occurs during times of insecurity. Listening to the new or at least the foreign without losing one's own identity is called maturity. Decolonization unfolds in four stages. The first is passive, an acceptance of inferiority after submission to a foreign power. The second is resentment, a preference for one's own historical continuum. Then comes the quest for modernization, which includes an acceptance of some Western values accompanied by the trauma of shaky self-confidence. Finally, the level of maturity is reached with the realization that modernization is a worldwide trend not limited to the West and leading to a fundamental transformation in the West or in one's own culture," says Prof. Gordon.

"One of the tests of success and reality of self-determination is the ability to consider one's own history objectively and openly. Tunisia, for example, has succeeded in espousing a bi-lingualism which draws on its heritage from Carthaginian, Roman, Islamic, Arab and French influences to form, a

Mediterranean culture without neurosis. Tunisia, therefore, can be called relatively 'mature' in its attitude towards itself, especially in its colonial period. Algeria, on the other hand, is still suffering too much from the bitterness and confusion which arose during the struggle for independence and revolution," he suggests.

The case of the writing of North African history by French writers illustrates the need for new approaches by Third World intellectuals in coping with their past.

"Many French scholars, mainly because they were unable to handle the Arabic language, have written about the French in North Africa rather than about the natives of North Africa. There seems to be a place for a 'Copernican Revolution' in Third World historiography that will involve among other things a greater use of Arabic (and Turkish) archives and even the oral traditions of the countries involved, to the extent that they exist. I would agree with Algerian historian Mohamed Cherif Sahli who suggested the need of a decolonized people to rewrite their own history from within in terms of the colonized as subjects rather than objects or as pawns in the game of the colonizers and their historians," he says.

"Very few nations in the Third World have achieved the level of maturity in which they can accept their own culture and any criticism of their past, be it good or bad. They have failed to develop an ecumenical attitude towards their own history or a sense of identity which is culturally specific yet also shares in the universal ideal of the 18th Century Enlightenment as a citizen of the world. Arab historians have especially suffered from a 'cult of the past' which has inhibited a realistic approach to the problems of the present. The late Nabih Faris saw this flaw in the mentality, as does AUB Professor Kamal Salibi, and both have consistently warned against it. Dr. Constantine Zurayk continues to flash this warning about living in the Arab past by reminding the Arabs that the Zionists live in the present and for the future while the Arabs 'continue to dream the dreams of the past and to stupify ourselves with its fading glory.' Arab historiography, with the exception of Prof. Faris, Zurayk, Salibi and Abdul-Aziz Duri, suffers from an almost exclusive self-concern, crude psychological interpretation and the lack of a Greek-rooted tradition of humanism. Arab historians, again with several exceptions, suffer too much from defensiveness and apologia," writes Prof. Gordon.



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leading pharmacies

Changing of the Guard

An informal interview with AUB's oldest gatemmen

BOULOS



— *Boulos, we wish to write about you in Al-Kulliyah. We are sure that thousands of AUB graduates would like to see your picture and hear about you. Will you please tell us your full name and where you come from?*

— Boulos Karam, that's my full name. I come from the village of Kartaba in the mountains of Jbeil; we grow the best apples in the world there.

— *Your age, how old are you?*

— You may not believe this, you see, actually I am 59 years old although officially I am 63.

— *How come?*

— When I applied for work at AUB I was told they will not accept anybody under 21. I was then 17, so I applied for official "adjustment" of age on my identity card. It was the only way to enter the University service.

Unfortunately, now I have to retire at the age of 61 instead of 65.

— *Does this mean you have been at AUB for 41 years?*

— Yes, and always a gateman — First at the Medical Gate, 1931-40, then at Prep Gate, 1941-47, and here at the Main Gate for the past 23 years.

— *Tell us more about yourself.*

— I am married and have two sons, George and John and two daughters, Najat and Siham. George is at AUB, third year engineering, and John is still at I.C. Thanks to the financial help I get from the University, my children will have the best of education.

I have been living in Ras Beirut since 1934. That year I rented a furnished room for L.L. 3 a month.

— *Do you have any outstanding memories at the Main Gate?*

— I have many memories but nothing really outstanding.

I remember of course Dean Nickoley who used to be very strict with students. When he stood at the Gate, students sitting at Faisal used to throw their cigarettes. These were the good days.

There were times at AUB when the gateman used to be as important as the professor. Students had to take our permission to leave campus, and if they were late in coming back we had to report them. I am of course talking about the days when there were only three girls at AUB and when I used to know every student by name.

ABU AZIZ

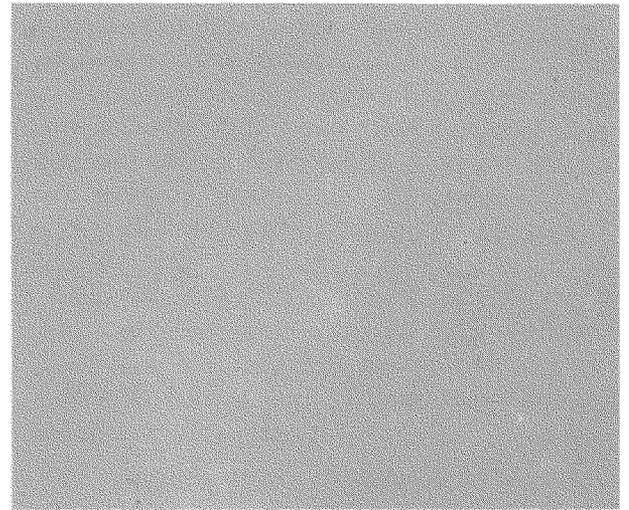


— *Abu Aziz, What is your actual name?*

— Mirshid Aziz Shahla. People have been calling me Abu Aziz since Aziz, my only child, was born 28 years ago.

— *What is Aziz doing now?*

— He studied public health here at AUB and now works for the Outpatient Department of the Hospital.



— *How old are you Abu Aziz and when did you join AUB?*

— I was born in Beirut in 1916 and joined AUB as a waiter in October 1935. Dr. Bayard Dodge was then President. This is therefore my 37th year here.

— *How long did you work as a waiter?*

— Only for a few months. I was later made responsible for the poultry section in the University farm which was on this campus, near the athletics field.

During W.W.II we ran out of chicken feed and the poultry section had to be closed down. It was then, 30 years ago, that I was appointed as a gateman of AUB's Main Gate.

— *Are there any graduates who had particularly impressed you as students?*

— In general, active students become very successful in their professional life. I remember hundreds of students who became great names. Right now I recall Shafik Hout and Nasir Nashashibi.

— *Abu Aziz, tell us something about the good old days.*

— Actually, the old days were not that good. I consider these days as the good days. In the past we used to work 12 to 15 hours a day, Saturdays and Sundays included. Now we work only 8 hours a day and enjoy a long week-end. The doors used to be open till midnight and even after that we had to open for late-comers. Now it is different; we close at ten and open only at dawn. We now have an impressive uniform and a stove to keep us warm in winter.

Diabetes Mellitus

By IBRAHIM S. SALTI, M.D., Ph.D.

ONE of the remarkable features of modern societies is the ever-increasing interest expressed by the public in acquiring knowledge about disease. This trend has an obvious impact on the medical profession which is finding it easier to communicate with the modern "medically-informed" type of patient. This trend is of course not without bad consequences, especially when the public receives its medical "knowledge" from a wrong source. The process of "popularizing" medical information should be well planned and carefully guided especially that it is reaching the public through mass-media, a process which is not under the control of the medical profession.

The public interest tends naturally to focus on the more common diseases such as heart disease, cancer or drug addiction. Diabetes mellitus is also one of the diseases that attract public attention primarily because it is a common disease which, despite significant advances in its treatment, continues to be neither completely curable nor totally preventable.

Diabetes has been known to man since antiquity. However the scientific understanding of the disease started only about a century ago when it was found out that the cardinal abnormality is an inappropriate elevation of blood sugar. Exactly fifty years ago, a major advance in its treatment was achieved by Banting and Best who discovered insulin, a hormone which lowers blood sugar.

HOW COMMON IS DIABETES ?

It is estimated that about two percent of the world population have diabetes. The figure may seem modest but can perhaps be better appreciated

in absolute numbers. In a country like Lebanon it is estimated that there are about 40,000 diabetics while in the Arab World there are about four million. At best, only half of diabetic cases are discovered while the other half remains undiagnosed either because the disease is too mild to attract medical attention or simply because the latter is not available.

Medical authorities in many parts of the world are convinced that diabetes is becoming more common. It is not known however whether this increase is genuine, or is the result of improved diagnostic facilities. There is no doubt that part of the increase is due to the fact that with an improved standard of living, people are living longer and are better fed (often over-fed). Both age and obesity would favour a statistically higher incidence of diabetes.

WHEN TO LOOK FOR DIABETES ?

It is not intended here to describe in any detail the symptoms of this disease. Instead an attempt will be made to list a few of the situations under which the individual should seek medical advice for the suspicion of diabetes. The aim should always be to detect this disease as early as possible. The ideal way would be to test for the disease in urine, or preferably in blood, once a year (i.e. as part of the annual check up). However this is neither practical nor feasible in most countries. Alternately diabetes should be looked for in the following situations :

1. In cases when the individual complains of an unusual increase in thirst, urine output and appetite. These symptoms are not necessarily due to diabetes but are considered highly suggestive of the disease.

2. In relatives of patients known to have the disease.

3. In over-weight individuals since about 80 per-cent of diabetics are over-weight.

4. In women who give birth to large babies. This can be an early sign of diabetes.

5. In older individuals, since about 85 percent of diabetics are above 45 years of age. It should be remembered however that age is not exclusive and that diabetes is a disease of the young as well.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT DIABETES ?

Whereas in general it is not possible, except in unusual cases, to be cured from diabetes it is usually possible to control the primary metabolic abnormalities of the disease particularly by blood sugar.

By far the most important aspect of treatment is the diet. The aims of dietary control are two-fold. First, the diet is prescribed by the treating

physician to contain the optimal number of calories that would maintain the individual close to his or her ideal body weight. Second, the diet is arranged to provide the right proportions of carbohydrates, proteins and fats. The details of a diet will vary from patient to patient and will always depend on the amount of physical exercise that the patient is able to do.

With diet alone, it is possible to achieve adequate control of blood sugar in the majority of diabetics. Those who are insulin-dependent are actually a minority and in general are those who develop the disease at a young age.

HOW SERIOUS IS DIABETES?

With adequate control, and under regular medical supervision, the majority of diabetics are able to lead a normal productive life. Except when severely out of control, the disease does not have immediate dangers. Its ill-effects are not immediate but appear over several years in the form of chronic complications which are primarily complications in the arteries of the heart, kidneys, the extremities and the retinae. The rate at which these complications appear varies from one individual to another. Some medical scientists believe that good and sustained control of the blood sugar will retard the appearance of these complications.

HEREDITY AND DIABETES

Although it is true that heredity plays a major role in diabetes, it is wrong to assume that the disease is only produced by genetic factors. A person does not inherit diabetes as such but only the genetic predisposition to it. Whether the disease will make itself manifest or not depends on other non-hereditary factors some of which are amenable to control.

Among these, perhaps the best understood is obesity. There is no doubt that a person with a possible genetic predisposition to diabetes (e.g., a son of a known diabetic) should be strongly advised to avoid becoming over-weight. There are many cases on record of those who became overtly diabetic when obese and in whom diabetes completely disappeared when they reduced to their ideal body weight.

There are many other important factors that cause diabetes. They are beyond the scope of this article and are themselves the subject of research and investigation in many medical centres of the world. But the basic fact remains, that the primary way to overcome diabetes resides in the patients' will power to observe a proper diet.

*MIDDLE
EAST
FORUM*

*MIDDLE
EAST
FORUM*

SHAWKI ATASSI PASSES AWAY

THE Medical Alumni Chapter was shocked with the sad news last August of the untimely death of one of its illustrious members, Dr. Shawki Atassi of Homs, Syria. Dr. Atassi, an M.D. graduate of 1947, who practiced Internal Medicine and Cardiology in his hometown Homs, had so distinguished himself in the medical and social spheres that his loss was widely mourned not only in Homs but all over Syria and by his colleagues and friends elsewhere. In 1948, soon after graduation, Shawki volunteered for service during the war in Palestine where he devoted all his time unselfishly to the wounded, the sick and the needy. Later, after specialization, he set up his private practice in Homs and soon became a well-known figure in the medical field in Syria. In 1957, he was elected President of the Medical Association in Homs, probably the youngest physician to occupy the post. He was reelected to the post for a record total of four times and was actually very active in the Association when death cruelly snatched him away. In fact, he was planning regular scientific lectures to be given by the staff of the AUB Medical School. He passed away before his plans could be realized. In addition to being the President of the Homs Medical Association Shawki was the Director of Health Affairs in Homs area working very closely with the Sy-

rian Ministry of Health. In that post, he introduced several public health measures and was proud that Homs was kept free of cholera during the epidemic a few years ago. He established clinics for the needy and devoted all his efforts to the sick and poor. Dr. Atassi was also the President of the Homs Red Crescent Society and an active member of several charitable and medical organizations.

In appreciation of his vast services during his brief span of life the Homs Medical Association organized a commemorative ceremony on September 24, 1971 attended by representatives of the Syrian Ministry of Health, charitable and medical organizations, the AUB Medical Alumni Chapter, which was officially invited to attend. Several distinguished personalities and an audience of about a thousand of his friends and grateful patients were also present. The Medical Alumni delegation was composed of Drs. Farid

Sami Haddad, Joseph Azar, Caesar Chediak and Jacob Thaddeus. Dr. Azar who was a friend and a classmate of the late Dr. Shawki Atassi was one of the more than fifteen speakers on the occasion. In a moving and warm tribute, he spoke as a classmate and in the name of the Medical Alumni, the Alma Mater and the Lebanese Order of Physicians, reminiscing Shawki's zeal and humanitarian attributes as a student, as a physician and as an alumnus to whom the Chapter owed a lot as its representative in Homs.

AUB Alumni and friends of Shawki at the Medical School will cherish the energy and high spirits Shawki presented during his class reunion which was organized by the Medical Alumni Chapter in May 1971.

The Medical Alumni Chapter offers its sincerest condolences to Mrs. Atassi and her children for their great loss.

Jacob D. Thaddeus, M.D.

Medical Chapter Activities

OCTOBER 1971

1. *Thursday, the 7th at 7:30 p.m. at Sidon Government Hospital :*
DIAGNOSIS & MANAGEMENT OF COMMON SKIN DISEASES.
2. *Wednesday, the 13th at 7:00 p.m. at the Alumni Club :*
PANEL DISCUSSION ON VENEREAL DISEASES.

NOVEMBER 1971

1. *Thursday, the 4th at 7:30 p.m. at Sidon Government Hospital :*
MANAGEMENT OF COMMONEST DISEASES.
2. *Wednesday, the 10th at 7:00 p.m. at the Alumni Club :*
INFECTIOUS HEPATITIS — RECENT CONCEPTS.

DECEMBER 1971

1. *Thursday, the 2nd and Friday, the 3rd at Dhahran Health Center, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia :*
SYMPOSIUM ON CANCER THERAPY.
2. *Thursday, the 2nd at 7:00 p.m. :*
SCIENTIFIC MEETING WITH THE SYRIAN MEDICAL SOCIETY.
At the French Faculty of Medicine Amphitheatre, followed by dinner at Bristol or Carlton Hotel, (Announcement of final arrangements to follow).
3. *Monday, the 6th at 9:00 p.m. :*
ANNUAL CINEMA GALA FOR SCHOLARSHIP FUND.
Film : "Scrooge" at Hamra Cinema.
4. *Thursday, the 9th at 7:30 p.m. at Sidon Government Hospital :*
ACUTE CARDIAC EMERGENCIES.



What's New in the Medical School

MEDICAL ALUMNI, no matter where, would no doubt wish to be part of the unusual activity at the beginning of every new academic year in October. Although there might not be many changes since I reported to you a year ago, I thought you might still be interested in knowing what's going on.

After the excitement and the long strike at the end of the last academic year, things were relatively normal and organized during the fall. The usual eager faces of the first yearers were everywhere. Fifty two of them had registered to start classes in the glamorous and prestigious profession of medicine. Although eager, they were somewhat apprehensive in anticipation of newer fields. They were anxious to know the secrets of human physiology, biochemistry and anatomy with all their ramifications and related disciplines. Although last year first year students were introduced to "Psychological Development" in the first semester and to "Preventive Medicine" in the second semester, this year they will be enriched with a whole year's combined course called "Social and Preventive Medicine". Actually, this is the

only change in the preclinical curriculum this year.

The first yearers will have as school-mates 47 students in the second year; a staggering number of 51 students in the third year; 38 in the fourth year of O.P.D. fame and 43 proud fifth yearers who are also the interns dominating the wards in the new Medical Center. These 231 students in the Medical School will avidly seek knowledge at the hands of over 250 members of the full and part time teaching staff and more than 80 residents who will earn and teach in the various lecture rooms, laboratories, clinics and wards of the School and of the Health Center that proudly constitute a unique institution of learning in the Middle East.

As far as the hospital is concerned, students and patients will benefit this year from the newly opened cardiac and intensive care units which have already rendered great service from the day they started operating not too long ago. Research is going on with an increased pace and students have more chances in participating in the different projects. Students may also participate soon in the curriculum plan-

ning. A proposal is under study to have students join the curriculum committee which has the responsibility to recommend additions to or alterations of the teaching curriculum.

With all this lofty learning activity inside Van Dyke Hall and the hospital there is a lot of noisy construction activity outside. The old hospital compound is a huge crevice where drills are still digging to provide space for a vast parking lot underground and a new medical library and an auditorium above ground. The new medical building, between Van Dyke and the nostalgic tram line, is well over street level and still going higher. The sidewalk near the Medical Gate is mostly blocked because a subterranean passage is being built connecting the new medical building with the old hospital site.

The academic year has started with a bang. A new breed of future physicians will continue seeking knowledge to become, one day, modern-age healers and worthy members of the Medical Alumni Chapter.

Jacob D. Thaddeus, M.D.

Kamal Khury Named Minister

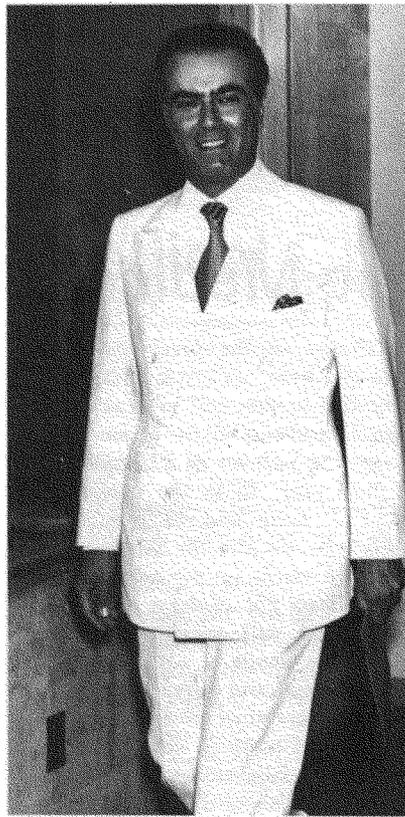
Mr. KAMAL S. KHURY, President of Engineering Alumni Chapter, was named Lebanese Minister of Public Works and Minister of Agriculture on October 6. He succeeded Mr. Henry Eddé who had resigned a week earlier.

H.E. Mr. Khury was born in Aley, Lebanon 39 years ago. He received his elementary education at the Universal College of Aley and his secondary education at the International College. He obtained his Engineering Degree from AUB in 1953 (Thesis: Beirut-Damascus Highway). Mr. Khury then went to the United States where he took extensive courses in highway and traffic engineering and graduated from the Bureau of Highway Traffic of Yale University. Upon his return to Beirut, he became adviser to the Ministry of Public Works and the Municipality of Beirut and was asked at the same time by the Dean of the AUB Engineering School to teach city planning on a part-time basis.

Mr. Khury has a number of busi-

ness and educational enterprises. He is Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Universal College of Aley, which was founded by his father in 1907. He is also Chairman of the Board of Standard Stationary, S.A.L.

For a number of years Mr. Khury has been the partner-in-charge of Hammanah Electricity and Antelias Electricity Company. In 1960, he founded with two partners the "Société Libanaise d'Expansion Agricole" which has



ENDOWMENT FUND

THE Endowment Fund cheque of L.L. 20,000 which was presented to President Kirkwood last January by the Chapter, and whose annual returns of L.L. 1,300 are to be awarded to a needy second year engineering student, has been acknowledged by Prof. Henry Madany, Chairman of the Student Aid Committee at the School.

In a letter of appreciation to Mr. Kamal Khury, Prof. Madany thanked the Chapter for its continued interest in the School, and recommended that the awarding of the scholarship be postponed till next year since the most qualified needy student has already been granted aid, though a smaller sum, and to award it to the "next man" on the list would be unfair. The Chapter agreed to this decision.

It is to be noted that the scholarship is being matched by an identical sum by the Rockefeller Foundation.

developed into the largest and most successful poultry operation of its kind in an area extending from Italy to Japan.

He was member of the first committee of the Board of Managers of Intra Bank after it had collapsed and spearheaded the "rescue concept." Recently he was appointed chairman of the Board of Directors of the "National Litani Office."

Mr. Khury is married to Huda Asfour and has two boys and one girl.

CHAPTER CABINET

Kamal S. Khury, BE 53, President.

Adel Hamiyeh, BE 62, Vice President.

Garbis Tabourian, BE 53, Secretary.

Riad Salamoun, BE 57, Treasurer.

Adib Khury, BE 32, Member.

Issam Bazzi, BE 65, Member.

Rajai Khuri, B. Arch. 68, Member.

NEW COURSES

A SHORT, full-time, post-degree course for engineers and architects was offered at the AUB Faculty of Engineering and Architecture October 18-30. The subject of the course was Modern Developments in Mechanical Engineering Services for Buildings.

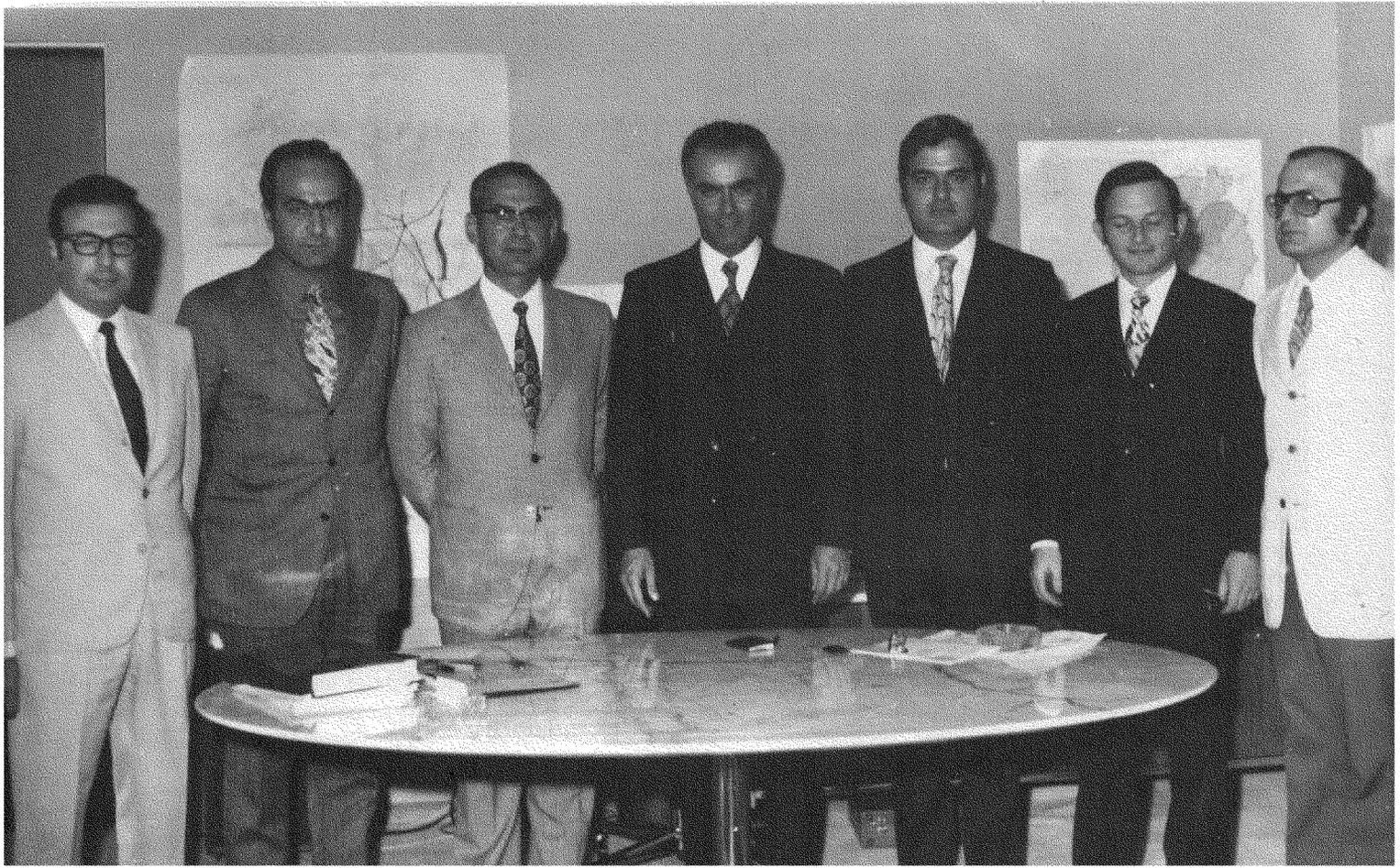
The course was organized by the Faculty of Engineering and Architecture in association with the Building Research Station of the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works of the U.K., and sponsored by the Overseas Development Administration of the British Embassy in Beirut.

The first session was held in the presence of his excellency, Mr. Kamal Khury, Minister of Public Works.

Two lectures were open to the public: 1. Noise and its Control in Urban Design, and, 2. Wind Effects Due to Groups of Buildings. Both were given by Mr. A.F.E. Wise, Head of the Environmental Design and Engineering Division of the BRS.

A second short introductory full-time post-degree course for engineers on water pollution control was offered from November 22 to December 4. This course was organized by the AUB Faculty of Engineering and Architecture in association with the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, and was sponsored by the Overseas Development Administration of the British Embassy as well.

A third course, planned for September, 1972, will deal with both atmospheric pollution and the disposal of solid wastes.



The Alumni Association held a dinner party in honor of Minister Kamal Khury at the Alumni Club on December 10. The dinner was under the auspices of Mr. Saeb Salam, the Prime Minister. Earlier, members of the Engineering Alumni Cabinet went to the Ministry of Public Works to congratulate Minister Khury on his new appointment. Seen from left are Messrs. Riad Salamoun, Anwar Rizk, Garbis Tabourian, H.E. Kamal Khury, Adil Hamiyeh, Rajai Khuri, and Issam Bazzi.

SAMI KLINK

Prof. Sami A. Klink, Associate Professor of Civil Engineering has been asked by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), to direct a research program on the subject of Building Construction and Building Materials Industries in the Arab countries of the Middle East.

Engineering Briefs

— The Engineering Chapter has established a new office in the Engineering Building near the Registrar's Office. A new filing system has been devised to keep up-to-date information on each Alumnus. The office, though at present very small, is expected to become larger and better equipped. It is hoped that a telephone and a post office box will be secured soon.

— The Chapter has produced the first issue of the Alumni directory containing information about every Engineering graduate.

— The Chapter has also produced a newsletter, *On Target*, which contains news of the Chapter and the School as well as professional news. It is being sent to all Chapter members.

— If you have not yet received the Alumni Directory or *On Target*, please

inform us immediately by writing to the Engineering Alumni Chapter-Engineering School, AUB (attention Miss Alice Haddad) or by phoning Miss Haddad at 340740 ext. 2632.

— A body of "Class Representatives" will be formed composed of one member from each graduating class since 1941 and five members representing all the classes preceding that year.

The idea behind such representation is to advise the Chapter's cabinet on matters of general concern and to keep members of the same graduating class in constant touch, thus acting as liaison officers between the cabinet and the members at large.

A letter to this effect will be sent out soon to the Chapter members expounding the purposes, and the first meeting is being scheduled for early December.

Opening 105th Year

Kirkwood : AUB is University of Quality

What Is AUB?

Who Are We?

What Is Our Present Situation?

These were four questions posed, and answered, by AUB President Samuel B. Kirkwood during the official ceremony on October 11 which marked the opening of AUB's 105th academic year.

"We are, now, or we try to be, a university of quality" the President stated. "We have a particular kind of program which we believe leads to learning. We follow a system of teaching that gives special opportunity for student and professor to meet on personal terms, an association in which the difference between the two is essentially one only of age and experience. Professor and student are bound together by the common denominator of search for knowledge," Dr. Kirkwood said.

"Most of all we believe, in all humility, that we are a place of thought and of freedom to think, a place where conflicting ideas can meet on a rational level and be tested.

"AUB, therefore, is more than all else a concept. It is an intangible thing that cannot be confined or held or seen. It must be felt. It is nevertheless the resultant of contacts of very human, flesh-and-blood people. You. We. Us. Here. Today."

As to the second question the President said :

"Simply, we are a conglomerate, cooperative, community of Students, Faculty, Administration, Staff, Alumni, Parents, and People — in the lands of the Middle East, for we belong to this geographical and cultural region. We change constantly and yet we retain a continuing unity that comes from our common dedication. We can live in Lebanon and work here because it is the will of Lebanon that we do so. We enjoy its hospitality and its protection and we are grateful for both. We are dedicated to a regional relevance and to the region's people. We bring an American kind of educational philosophy and the whole-hearted sup-

port, moral, financial, and professional of American people who are interested also in the AUB concept.

"Directly or indirectly AUB affects the lives of astounding thousands of people in many lands. Cosmopolitan as we are, our group has remarkable opportunities. If we who are most closely connected with AUB do not see this as a responsibility of the first order, we are indeed not worthy of our positions."

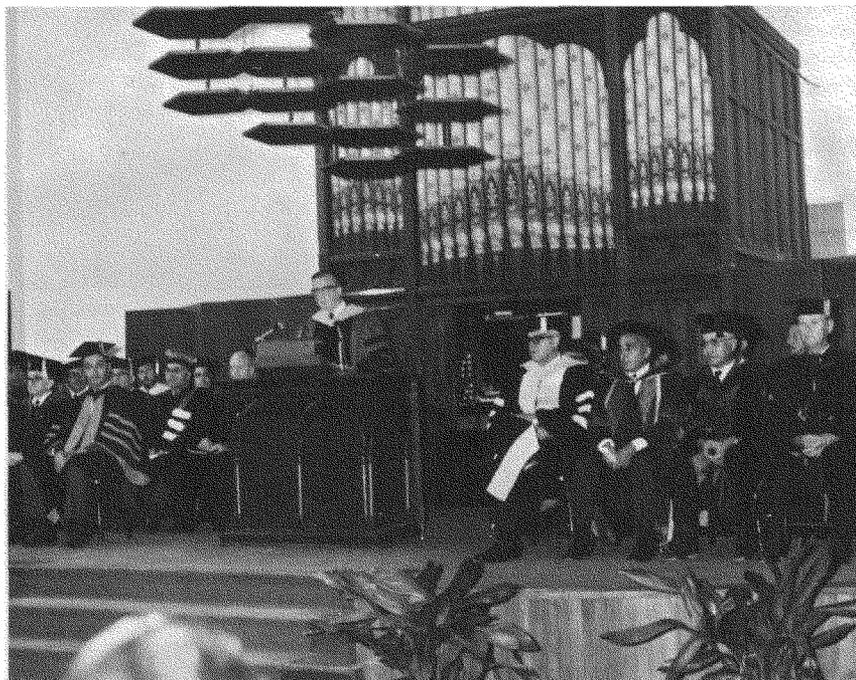
Describing the present situation on campus the President said, "During the final weeks of last year our campus erupted in violence, suddenly, unexpectedly, to a degree that brought the University close to disaster. But much of the significance of the strike has appeared only in retrospect and in the events of the aftermath.

"There is little consolation in the fact that strikes in universities have been common in recent years. It happened at AUB and AUB suffered. AUB's image as an institution of learning became travesty. Where rational thought should prevail, rational relations became grossly disrupted. Where

freedom is an academic precept, freedom was denied. Where words should be the means of objective communication, the strike was an exhibition of the awesome and awful power of words themselves. The academic concept of the university disappeared."

"Finally," Dr. Kirkwood said, "We of the AUB community have experienced a period of trial as a university. We have survived but whether we continue as an effective academic center depends upon what we — all of us — do now. What we will ultimately determine to be our course for the future cannot be predicted fully now. That requires much more study in the light of many factors. Your own ideas and recommendations are essential to this planning. There are, however, some general principles which we can accept now as fundamental to what may finally be our decisions.

"We have the option to provide a place for the discussion of ideas and beliefs of all kinds in an academic atmosphere. This we will chose, because such a place is sorely needed in our region."



70-71 AUB Budget Reveals Deficit

The AUB statement of Income and Expense for the year 1970-1971 shows a deficit of \$171,000. This is due to rising costs increasing more rapidly than rising income.

The budget department gave two main causes for the sharp rise in expenses:

1. The application of Lebanese medical insurance scheme which meant an extra financial commitment for AUB of about 400,000 L.L. and the 5 percent high cost of living increment required by the Lebanese government retroactive to May 1971.

2. The inflationary trend in Lebanon and the world over and a substantial rise in the cost of supplies and equipment needed for the educational program.

Because of these factors a similar deficit is forecast for the current academic year 1971-1972.

... and Trustees Study Problem

At the fall meeting of the Board of Trustees a committee on University Finance was appointed with Howard W. Page as Chairman. Mr. Page met with members of the committee in Beirut immediately following his arrival on campus December 6. Committee members include Parker T. Hart, David A. Shepard and Middle East Trustees, Shukri Shammas, David S. Dodge, Sheikh Najib Alamuddin, Farid Sa'd and President Kirkwood.

The committee reviewed the immediate and long-range financial planning of the University, particularly as to financial resources and expenditures. The University has long recognized the necessity for a broader financial base for its program and launched the Centennial Fund Campaign three years ago to stimulate both alumni giving and support from foundations and corporations. It has become increasingly clear that additional efforts are needed to attract funds from new sources. The Committee expects to study financial resources in relation to the program demands needed in the area.



Alumni Activities Begin

The AUB Alumni Association last October launched an active social and cultural program for this year.

The first activity was a lecture by Finance Minister Elias Saba, photo above, an alumnus, BA 54, MA 56, and former AUB professor of economics. Mr. Saba spoke on October 15 at the Club on the Lebanese Fiscal Policy. His lecture was well attended and received wide coverage by the Lebanese Radio, television and press.

On October 24 a panel discussion on the Danger of Pollution in Lebanon took place at the Club. Profs. Aftim Acra and George Ayub of AUB and Mr. Salim Ashshi participated in the discussion with Mr. Fawzi Shehadi as moderator.

Meanwhile, the Alumni Club management has announced a series of activities for December. Three Bingo evenings were planned for December 4, 11 and 18; a Christmas Program for alumni children will be organized on December 23 at the Club and the traditional New Year's Eve Ball will be held at the Club.

The Executive Committee of the Alumni Association and the AUB Development-Public Relations team were the guests of Vice President George Hakim at a luncheon party held at the Alumni Club on October 12. The Group discussed mutual problems and ways of improving communication between AUB and the Association.

Nashabi Speaks At Founders' Day

Director General of Education at the Maqassed Association Dr. Hisham Nashabi was the main speaker at AUB's Founder's Day, December 3.

Speaking of the long tradition of the University in the Arab World, Dr. Nashabi said, "The University has a tradition of involvement. From the onset it was deeply involved in the problems of the Arab World; every development, every social issue, every aspiration has found a vivid echo

among students and faculty."

Dr. Nashabi described the present as "The Age of Universities." He said, "At no time in history have universities drawn as much attention or played as great a role in the life of nations as they do today."

Dr. Nashabi is an AUB alumnus, BA 51, MA 52, and holds a Ph.D. degree from McGill University. He is also professor of Arab and Lebanese History at the Lebanese University.

Brief Nightmare

Students Occupy Building for 4 Days

A number of classes in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences were interrupted last October for four days when a number of students occupied Nicely Hall, a major class room building on campus in protest against the suspension of some students from the University following last Spring's disturbances.

Students expecting to attend classes in Nicely Hall on October 25 were prevented from meeting regular class sessions, but the other parts of the campus were in normal operation.

A week earlier, President Samuel B. Kirkwood met with ten suspended students who requested permission to register for the Fall Semester. The meeting took place in the presence of the Dean of Students, Robert Najemy, and were asked if they would conduct themselves in accord with University regulations or not. In view of their attitude toward the University, the President lifted the suspension for three of the ten who had petitioned to register at AUB this fall. The other seven appeals remained under review for consideration prior to the beginning of the second semester. The petitions of ten of the suspended students were received only five days before the beg-

inning of the semester while two students petitioned for readmission later. The decision to readmit the suspended students is based on evidence of a willingness to abide by University regulations, according to an official University statement.

During the first day of the strike the Lebanese student league issued a statement condemning the strike and sixty five students sent a petition calling on the University to make it possible for them to attend classes. Two bomb scares were received by the University during the day; measures were taken to prevent injury.

On the second day of occupation the Disciplinary Committee dismissed one student from the University for violation of University regulations, suspended another student from readmission and placed five more on double warning.

Professor Walid Khalidi of the political studies department met with the striking students for ten hours during the third day of the crisis in an effort to put an end to the strike. Dr. Najib Abu Haidar, the Minister of Education came to campus where he met with Dr. Kirkwood and the striking

students.

On the fourth day, however, students occupied a second building, Fisk Hall, where many of the Arts and Sciences classes had been rescheduled. When they tried to occupy a third building in the lower campus, the New Chemistry Building, members of the Lebanese Student League clashed with them and five students were injured.

Earlier, the University Senate decided that students should evacuate occupied buildings.

A settlement was reached at 11 p.m. after Dr. Kirkwood issued a clarification of the University policy towards the suspended students. By midnight the two occupied buildings were vacated.

Dr. Kirkwood's clarification follows:

1. Students Suspended August 12th

All remaining cases of the 22 students who were suspended from readmission on August 12, 1971 who petition for readmission, if they have not done so already, before December 20, 1971 and who demonstrate by their conduct in the period between now and January 30, 1972 their compliance with the University regulations as in the "Brief Guide for Student Conduct" and who affirm their intention to continue such compliance will be readmitted for the second semester. It is my sincere hope that all the students in question will so act.

II. Seven students against whom disciplinary action was taken October 26, 1971

Five students with double warning are still students at AUB. One who is not now a student can apply for admission on February 1, 1972. The Disciplinary Committee considers the other dismissed student as belonging in the category of such students vacating the buildings voluntarily as stated in the following paragraph.

III. Students now occupying Nicely and Fisk halls

By rule of the University Disciplinary Committee, those identified as occupying buildings and who vacate voluntarily by midnight, Thursday, October 28, will be subject to probation but will not be suspended or expelled.

Founders' Day in New York

To commemorate AUB's Founding in 1866, the AUB Alumni Association of North America sponsored a seminar and a reception at the Carnegie International Center, New York City on December 2. The guest speaker in the seminar was Mr. Donald C. Platten, one of AUB's trustees who is First Vice President of the Chemical Bank, New York.

The reception which followed the seminar was in honor of AUB alumni participation in the 26th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Mr. Platten, who spoke on the international monetary crisis and its impact on the American economy and the economies in the Middle East, made his own major impact in foreign banking when, as head of Chemical

Bank's International Division, he increased the international business to \$ 3 billion. Chemical Bank's foreign interests continue to grow under the influence of his leadership. Recently, Mr. Platten was elevated to the position of First Vice President at Chemical Bank.

Meanwhile, the AUB New York office and the Alumni Association in North America have planned a series of programs in various American cities to commemorate Founders' Day. Committees for organizing these programs were set in Chicago, Dallas, Houston, Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Stanford and Washington D.C. Unfortunately *al-Kulliyah* went to press before word was received as to the nature of these programs.

Association Calls for Order, Containment Of Crisis

The AUB Alumni Association Council October 6 and October 28 issued two appeals addressed respectively to AUB students and to the general public.

The first appeal was signed by General Secretary Khalid Musfi and read as following:

"The Alumni in their meeting on September 20th, 1971, to discuss the situation in AUB as a result of the strike of last June, decided to send an earnest request to all students, and in particular those who were actively involved in that strike, to abide by the rules and regulations of the University, protecting it from harm and protecting themselves and their future.

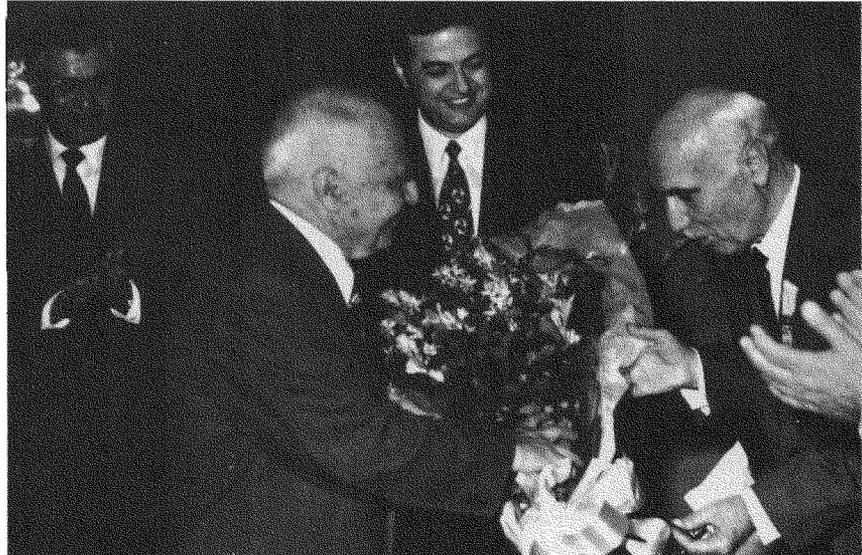
"The Alumni as they extend this request to their future colleagues, assure them of their full and deep understanding of the situation but regardless of causes, the discipline and respect due to an institute of learning should not be broken by anybody, let alone by the students of that institute.

"Our full confidence in your ability to see the situation in its true dimensions has prompted us to send this request to you, urging you to respond and protect this coming academic year from disruption.

"In the name of all the Alumni and their Council, I extend to you my regards and best wishes."

The second appeal was issued in Arabic to the Lebanese press at the climax of last October's brief crisis: It urged Lebanese politicians and leaders not to interfere in the crisis so that it will be contained within its natural administration-student nature. The appeal warned that Zionist forces in the U.S. and outside it are trying to harm this institution which has graduated many Arab leaders in almost every field for over one hundred years.

The statement declared that AUB alumni stand united to protect their Alma Mater against any threat.



Lebanon Honors Dr. Itani

One of AUB's oldest dentists, Dr. Mohamad Itani was decorated last month by the Lebanese Government with the Health Medal in recognition of his services. The decoration was conferred by His Excellency Suleiman Franjeh, President of the Republic and presented by Dr. Emile Bitar, Minister of Health. The decoration took place during a small party held at the Dental Association Office in Beirut for this occasion. Dr. Raif Nassif, Director of the AUB School of Medicine, presented a gift to Dr. Itani on behalf of the Dental and Medical Alumni of AUB while Dr. H.H. Srabian presented to him a bouquet of flowers on behalf of the Alumni Association.

Dr. Itani was born in Beirut in 1893. He studied at the Preparatory School before joining AUB from which

he first graduated with a BA in 1914.

Soon after graduation, young Itani was called to serve in the Turkish Army. His first appointment was assistant director of the Military Hospital in Jerusalem.

Here Itani met Dr. Drey then dean of dentistry at AUB who was called to treat Jamal Pasha for a bullet wound of the jaw. Dr. Drey impressed Itani so much that he decided to return to AUB and take up dentistry. He did that in 1919 and by 1922 he became Doctor of Dental Surgery.

In 1927 Dr. Itani was instrumental in instigating a union between the AUB and the French Dental Association, a union which later developed into the order of Dental Physicians. Dr. Itani was chief editor for many years of the Lebanese Dental Journal to which he contributed a large number of articles. He is a former member of the AUB Alumni Council and of the Colloquium Committee of Examiners. He was dental surgeon to Dar al-Aytam gratis for many years.

Dr. Itani is the founder of the Itani Family Association to which he was elected honorary life president.

Dr. Itani, who was decorated by President Camille Chamoun in 1958, is married to the former Wadad Zaydan. They have four sons, one daughter and 14 grandchildren.

Photograph above shows Dr. Itani, right, receiving flowers from Dr. Srabian as Drs. Bitar and Nassib look on.

ENROLMENT

A total of 4105 students have registered at AUB last October. They are distributed as following :

Arts and Sciences	2530
Medicine	262
Pharmacy	129
Nursing	169
Public Health	65
Engineering	579
Agriculture	276
Orientation	95

TOTAL 4105

Announcing...

The Second issue of the

JOURNAL OF PALESTINE STUDIES

Winter 1972

***The first English-language journal to focus exclusively on Palestine and
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In addition to analytical articles on political, military, strategic, and economic matters, written by public figures and Middle Eastern specialists, the journal will include :

Reviews on Recent Books published in the Arab World, Israel, Europe, the Soviet Union and the United States.

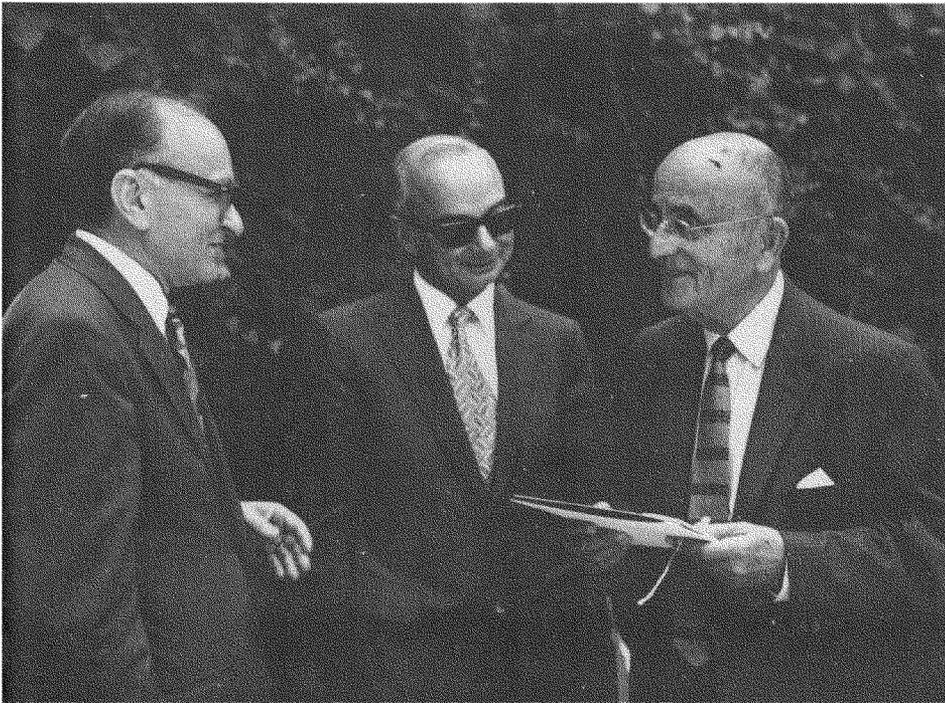
Bibliographical Review of current Arab and Israeli periodicals.

Developments of the Quarter based on Arab and Israeli sources.

Documents and Source Material.

Published quarterly (starting Oct. 1971) by The Institute for Palestine Studies and Kuwait University. Subscription \$ 8.00 (£3.30) a year (student rate \$5.00 (£2.00)), post free to any address.

For subscriptions write to : JOURNAL OF PALESTINE STUDIES, P.O. Box 7164, Beirut, Lebanon; for U.S.A. and Canada, P.O. Box 2398, R.D. No. 1, Oxford, Pa. 19363



\$340,000 From Esso To Support AUB

Mr. Bryan C. Jones, General Manager of Esso in Beirut announced last October a new \$ 340,000 grant to AUB. \$ 90,000 of the total represents Jersey's annual unrestricted grant to the University while the remaining \$ 250,000 represents a payment on Jersey's special million dollar pledge to AUB. In 1969 Jersey pledged to give up to one million dollars in matching funds to AUB's Centennial Fund Campaign, depending on new contributions to the University from other members of the oil industry. With its recent \$ 250,000 gift, Jersey has paid a total of \$ 736,000 toward this pledge.

In announcing these two gifts to the University, Mr. Jones said: "Once again, Jersey is pleased to be able to provide additional financial support to the American University of Beirut. We believe the University is making an important contribution to Lebanon and the Middle East through its academic programs. With our support, we are cooperating with the University in serving this important region of the world by assuring the best of an American type education to the Arab people. It is our hope that other companies and individuals here in the Middle East will join with us in providing financial support to AUB at this important time in its history and in the history of the region it serves."

Supporting Alumni from U.S. Visit Campus Last October

Two distinguished elderly alumni from the United States Mr. Nasib Trabulsi and Mr. Margos Keshishian last October visited the campus and met with University officials. Both gentlemen are strong supporters of the University and have contributed generously to aid its programs.

Mr. Trabulsi came to Marquand House on October 1 accompanied by Mrs. Trabulsi and his sister Mrs. Eugene Szegoe. A holder of a BA degree since 1904, Mr. Trabulsi joined AUB in 1898 when Dr. Daniel Bliss was still President. He emigrated to the U.S. in 1909 where he established with his cousin John, the Trabulsi Textile Factory.

Mr. Trabulsi, who was president of the AUB Alumni Association of North America between 1925 and 1949, recalls entertaining Dr. and Mrs. Daniel Bliss in New York in 1911. In 1925 he raised \$ 43,000 with the help of Dr. Philip Hitti and others. This money was later used in building the Alumni Club in Beirut.

Mr. Trabulsi was the executor of

Mrs. Marie el-Khoury's estate which resulted in a \$ 250,000 donation that went to the establishment of the eye clinic at the AUH. He is the founder of the Lily and Nasif Trabulsi Fund.

Mr. Margos Keshishian, 77, was on campus with Mrs. Keshishian on October 14 where they met Vice Presidents Robert Crawford and George Hakim and other officials of AUB.

Mr. Keshishian joined AUB in 1913 and graduated in 1919 with a degree in Pharmacy (PhM). His studies were interrupted by the First World War. Nevertheless he had a remarkable record as a University student. He recalls hand-setting type for *al-Kulliyah*, then a student publication, and helping University officials during the war transport grain on donkeys at night from remote Lebanese villages to Beirut. During his years of study he was head waiter at the student cafeteria.

Mr. Keshishian is an authority on Persian carpets and heads the Mark Keshishian & Son Inc. in Washington D.C.

Saba & Co. Prize

The "Saba & Co. Accounting Prize", designated to the AUB graduate in Business Administration who attains the highest grade in Accounting courses was awarded last year to Mr. Nagad G. Zakhour of Lebanon, who scored an average of 83.64 per cent in his accounting and auditing courses.

Meanwhile Mr. Fuad S. Saba, BC 24, has recently been reelected President of the Middle East Society of Associated Accountants.

HOW TO GET IN TOUCH WITH ALUMNI GROUPS

LEBANON

AUB Alumni Association, Alumni Club, Beirut
Mr. Nabeel G. Ashkar (Director of Alumni Affairs)
AUB, Phone 340740, ext. 2477

ABU DHABI

Mr. Nabil Sirhan
Kuwait Insurance Co.

BAHRAIN

Mr. Qasim A. Fakhro (President, Alumni Club)
P.O.B. 368
Bahrain

CYPRUS

Mr. Doros Antoniadis (President, Alumni Association)
P.O.B. 278
Limassol, Cyprus

Mr. Lakis Macriyannis (Secretary)
P.O.B. 259
Limassol, Cyprus

DUBAI & SHARJA

Mr. Yusuf Shalabi
Mothercat

IRAN

Miss Mehri Ghodsi (President, Iran AUB Alumni)
Kakh Shomali, No. 8
Tehran, Iran

JORDAN

Mr. Farid Sa'd
P.O.B. 59
Amman, Jordan

KUWAIT

Mr. Abdul Aziz al Bahar
P.O.B. 5665

Mr. Talal Abu Ghazaleh
P.O.B. 1245

QATAR

Sheikh Najib Izzeddine
Darwish Engineering Dept.
P.O.B. 183
Doha

SAUDI ARABIA

Mr. Kamal Najjar (President, AUB Alumni Group)
ARAMCO — Box 1974
Dhahran

SUDAN

Mr. Yousif B. Badri (President, AUB Alumni Association)
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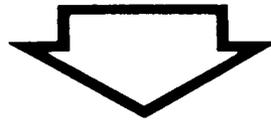
Plimpton Speaks At Alumni Seminar In New York

The second AUB Alumni Seminar in North America held on October 14 centered around a speech given by Chairman of the AUB Board of Trustees Dr. Calvin H. Plimpton at the Princeton Club in New York.

Dr. Plimpton discussed the effect of the Aswan Dam on the ecology of the Nile Delta and the Southern Mediterranean, and also about his own experiences on a five-day canoe and camping trip in the waterways around New York City as a first hand look at pollution.

Dr. Plimpton is President of Downstate Medical Center, a unit of the State University of New York, which consists of the country's third largest medical school, a School of Graduate Studies, a College of Health Professions, and a College of Nursing. Prior to this Dr. Plimpton was President of Amherst College. From 1957 to 1959, he was Chairman of the Department and Professor of Medicine at AUB as well as Associate Dean of the Faculty of Medical Sciences and Chief of Staff of the American University Hospital. He has been a member of the University's Board of Trustees since 1960 and has been the Board's Chairman since 1965.

Two AUB Profs. Lecture in London



AUB Professors Constantine Zurayk and John Carswell were invited to participate as guest lecturers in the World of Islam Festival in London last November.

Prof. Carswell of the Department of Fine and Performing Arts, was invited by the Director of the "World of Islam Festival" to choose fifteen painters from the Arab World for a group show of their work at the Institute of Contemporary Arts (The Oriental Center) in London. The show consisted of paintings done by Lebanese, Palestinian, Iraqi, Sudanese and Syrian artists. The exhibition opened on November 11, 1971 and was attended by Princess Margaret and Sir Roland Penrose, the Director of the Institute of Contemporary Arts.

A.U.B. Farm, November 25 received a herd of 48 Guernsey heifers. The heifers, which arrived in Beirut aboard a TMA plane, are a gift of the Pacific Northwest Guernsey Breeders Association.

The donation marks the introduction of the Guernsey herd into this part of the world. The Animal Production Department of the School of Agriculture at AUB will be able to considerably broaden the scope of research projects through the addition of the Guernsey heifers as a second breed for study. These prize cattle will also be instrumental in providing whole milk products for patient use at the University's Medical Center.

CONFERENCE

The Science and Mathematics Center of AUB has sponsored a research conference at the UNESCO Regional Center November 23 to November 25. Participants from eight Arab countries, and two guest speakers, one from the United States and one from Britain, presented research papers at the conference. Twenty five research reports were presented over the six sessions of the conference.

Diana Taky Deen Performs in Boston

Miss Diana Taky Deen, concert pianist and Lecturer in Fine Arts at AUB, gave a concert on October 30, at the Annual Convention of the Association of Arab-American University Graduates at the Sheraton-Plaza Hotel in Boston.

Miss Taky Deen has received critical acclaim for her artistry in Europe, Africa, North and South America, and the Soviet Union. She is most noted for her poetic feeling and lyrical interpretation of the music she plays. A graduate of AUB, BA 57, Miss Taky Deen has studied piano in Europe, most notably with Guido Agosti and Alfred Cortot and chamber music with Pablo Casals.

Employment Bureau

A Student Employment Bureau has been operating on campus since the beginning of November. The purpose of this bureau is to act as liaison between companies and other parties needing personnel or students for employment, and students looking for jobs.



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'15

SOMERVILLE — Mr. and Mrs. James Somerville, BA, MA 19, celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary at the Alumni Club on August 6. The party was attended by many friends.

Mr. Somerville taught English at AUB between 1954 and 1966. He is now retired.

'44

AL-KHAL — A baby girl, Ward, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Yusuf al-Khal, BA, on September 13 in Beirut.

Mr. al-Khal is owner-manager of Beirut's Gallery One.

'57

SALIB — A baby boy, Paul, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Andre Salib, BS in Agr., on 29 September in Beirut. This is their first baby.

ZAYDAN — Nazih Zaydan, MA, 63, and Hala Baydoun, BA from B.C.W. 64, were married in Beirut on November 25.

Mr. Zaydan is Assistant Director of Development at AUB.

The Zaydans, '57



'58

SAGHIR — Prof. Abdur-Rahman Saghbir, BS, MS 61, PhD, is now Visiting Professor of Plant Physiology at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg. He is on sabbatical leave from AUB where he holds the position of Associate Professor of Agronomy.

'59

KISIRWANI — Marun Kisirwani, BA, MA 64, PhD Indiana, is now assistant professor of political science at Mankato State College, Mankato, Minn.

Address: 1505 Monks Av., R-20, Mankato, Minn. 56001.

SALEH — A baby boy, Joseph, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Homer Saleh, BME, in Beirut on November 23. This is their second boy.

Mrs. Saleh is the former Maggie Albert, BA 66.

'60

ASFOUR — A baby boy, Farid, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ramzi Asfour, BBA, on May 29 in Beirut. This is their first baby.

Mr. Asfour works with Bache & Co. in Starco Building, Beirut.

KHAYRALLAH — As'ad Khayrallah, BA, MA 66, PhD, has joined the faculty of AUB this year as Assistant Professor of Arabic.

SAIKALI — Samir Saikali, BA, MA 62, PhD, and Zeine Ghanma, BA 68, were married in Beirut on November 13.

The bride is the daughter of AUB alumnus Dr. Amjad Ghanma, BA 37. Dr. Saikali is assistant professor of cultural studies at AUB.

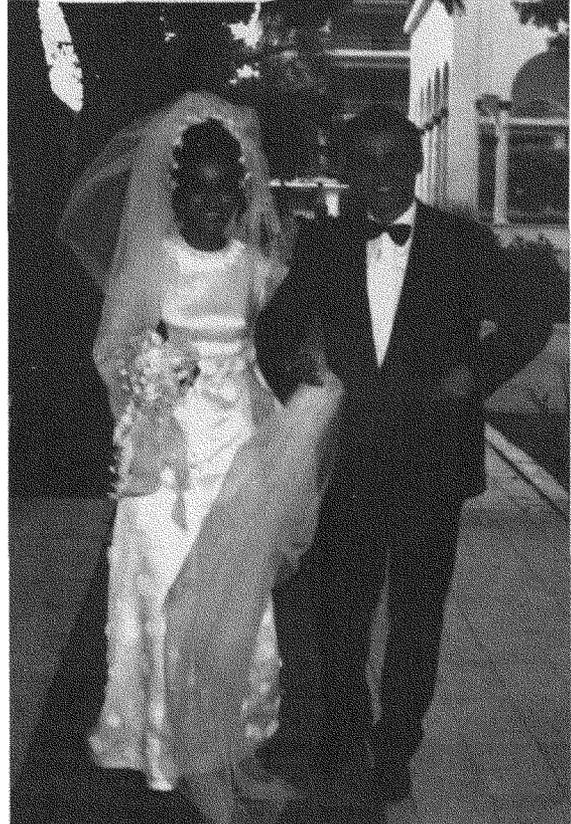
'62

ABBOUD — A baby boy, George, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Abboud, BBA, on October 13 in Beirut. This is their third son.

Mr. Abboud works as financial accountant at the Charles E. Frost, ME, SAL, in Lebanon.



The Attars, '63



The Libbuses, '67

SINNO — A baby boy, Sameer, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Adnan A. Sinno, BBA, on October 12 at the AUB Medical Center. This is their first baby.

Adnan works in Bahrain as office manager of Brown and Roots.

'63

ATTAR — Adnan S. Attar, BBA, and Wafa' Mraydem were married in Beirut on August 27.

Mr. Attar works with Rif Bank as senior credit officer.

DARGHAWTH — Kamal R. Darghawth, BE, MS Ohio, and Sana Jabr became engaged on October 2.

Mr. Darghawth has been working with the Associated Consulting Engineers (ACE) since his graduation from Ohio State University in 1964. He is now head of the Highway section and an Associate of the firm.

'64

SHARIF — Hasan Ali Sharif, BE, was awarded last October a PhD degree in Nuclear Engineering by the

University of California at Berkeley. He is presently teaching at the Faculty of Education of the Lebanese University.

Address: Sidani Bldg., Tawfic Salem Str., Ras el Nabeh, Beirut.

'65

BIKHAZI — Anwar Bikhazi, BS, MS 67, has been appointed assistant professor of pharmacy at AUB. He earned his doctorate degree in 1970 from the University of Michigan.

'66

ANAVY — Daniel Albert Anavy, BS, MD 70, and Kathleen Le-Mar were married in Cleveland, Ohio last June. Both work at the Mt. Sinai Hospital.

Dr. Anavy's address is 24455 Lake Shore Blvd., Apt. 1416 East Bldg. Euclid, Ohio 44123.

BIKHAZI — A baby girl, Rania, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Antoine Bikhazi on October 27 in Beirut. This is their first baby. Mr. Bikhazi is a former

student of the University and Mrs. Bikhazi is the former Helen Beirut, BA 66.

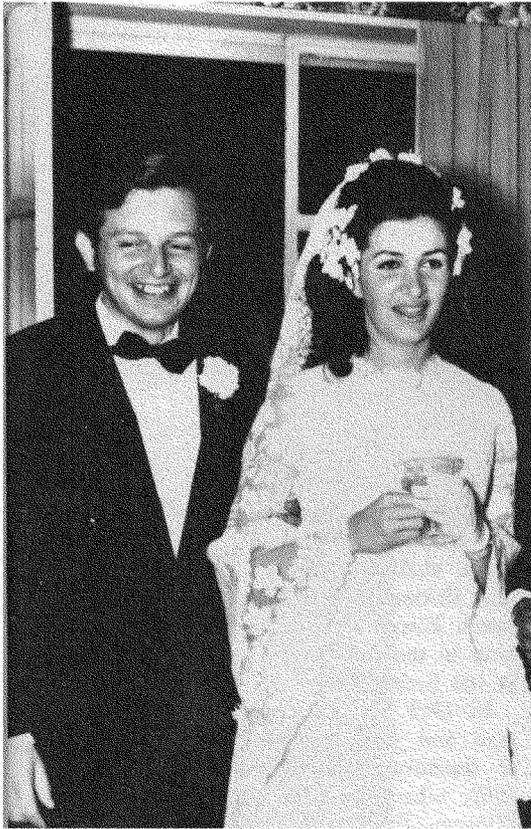
KHURI — Andrawus Khuri, MS, PhD, has joined the faculty of Beirut College for Women. He earned his doctorate degree in 1969 from the University of Florida.

Last year, Dr. Khuri taught at the Middle East Technical University at Ankara.

'67

EBRAHIMI — Mohsen Ebrahimi — Mojarad, BE 67, is presently working towards a Doctor of Technology degree in Sweden. He is studying under the famous Swedish expert in traffic and town planning Prof. S. Olof Gunnarsson. Last September he visited the campus where he exchanged views on traffic and town planning of Prof. Neddy Jouzy of the Faculty of Engineering and Architecture.

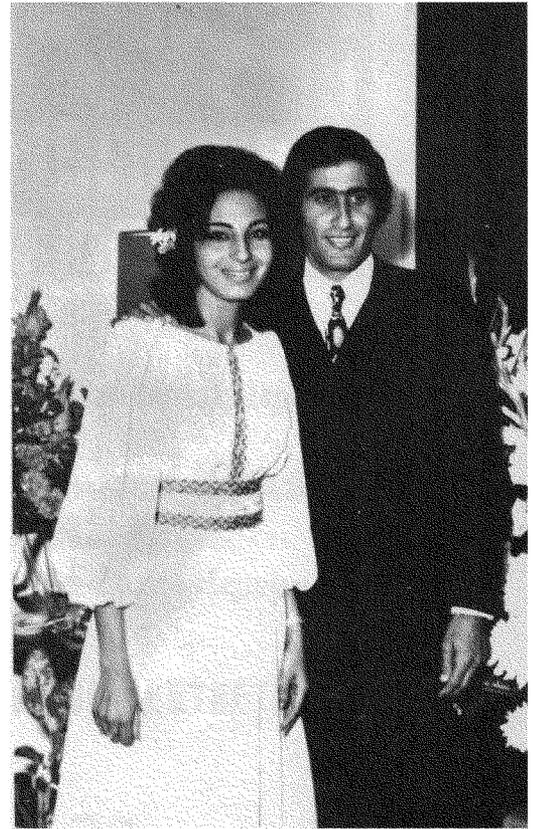
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The Khuris, '68



The Bampfyldes, '71



The Saadehs, '67

LIBBUS — Bishara Libbus, BS, MS 71, and Nadia Rabah, BS 69, MS 71, were married in Tripoli, Lebanon last July. They left for the U.S. where Bishara is studying towards a PhD degree in genetics at the University of Missouri and Nadia is working as a chemical analyst.

Address: University Heights, Apt. 4L, Columbia, Missouri 65201.

SAADEH — Rafik Saadeh, BA, and Jailan Ghalayini, BA 68, were married in Beirut on August 12.

Mr. Saadeh is currently working with Promotec Advertising Agency as advertising director. Address: Omar Ghalayini Building, Raouché, Beirut.

'68

FAKHOURI — Kifah Fakhouri, BA, and Josephine Sader were married in Beirut on November 6. Mr. Fakhouri is the first alumnus to receive a BA degree in music from AUB.

KHURI — Rajai Faiz Khuri, B. Arch., and Suha Mahfouz Zakhariyah, B.A. were married in Beirut on May 29.

'69

BADR — Badr Shakib Badr, BA, is currently pursuing his education towards a PhD degree in Jewish Studies at Temple University, Philadelphia. On October 22 he was elected president of the Organization of Arab Students for the Greater Philadelphia and Pennsylvania Chapter.

Address: 1942 N. Broad Str., Philadelphia, Pa. 19121.

DEMIR — Solima Demir, MDA, is presently studying towards a PhD degree in Public and International Affairs at the University of Pittsburgh.

Address: 202 Bruce Hall.

HASAN — Nassib Hasan, BA, and May Zain Ud-Deen were married in Beirut last July.

Mr. Hasan works with TMA in Beirut.

SHATILA — Hani Shatila, BS Agr., is presently studying towards a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (DVM) degree at the University of California in Davis. Last summer he came to Beirut to spend a few weeks with his family and friends.

'70

ABRAHAM — Edward Abraham, MD, and his wife, the former Rima Kattan, BBA, 66, are now living in Chicago, Illinois at 540 W. Roscoe, Apt. 572.

ASWAD — Anwar Aswad, BBA, and Ilham Said Frayha were married in Beirut on September 4.

'71

BAMPFYLDE — Katia Kamitsis, BA, and David W. Bampfyld were married at the All Saints' Church in Beirut on August 21. They now live in England at 8 Elm Court, 23 Rydens Road, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

in memoriam

AS'AD — Mr. Faiz As'ad, BA 17, died in Beirut on November 16. He was 72 years old.

A leading Lebanese educator, the late Mr. As'ad will be remembered by thousands of graduates of International College and AUB.

After his graduation, Mr. As'ad taught at AUB until 1920 when he joined the Department of Education in Baghdad. In 1922 he joined I.C. and stayed on its staff until he retired a few years ago.

ID — Kamel Id, MD 14, last September died in Amman. He was 79 years old.

Dr. Id started his professional career as a captain in the Turkish Army. He then took various senior medical positions in the Sudan, Egypt and Palestine.

The late Dr. Id is the father of Sumaya (Mrs. Edward Zurayk), Ramiz, BA 50, BE 51, and Suha, BA 66.

NASER — Musa Hanna Naser, BA 14, died in Beir Zeit, West Bank of Jordan, on August 26. He was 76 years old.

Distinguished educator, administrator and diplomat, the late Mr. Naser was principal of Beir Zeit College for many years and had, more than once, been member of the Jordanian cabinet. His latest Government position was Jordan's Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The late Mr. Naser is survived by Mrs. Naser, one son, Hanna, MS 61, and two daughters: Rima, BA 54 (Mrs. Antoine Tarazi) and Samia (Mrs. Yusif Khoury).

SABRA — Mrs. Fuad Sabra, the former Ellen Badr, BA 47, died in Beirut on October 24 after a long illness. She is survived by her husband, Dr. Sabra, and three sons: Amin, George and Ramzi.

TALL — Wasfi Tall, BA 41, Prime Minister of Jordan, was assassinated in Cairo on November 28.

Born in 1920 in north Jordan, Mr. Tall started his career in 1941 as a teacher in Salt College. The following year he joined the British Military College at Sarafand in Palestine from which he graduated as a Lieutenant. He joined the British forces during WWII and became a Captain.

Prior to the Palestine war of 1948, the late Mr. Tall worked with Mr. Musa al-Alami's Arab Palestine Office. During 1948 he joined the Liberation Forces of General Kawukji and later in the year he became a colonel in the Syrian Army.

In 1949 Mr. Tall returned to Amman and worked in the department of statistics. Between that year and 1962, when he first became Prime Minister, the late Mr. Tall occupied numerous senior official positions including that of an ambassador and Director of the Royal Palace.

Since 1962 he was head of five Jordanian cabinets.

TEKLE MARIAN — Andreas Tekle-Marian, BA 61, died in Ethiopia on April 4.

ZRIKE — Philip M.C. Zrike, Sr., former AUB student, died in New York City on October 15. He was 77 years of age.

Mr. Zrike was a specialist in textiles and the retired executive vice president of Kanematsu - Gosho (USA, Inc.) Importers in New York. He was a founder of the Lebanese Educational Society which provided scholarships for needy students in Lebanon.

He served as a Director of the AUB Alumni Association of North America, Inc. and was Brooklyn co-chairman for the University's Centennial Fund Campaign Alumni Appeal and, himself, contributed generously to AUB over the years.

Mr. Zrike is survived by his widow, the former Edna Khoury, a daughter, Mrs. Harlan C. Peterson, a son, Philip Zrike, Jr., and six grandchildren.

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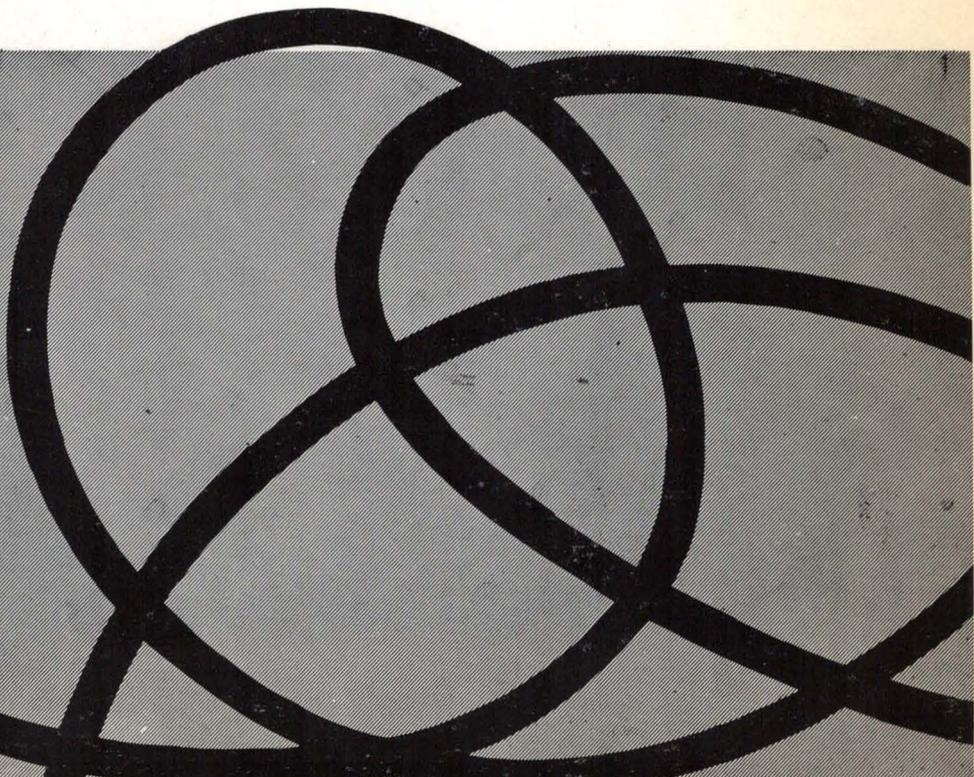
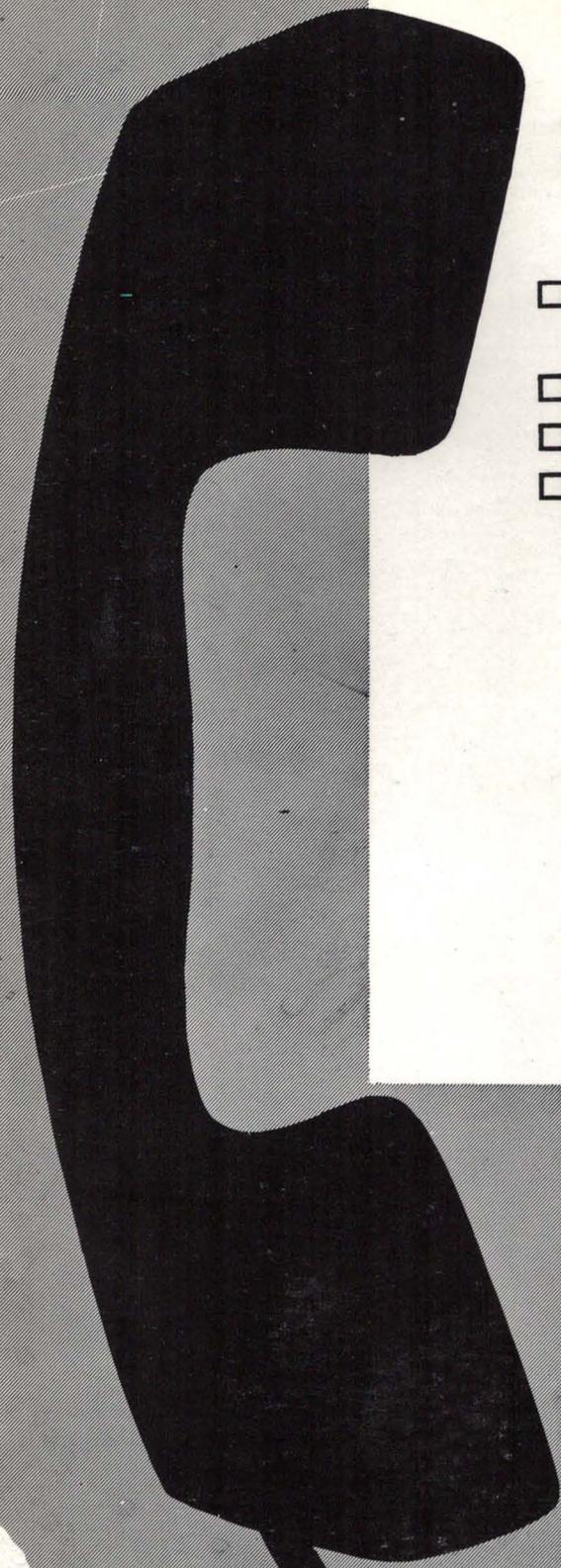
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