

al_Kulliyah

MAGAZINE OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT

Winter, 1973





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ASSURANCES

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al-Kulliyah

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. It is mailed to all graduates, former faculty and staff of AUB.

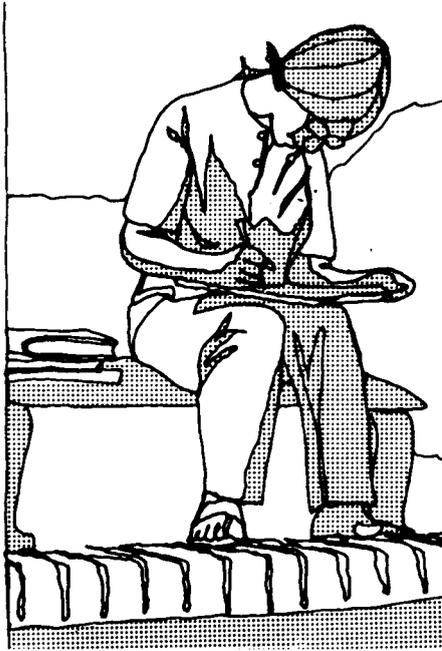
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Cover : External Plan of College Hall as prepared in 1872. Courtesy of Physical Plant, AUB.



Letters

LIBERAL EDUCATION

Sir: I have just finished reading Prof. Munro's article on Liberal Education for the third time (*al-Kulliyah*, Winter 1972). I am fascinated with every bit of what he says and wish to thank you for this "booster" which is the first I receive since graduation five years ago with a "useless" degree in political science.

K.A. Abdul Rahim
Beirut

Sir: It is not very often that English majors become Associate Deans. I, for one, have been looking for a decent job for the past six years. As an English major my only qualification is to teach English, and this, I don't fancy at all.

Amira Khair
Tripoli

REGISTRAR

Sir: Mr. Fuleihan was a good choice for an interview... I was never fond of the Registrar's Office during my undergraduate years at AUB. Your interview with Mr. Fuleihan did not change my attitude, but I am now more understanding.

Fuad Asmar
Bahrain

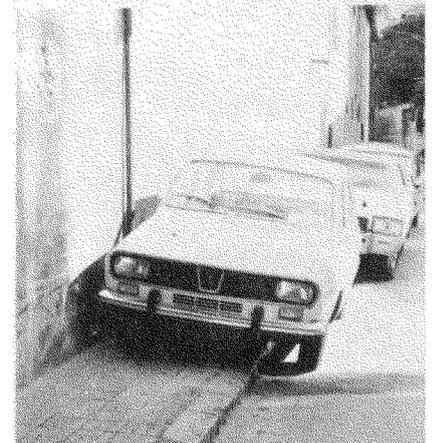
SIGNS OF TIME

Sir: I am not a graduate of AUB but I am addressing this letter to *al-Kulliyah* as I understand it has more intelligent readers than any other magazine in the Middle East.

Students of your university, my dear sir, may demonstrate, go on strike, or even occupy buildings, to express their feelings towards a national policy or a social problem. Students on the other side of Beirut, however, have recently been occupying streets and blocking traffic, for the simple reason that the government does not provide them with adequate parking space.

Such has been the power of St. Joseph students that they forced the traffic department to "invent" and actually install a sign allowing students to park their cars on side walks. Disgusting. Is it not?

S. Amyouni





Towering Light: The Story of College Hall

SUHA TUQAN
Editor, University Publication

"The corner-stone of the Main Building was laid by the Honourable William Earl Dodge, Senior, on December 7, 1871. In introducing the speaker, I said:

"This College is for all conditions and classes of men without regard to color, nationality, race or religion. A man white, black, or yellow; Christian, Jew, Mohammedan or heathen, may enter and enjoy all the advantages of this institution for three, four, or eight years; and go out believing in one God, in many gods or in no God. But, I added, it will be impossible for anyone to continue with us long without knowing what we believe to be the truth and our reasons for that belief."

The Reminiscences of Daniel Bliss, p. 198.

COLLEGE HALL is now one hundred years old. Throughout a whole century of its life, this building has acquired a reputation that has travelled far beyond its physical boundaries. It is a landmark in Beirut, especially in Ras Beirut, and before Beirut developed into the city that we know today, the tower was visible from far away and Beirutis used to set their watches on the tower clock; to many it was called *Binayet as-Sa'a*. (The Clock Building).

To most alumni and friends, College Hall is the symbol of AUB, a vivid testimony of the wisdom and love of the University's founders, their faith and their deep belief in their mission.

Lebanon and its people have also identified College Hall, the tower building, with the University. Its arches and columns remind them of Lebanese architecture, the galleries of the first floor with the simple iron work blending pleasantly with the rest of the building, its gothic windows, its mixture of stones and its good proportions—all this hold a strong appeal for them. What is more College Hall has always belonged, and has always blended well, with the buildings and houses that surround it. Along with the rest of the campus, it reminds people of how beautiful Ras-Beirut could have been. Furthermore, it became the symbol of higher education for many a youth living in the neighborhood, and an ambitious dream to one day be admitted into its walls.

A DODGE-BLISS EFFORT

Looking at it casually, one does not realize the amount of effort, planning and thought that were needed to erect such a building a century ago. It took mainly two dedicated people to accomplish this: Dr. D. Stuart Dodge and first AUB President Daniel Bliss. Dr. Dodge was a member of the faculty for three years and a friend of the College. Even after he had left to the United States, he remained one of the most faithful friends of the College until his death in 1922. This transpires through every word one reads about this period. His correspondence with President Bliss shows how carefully, faithfully and confidently they went about establishing this institution and helping it to grow into what it is today.

In 1866, the College had no permanent premises. No land was yet purchased and no buildings constructed. After a short while, as the number of students and faculty were increasing it became necessary to have suitable premises and a campus. For this, money had to be raised. It was decided then between the Board of Trustees in the US and the Board of Managers in Beirut to establish a Building Fund.

This was done. The money for constructing College Hall, and other buildings later, was raised through the personal efforts of Dr. Dodge. Plans for College Hall were designed in New York. As no skilled engineers were available in Beirut to execute

these plans, construction was supervised by Dr. Bliss himself with the assistance of members of the faculty.

The correspondence between Drs. Bliss and Dodge shows the love and devotion they had for this institution. The aim was never lost. With a complete clarity of thought and purpose, they set out raising money, planning the constructions and building them.

In the annual reports of President Bliss between 1870 and 1874, we can follow this development:

"It is recommended that the Board of Managers take into immediate consideration the necessity of providing permanent buildings for the accomodation of the various departments of the college. The necessity of finding a home for the Institution is increasingly apparent, further delay may entail more serious embarassment and larger expenditure hereafter. Our library, cabinets and apparatus are almost daily increasing, and long before proper edifices can be erected, the premises now occupied which are more ample than we may hope to find in Beirut, will prove far too small for comfort and efficient working. The Friends of the College, both in England and America, are anticipating that an appeal will find ready response from many quarters. It will be borne in mind that, with all possible despatch, three years at least will be required to raise the funds and to erect the buildings."

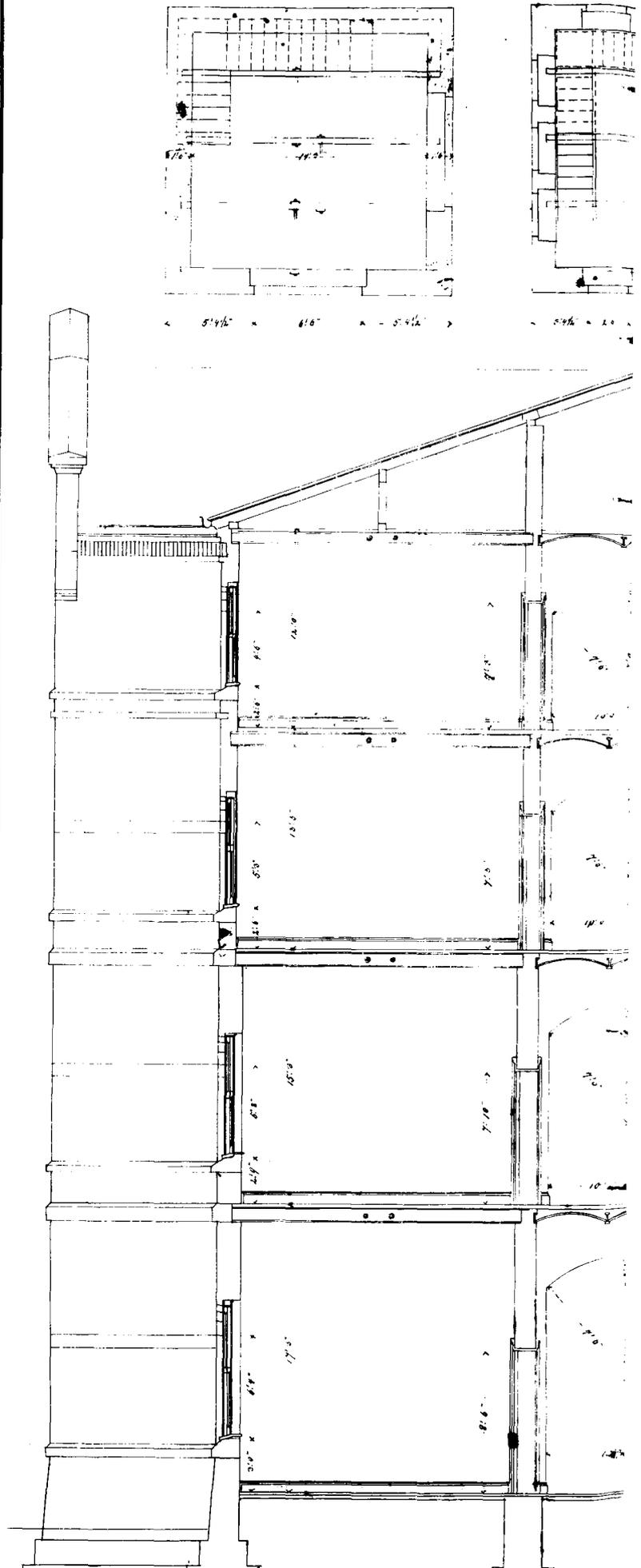
Bayard Dodge relates the following in his *The American University of Beirut*: "At a meeting of the Board of Trustees in November, 1870, it was voted to ask D. Stuard Dodge to raise an extra \$ 100,000 for endowment and a similar sum for buildings.

The buildings were erected of the best kind of sand-stone. The quarry from which the stone came is now exhausted. It was almost two years before the three buildings were finished: The Main Building, the Medical Hall and Ada Dodge Memorial (greatly enlarged since).

Labor was cheap at that time compared with the present: to our headmason we paid eighty cents a day; less skillful masons, seventy cents; stone-cutters, from forty to fifty cents; unskilled labour, from fifteen to twenty five cents. At one time we had over 200 at work.

The buildings were well constructed and now after almost 40 years (1912) are in perfect repair. The plans, made in New York, were complete in details, so that we, through unacquainted with building, were able to follow them.

The Reminiscences of Daniel Bliss, pp. 198-9.



plied. The sheds are being pulled down to furnish lumber and tiles for the main building. There is a world of work before us.

"Today Hengest told me that *no more beer* could come from Germany because the cholera prevented shipments from Vienna. A fig on his *beer* but our locks and hinges come from there and may be delayed."

On September 3, "... I found the *warshy* going on well. All the rooms will be plastered tonight. More than half are white washed... The hinges and locks have not yet come."

On September 18, "... The west wind is blowing hard and we may expect rain. Let it come - the roof is tied down strong. We begin to see the end of the work in the main building. The hinges have not yet come nor the locks for the doors. We keep to work on the doors, buying hinges as we need. If the locks do not come Monday, we shall go on with those that can be found here. The amount of plastering is amazing. Somerville's men will finish up the railing of the stairs in the main building this week."

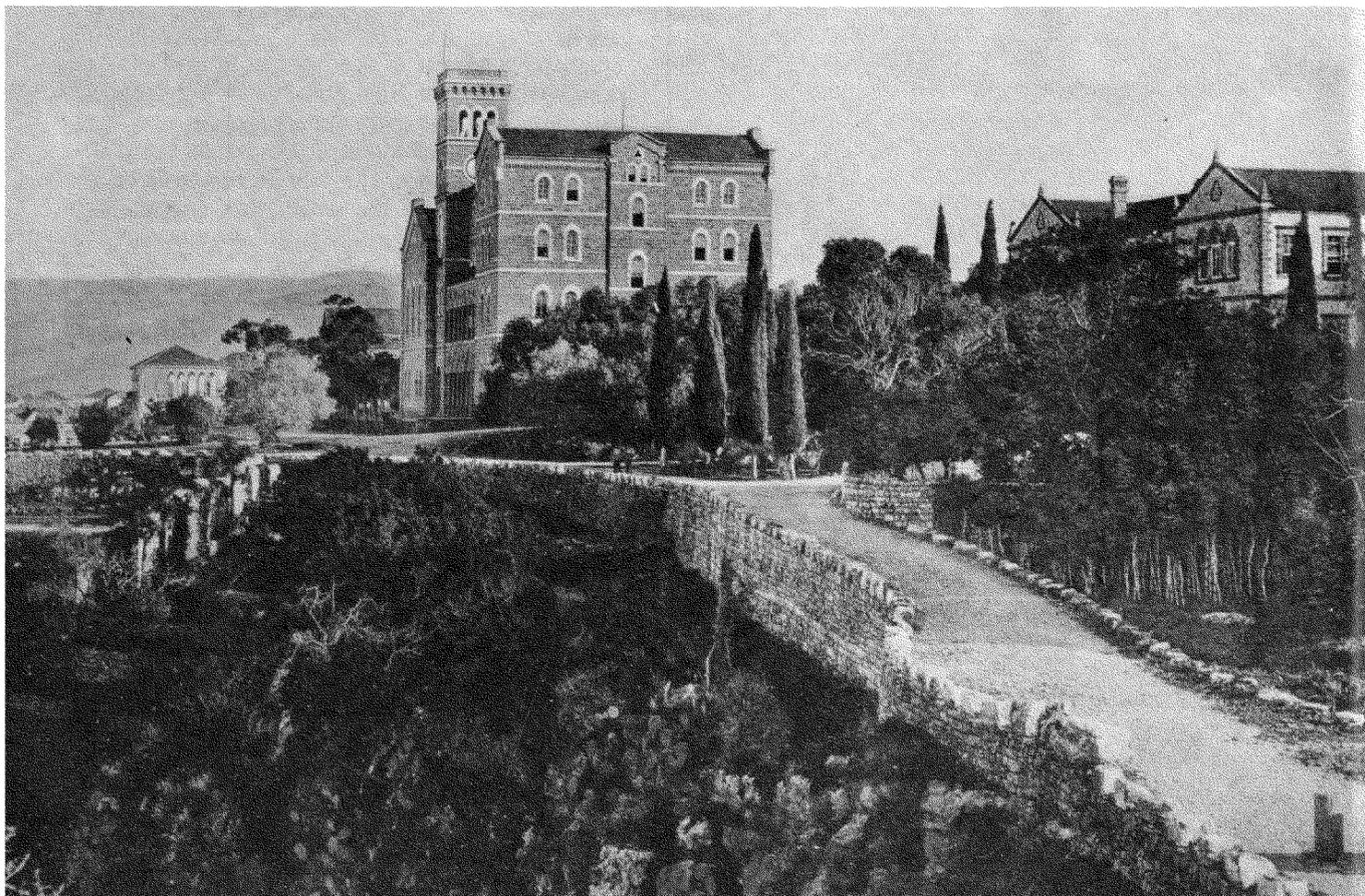
On November 10, 1873, "... I am glad Mr. Dodge is coming, for there are many things to be done, and the funds are low. He wrote me not to finish up the tower, but it seemed a pity to leave such a prominent part unfinished, especially when we had the stone

on hand, and the scaffolding all up. Today we put up the lightning rods. The tower is a beauty."

By 1878, he could sum up the situation in the Annual Report as such:

"It will be eleven years this autumn since the college was opened for the acception of students. We commenced with our first class in a hired dwelling house of six or seven rooms badly situated and poorly ventilated where we continued for two years suffering many inconveniences and subject to the derisions of our enemies. After two years the college was removed to another dwelling house which afforded with an adjoining house all the room needed at the time; there we remained three years and graduated our first class. Again another resting place was found in another dwelling house better situated but less commodious; there we remained two years. During all these seven years we felt in an unsettled state and the college was looked upon by the natives as an experiment which might succeed or not."

"In the meantime while the college was moving from place to place its friends were not unmindful of its wants. Through the personal efforts of Prof. D.S. Dodge means were obtained for purchasing a plot of ground in the Cape of Beirut, for the purpose of erecting thereon these substantial and convenient buildings. Hence since the autumn of 1873, the



college has had a "habitation and a name." The Main Building comprising chapel and forty four (44) rooms, Medical Hall, the Observatory and Dining Hall with their 28 rooms, situated as they are on this breezy promontory overlooking the sea and surrounded with twenty five acres of college property form a pleasing contrast with the dingy rooms we first occupied surrounded as they were by a wall not twenty feet from the door and filled at times with pestilential air from the neighborhoods. We are thankful for this change. When the College was first opened eleven years ago, the staff of teachers consisted of the President and one native assisted by a French and an Arab teacher. In this aspect also the contrast between the present and the past is pleasing.'

After its completion, the Main Building or College Hall became the throbbing heart of the S.P.C. It housed what was then called the Collegiate Department. Class rooms were on the first floor. The second floor housed the library and the third and fourth floors were used as dormitories for Juniors and Seniors. Before the Assembly Hall was constructed, College Hall also enclosed a chapel where prayers were conducted daily. Before 1898, the botanical, geological and archaeological collections were scattered in various parts of College Hall, all later moved into the Museum.

Commencing with the simple ground-plan, we learned to work out the more intricate parts. Years after, an English architect, on seeing the structures, asked the name of the architect. I mentioned the name of the one who drew the plans. "But" he said, "who worked out the plans?" On my telling him that we did, and that we had made many mistakes but had managed to cover them up, he replied, "that is perfection in art."

The Reminiscences of Daniel Bliss, p. 99.

"On March 13, 1874, we accomplished the risky task of hoisting the bell to the College tower. The students pulled well at the rope and the Faculty were summoned to join them to hear the bell rung for the first time at five p.m."

The Reminiscences of Daniel Bliss, 199-200.

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In 1897, a makeshift football field was constructed between the Chapel, College Hall and the street.

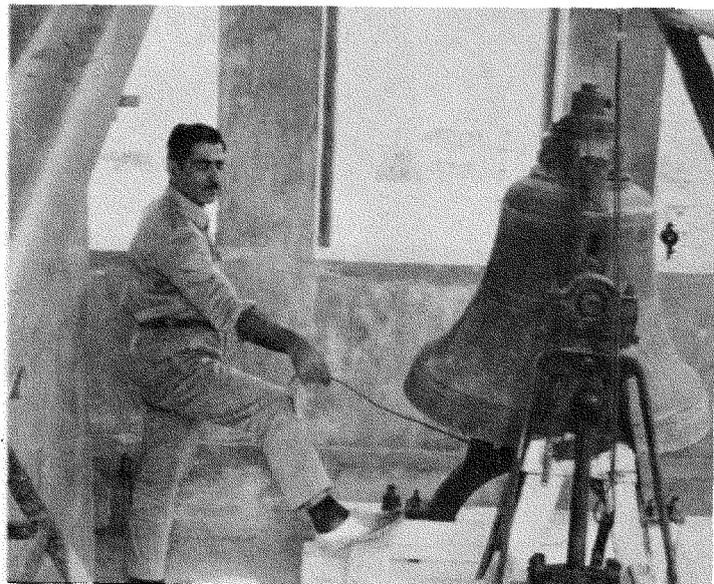
It is difficult to imagine a student graduating from the University without having had some contact with College Hall and naturally heaps of memories that later become symbols of one's youth and "the most beautiful years" of one's life.

Since 1936, College Hall underwent many changes, in both plan and function.

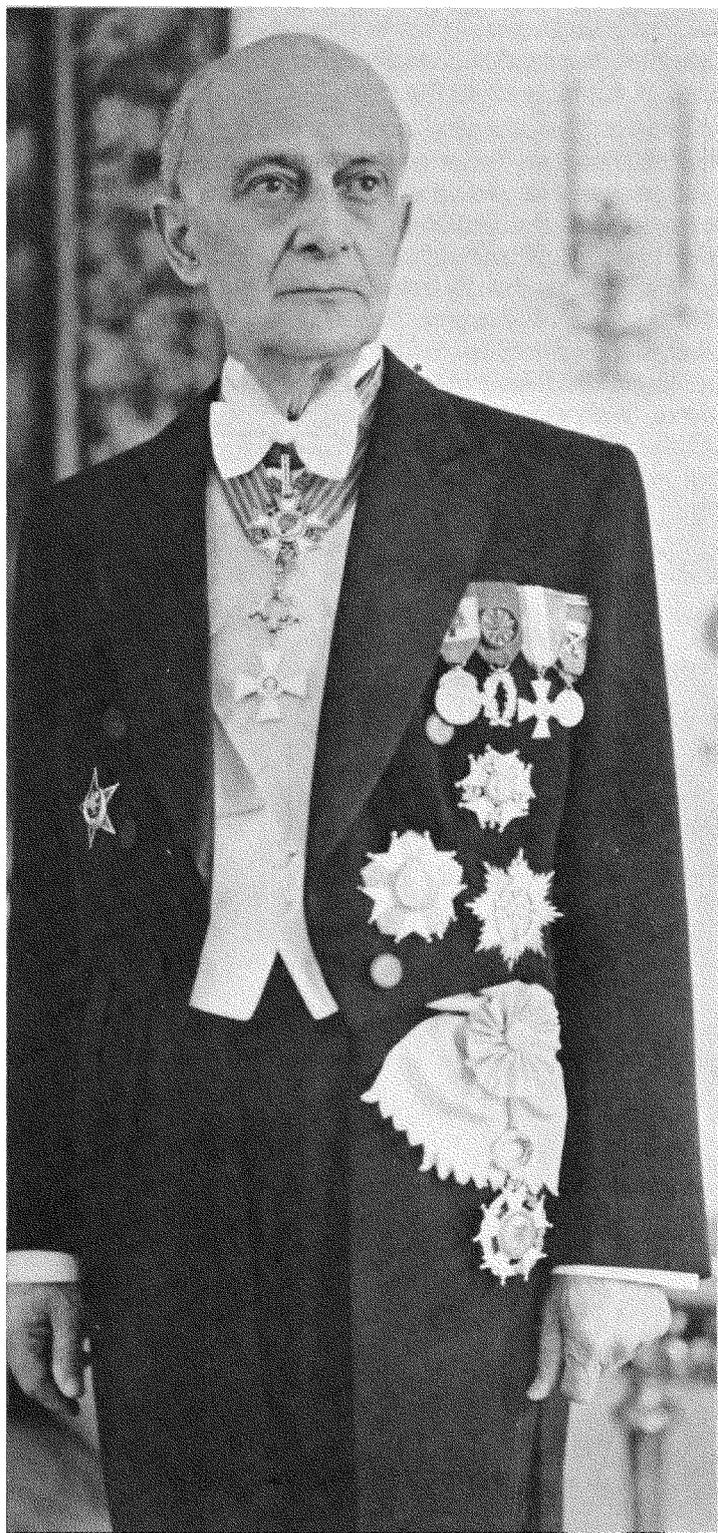
During that year, the tower was raised. The bell, though it chimes the hours automatically, is rang by hand at ten minutes to the hour.

In 1951, the east section of the third floor was divided into two floors and finally in 1961, major changes were effected on the ground floor to become as it stands today. However, great care was taken to preserve the facades of College Hall. From the exterior, one can hardly notice the changes that were effected. The first three floors are now used as administration offices. Had it not been for the Arabic and History Departments located on the fourth floor, students would have little to do with College Hall.

College Hall with its bell and creeping ivy remains, a hundred years later, the most personal and handsome building on campus.



INTERVIEW: EMIR RAIF ABILLAMA



THE UNIVERSITY can justifiably be proud of many of its alumni. One of those is Emir Raif Abillama, BA 11, MD 15, professor of bacteriology, parasitology and clinical pathology, Member of Parliament, one time Minister of Education, Assistant Secretary-General of the Arab League and Ambassador of Lebanon to Brazil and to Switzerland.

Born in 1894 in Brummana, Dr. Abillama finished his elementary and secondary studies at Shweifat and joined AUB in 1908. He was one of the prominent and active students on campus and his name appeared on almost every other page of *al-Kulliyah* issues in 1910 and 1911 in connection with sports and various student activities.

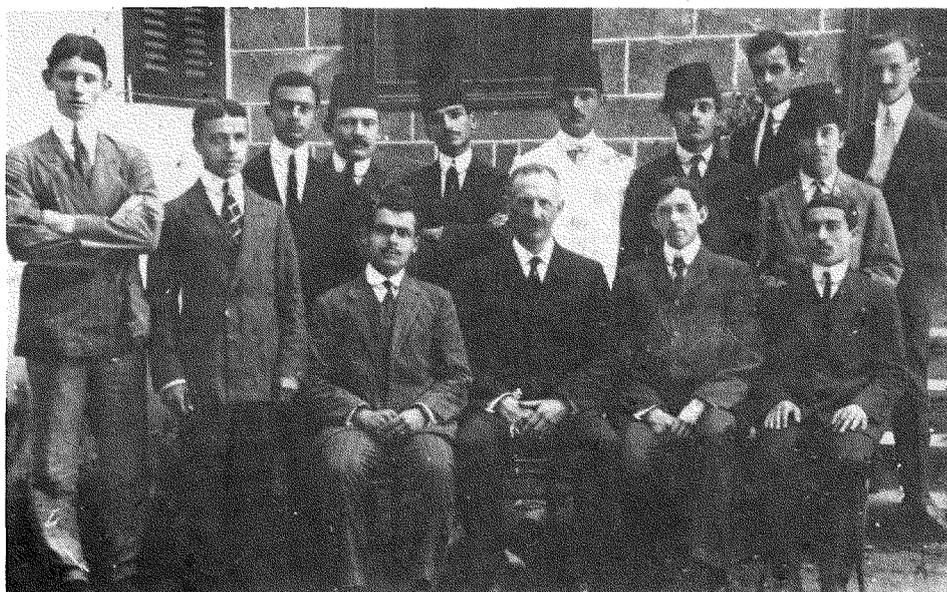
Dr. Abillama, will you describe the atmosphere of the campus in the early twentieth century?

The campus was beautiful. It did not have all the buildings it has now. There were the Medical Hall, the Museum, the Chapel, College Hall, Dodge Hall, Fisk and Bliss Halls. There were no paved roads, no cars, no tramways and no electricity. The tracks leading to the College became all muddy with the slightest rain. As I was a boarder, we did not have to circulate very much outside the College. My room was on the fourth floor of College Hall looking out on the sea and I shared it with three classmates. It was possible for students who could pay more to have a private room.

How many students were there at the College then?

There were about 750 students in all departments and we were only 16 in the Senior year. My closest friends were Farid Melhem and George Hanna. The three of us established a university magazine and to name it, we took the first letter of each of our first names, *al-FAJR*, which means dawn. It was typewritten and placed in the library. We used to write mainly campus and local news but once we overstepped our limits and criticized the College, especially the food we were offered. Full tuition and boarding fees was eight pounds Sterling in gold and we thought that on that we should be fed better.

Howard Bliss was then President and he called us to his office and told us that we had to apologize for this in the paper itself or else we would be expelled from the College; the College, he said, was not a profit-making organization. It was very difficult for



Abillama as an AUB student, standing third from left,

us to do this as we felt it would be a blow to both our pride and prestige to apologize; naturally we did not wish to be expelled. Finally it was Prof. Day, Dean of Arts and Sciences, who found the solution. *Al-Fajr* was discontinued.

However this was not the end of this paper. After I graduated, it appeared as a political monthly for some time and then it was taken to America where my sister who resides in the U.S. republished it there as a ladies journal.

Students in those days did not have the possibility of enjoying outside activities as they do today. There were very few cinemas, no cafes, and very little to do at night. So we spent more time on sports and studying. I personally was a tennis player and a swimmer.

What other activities did students participate in?

There was a Student Union. All those who wanted could join. Students met regularly to discuss various topics. It was a good training in the parliamentary system as after we picked a topic, co-education for instance, we used to have heated discussions and then vote for or against. I became Secretary of the Student Union and, then, during my Senior year, President. My competitor for presidency was Emile Zaydan, the son of Girgi Zaydan, the famous journalist and novelist. We both fought bitterly for the post but finally came to a "gentlemen's" agreement. Emile was a Junior and I a Senior. I told Emile, "Look Emile you have two more years in the College. Why don't you back me with your supporters to become President this year and next year I'll be leaving and my group will back you to succeed me! This is exactly what happened!"

The Union used to meet once a week in a room on the ground floor of College Hall. All topics were discussed, even politics, but in a limited way.

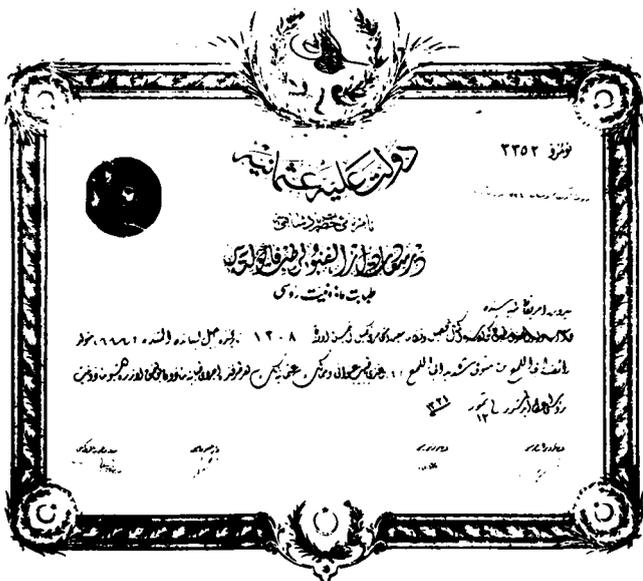
There were also a declamation contest that was held every year. Students had to choose a famous piece by any author they wished and deliver it in public. It was a training in the art of speaking and oratory. President Bliss and a jury of professors used to attend. Candidates were eliminated until there were only six to eight contestants left. The President would then present a medal to the winner.

I remember one of those meetings well. We were all gathered in Bliss Hall and the jury had withdrawn to decide on the winner. As they were a bit long in coming back and students were getting impatient, I stood up as President of the Student Union and told the assembly that in order to fill time instead of waiting in silence, I would invite President Howard Bliss to talk to us, to give us a refreshing and invigorating speech.

President Bliss stood up and said: "I have been introduced in different ways everytime I have spoken in public. I have been introduced sometimes as a Doctor of Divinity, or as President of the College, or as an American missionary, but I have never been introduced as a refreshing invigorating cold shower!"

Soon after you graduated, the war broke out. What happened at the College during those war years?

After I had my BA in 1911, I remained at the College but moved to the Medical Department. I finished my medical studies in 1915. During that year, the Ottoman authorities mobilized the native faculty and students, including doctors in the hospital and medical students and asked them to join the Turkish army. I served as an assistant doctor for three years. In 1917 I came to Beirut by special permission to take my final exams at AUB. I also sat for Ottoman exams at the French Jesuit University which the Ottomans had taken over. We thus had to pass two examinations.



Medical degree offered by Ottoman authorities

Where were you stationed with the Turkish Army?

I was first taken to Deir al Zur on the Euphrates in Syria. Then I was moved to Palestine, then to Iraq where the British imprisoned me. Mustapha Kamal Ataturk was General of the Sixth Turkish Army, destined to reconquer Baghdad. As I knew English, French and Turkish beside my native tongue, I sometimes served as an interpreter to him. The Turkish language I learnt from the Army's Imam, to whom, in exchange, I taught Arabic.

Did you join the faculty of SPC immediately after graduation?

After the war ended, I went to the Institut Pasteur in Paris to specialize in bacteriology and parasitology. After that I went to Berlin to the Robert Koch Institute, where I studied organic chemistry and clinical pathology. I came back to Lebanon in 1942, and opened a private laboratory when I was asked by AUB to join as an associate professor. As I did not want to close my laboratory, I joined the University as a part-timer. I can't remember very well but I believe our salaries amounted to \$ 1400 a year.

(In 1930 Dr. Abillama married Amy Manasseh. They have two sons, Faruk and Jihad.)

I remained a member of the faculty until 1949. Drs. Jidejian, Sabra and Shahid were my illustrious students. I was connected with the University for thirty three years.

In 1947, I was elected member of the Lebanese Parliament, representing Beirut. In 1949, when I was appointed Minister of Education I had to withdraw from the University.

How long did you remain Minister?

Until 1951. In 1953 I was appointed assistant secretary-general of the Arab League. I remained

in Egypt from 1953 to 1958. In those five years, I am proud to say, among the 136 employees at the Arab League, I can count 136 friends. They were beautiful years.

In 1958 I became Ambassador of Lebanon to Brazil where I remained till 1961. I was then transferred to Switzerland where I stayed for a year and a half. During that period, I received a letter from the Lebanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs stating I was now 64 and had reached my retirement age. In Lebanon a man of that age is considered unfit for any job...

Did any person leave a mark on you from your student days?

I remember all my professors very well but I was particularly influenced by President Howard Bliss who was a great orator and a wise administrator, and by President Bayard Dodge, who was an apostle of peace and charity. At that time, teachers enjoyed great prestige. Students were obedient and had full confidence in their teachers. They respected them and were even afraid of them. This does not seem to be the case nowadays! It never occurred to us, for instance, to go on strike.

Dr. Abillama, beside being known as a doctor and a diplomat you are also known as a writer. What titles have you authored?

I have written two books, *History of Medicine and Character and Health*, as well as many articles that were published in newspapers and journals. At present I am preparing two new books. The first is a translation from English to Arabic of *The World's Best Orations*. The second is somewhat autobiographical and will carry the title *With the Current not with the Oars*.

The title was inspired from my student years. It was a custom at College for the graduating classes to meet at the end of the year to choose three students, one as the prophet of the class, in other words, to prophesy what the graduates were to become in the future, the second as the historian of the class and the third the orator, whose duty was to choose a motto for his graduating class. I was chosen to be the orator and my motto was: *Not with the Current but with the Oars*.

During my life, I went with the current, not with the oars. The current drove me from the medical field to parliamentary life, to the Arab League and finally to the diplomatic service. I lived in the five continents of the world, mixed with all races, nationalities and religions and I came to this conclusion: All human beings are brethren and they can live together in peace if they possess in their hearts the spirit of love, service and sacrifice.

This was the course of my life, with the current and not with the oars.

Birzeit College

WHEN the late Nabiha Nasir turned her father's house at Birzeit in 1924 into a modest elementary school she never realized that she was laying the corner stone of one of the most successful private colleges in the Middle East. She was a gracious lady who was more interested in the welfare of her town's children than in establishing institutions of higher learning.

Yet things turned out differently. She soon realized the great demand of the surrounding villages for a good high school and by 1930 had succeeded in bringing the school up to full secondary level. Thanks to the interest of her brother, the late Musa Nasir, BA 14, the High School started offering regular freshman classes in 1953 and sophomore classes in 1961. By 1967 the elementary and secondary classes were dropped and all the efforts of the College concentrated on the first two undergraduate years. Her nephew, Dr. Hanna Musa Nasir, BS 55, MS 61, who last year succeeded his father as president of the College has already announced that junior and senior classes will be added to the College's curriculum in the coming two years.

Birzeit (literally oil-well) is a small town 25 kilometers to the North of Jerusalem in the West Bank of Jordan. It is about 850 meters above sea level and has a pleasant climate with its mountains overlooking the Mediterranean Sea and the shores of Palestine. Its College, which takes the olive tree as its emblem, is the only institution of academic higher learning in the West Bank and boasts a 250-all-Arab men and girl students.

Although there are no special relations between Birzeit College and AUB, a visitor to the campus of Birzeit can't but feel the "family ties" that link the two institutions. AUB has already supplied the College with two of its presidents and about half of its teaching staff. Birzeit on the other hand has obliged by supplying AUB with fine students whose achievements at the university have always been extremely satisfying. Last year, a Birzeit undergraduate, Henry Jaqaman, earned a BA in physics from AUB with high distinction scoring an average of 95.

Says young and energetic President Nasir, "Most students come to us with the hope that one day they will pursue their higher education at AUB. We only hope that AUB will take more of them, especially that none of our graduates have so far failed at the university level."

The academic standards of Birzeit College were formally recognized and accepted by AUB in 1963. Since then other universities gave the College a *de facto* recognition. Graduates of Birzeit Freshman and Sophomore classes may transfer respectively to the Sophomore and Junior classes at AUB provided they pass the AUB English Entrance Examinations. For the past few years AUB has been accepting between 15 to 20 students annually.

Last June the College announced its intention to expand its program of study from two to four



A Faculty group of AUB alumni pause for a photograph for *al-Kulliyah*. From left, Hala Sakakini, Hanna Nasir, Ramzi Rihan, Agnes Hanania, Munir Fasheh and Alidz Keshishian.

THE NASIRS OF BIRZEIT

ALTHOUGH Birzeit College is an independent institution run by a Board of Trustees, its name has always been associated with the Nasir family. This family is one of the oldest Christian families in Palestine and has been connected with the Anglican Church for a long time.

The founder of the College, Nabiha Nasir, was the daughter of Reverend Hanna Nasir who was the Anglican Minister of Nablus, Salt, Ramallah and Birzeit.

The late Musa Nasir was one of the most distinguished graduates of AUB and a leading public figure in Jordan. Born in Birzeit in 1895, he studied in Jerusalem and in 1914 earned a BA degree in science and mathematics from AUB with distinction.

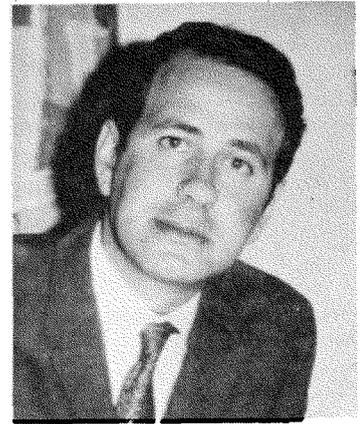
Between 1918-46 he held senior positions in the Palestine Government and in 1946 established in Jerusalem an institute for higher education in economics and public administration. However, following the 1948 Palestine War he had to close down his institute. Following his sister's death in 1951, he became completely devoted to the College.

The late Musa Nasir was twice elected to the Jordanian Parliament and between 1949-59 served Jordan as Minister of Public Works, Finance and Foreign Affairs. In 1962 he headed a Royal Commission for education which revised the educational program in the country and was responsible for establishing the University of Jordan. He died on August 26, 1971.

Dr. Hanna Musa Nasir graduated from Birzeit College in 1951 and joined AUB the same year. He graduated with a BS degree in physics in 1955 and taught at Birzeit for four years after which he returned to AUB to earn an MS degree in 1961. In 1967 he earned a PhD degree in physics from Purdue University and returned to Birzeit where he became director. In 1971 he was named president.

Dr. Nasir is married to the former Tania Tamari, BA, BCW, and has three boys: Musa 8; Ramzi 3 and Bassim, 5 months.

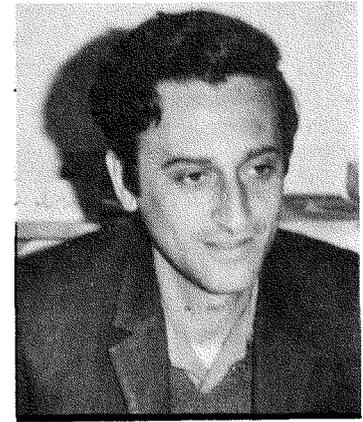
ALUMNI AT BIRZEIT



Hanna Nasir, BS 55, MS 61, PhD Purdue University, President.



Aniseh (Agnes) Damian Hana-nia, BBA 63, Librarian.



Ramzi Rihan, BS 62, MS 64, Post graduate study at Columbia, acting dean and teaches physics.

years. The plan is to add the third year in 1974 and the fourth in 1975. As such, students who enrolled this year at the College will be the first group eligible for graduation with a bachelor's degree in June 1976.

The decision to expand came after careful evaluation of the educational situation in the West Bank. According to President Nasir there is a definite need for good high school teachers and, for the next five years, the College plans to concentrate on a program of study which will mainly provide such teachers to the area.

Students will still be able to transfer to professional schools—engineering, medicine and pharmacy after spending one or two years at the College. A good program of business administration is also being planned with the idea of improving the level of trade and public service in the area. In all its programs, the College will try to maintain a high academic level to enable interested and competent students to continue their studies at the graduate level.



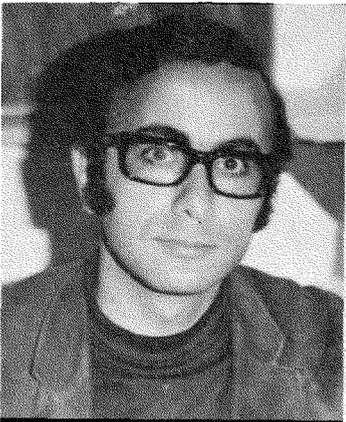
Gabi Baramki, BS, 49 MS 51, PhD McGill University, Dean.



Isbir Jouzeh, BA 24, teaches history.



Alidz Keshishian, BA 51, teaches English.



Munir Fasheh, BS 62, MS 66, Florida State University, teaches mathematics.



Leila Bishara, BA-BCW, MA 70, last year taught English.



Fathieh Nasro, BA 65, teaches psychology.

Besides serving some of the educational needs of the West Bank, Birzeit College in its expanded form hopes to become a cultural center in the area by providing adult programs, plays, concerts and other activities. Such a center is much needed under the prevalent political conditions.

The expansion program will certainly require new construction development. Mainly because of space problem and the unavailability of purchasable land around the present campus, the College decided to carry on its expansion program in Ramallah, a dynamic city which lies somewhat midway between Birzeit and Jerusalem. A 50-acre piece of land was recently bought in Ramallah for this purpose.

The estimated cost of constructing a new campus that can accommodate 600 to 800 students in Ramallah is of the order of \$ 2,000,000. However, a smaller sum will launch the project if certain facilities are eliminated and if most of the present campus in Birzeit is used for living accommodations. The estimates for this reduced project is \$ 600,000.

Once the College moves to Ramallah, says Dr. Nasir, the plan is to turn the present campus into a model high school under the supervision of the College.

It is anticipated that student fees in the upper two classes will cover only part of the operating budget of the College. Additional funds will be needed to carry on the expansion program efficiently. This money will be spent on the library, laboratory, student scholarships, special faculty appointments and general budget support. The estimated needs during the next three years of development total \$ 390,000.

In its mission, the College aims at educating the young men and women of the country for responsible leadership and useful citizenship in their own communities. It is now seeking its friends and interested organizations to help it carry on with its forthcoming, educational services.

ZEINE ON MODERN EDUCATION

The Address delivered by Prof. Zeine N. Zeine during the 107th Founders' Day Convocation, December 4, 1972.

ONE DAY, a man who loved beautiful pictures brought home a prize-photograph of the leaning Tower of Pisa. He hung it carefully and correctly on the study-wall in front of his desk. Early the next morning he visited his study to view his treasure. To his annoyance some careless hand or ruthless breath of air had tilted the frame to one side. He carefully adjusted the picture, closed the door and went out to his work. At night, returning home, he made his way to his study. To his dismay, the picture again stood to one side. He was almost angry. There was something mysterious in that room. He again adjusted the picture. On the morrow, he turned his steps to his study and to his cherished picture. To his profound amazement the picture once more looked at him from an inclined angle. This was too much. He called in his valet. Pointing to the picture, he said: "Henry, that picture is crooked. Do you, by any chance, know how it got that way?"

With a broad smile, Henry replied: "Yes Sir, I did it, Sir. It was the only way I could make it straight, Sir!"

There is a leaning tower inside many a man and woman today. There is a leaning tower of national and international immorality in the world. And there is a leaning tower of faith, of hope and of idealism in many Universities all over the world.

The leaning spiritual and moral tower of mankind cannot be made straight by external and artificial means. The British diplomat and statesman, David Lloyd George, came to the conclusion, in his book *The Truth about the Peace Treaties*, that nothing enduring could be built in this world on the foundation of "the shifting sands of human interests, human ambitions and human passions"... until humanity digs down "to the bed rock of an eternal ideal..."

Some years ago, Dr. George A. Buttrick criticized modern educators in an eloquent little book called *Faith and Education*. He wrote: "Modern man has tried the suspense of believing nothing, and because suspense is soon unbearable, he has ended by believing anything... that is, modern man has no home, but only a succession of rooms in cheap lodging houses. How can any man study in such homelessness?... The mind, like any traveller, needs a compass and a



fixed point of departure..." Hence, the need for a great ideal as a guide and as an inspiration.

If I may venture to make one prophecy this morning about the future, I would say that the moral regeneration of mankind will come, one day from the young people with an "eternal ideal." There will be a special kind of youth. They will belong to a spiritually-awakened and a highly idealistic generation of young people. And it will be this kind of youth that will form the basis of the moral content of colleges and universities.

Indeed, there seems to be already a faint beginning, a glimmer of light, in some universities in certain parts of the world. Walter Lippmann wrote some time ago that the theme of "the most idealistic of our young people" is this: "we are very rich, but we are not having a very good time... for our life, though it is full of things, is empty of the kind of purpose and effort that gives to life its flavor and meaning." There is no enduring satisfaction if one is interested *primarily* in the pursuit of wealth, of pleasure and of success. And so, these idealistic young people are *watching* and *wondering*, *asking*, *condemning* and *rebelling*. They are asking, where is sincerity, where is integrity, where is honesty, where is truth? And where, O where, is justice? And what of racial prejudice and religious fanaticism?

Which university or universities will be able to answer these questions? This University is placed in a unique position to become one day, someday, the focal point of a new kind of leadership to be started by its students; and thus to play a new role in the future. To begin with, its *geographic location*, i.e. the Near East, has a tremendous spiritual culture-fund behind it.

In these days when there is so much confusion in men's thoughts and such a distorted and superficial sense of values, one must often stop to rethink, as it were, some of the currently accepted thoughts of the day, to reorient one's self towards the true source and origin of things instead of being carried helplessly and hopelessly down the turbulent and muddy stream of world events.

Take, for instance, the concept of the term "Near East", or better known, today, as the "Middle East." Whenever these two words are used, one thinks primarily of trade routes, of a strategic geographic location and, above all, of oil fields. How often it is forgotten—indeed it *is* forgotten—that in the great and mighty River of History, this part of the world did not acquire its importance as a strategic area or as a reservoir of petroleum.

The Middle East made its appearance on the stage of the history of mankind, i.e. of Universal History, long before oil wells were dug and oil pipe lines were invented; and long before its political and economic importance made it a pawn on the chess-board of international power-politics.

The moral and spiritual contents of the culture and civilization of more than half of the world's population of this earth originated here, in the Near and Middle East. The creative and rejuvenating force of the spiritual teachings which, first, appeared in this part of the world infused a new life, a new awakening which led to the birth of new arts, new philosophies and new sciences revolutionizing, in one way or another, the life of mankind throughout almost the entire planet.

Here is the land of holiness and divine revelation; the mountains, the caves, the plains and even the deserts in this part of the world are associated with the Prophets of God. Indeed, it was from here that God spoke to man through His Prophets and Divine Messengers. If there is any significance to history, this certainly is its most important significance. If there is any meaning to such words as time, destiny and eternity, here indeed is their supreme meaning.

This University is also lucky to have been built on solid moral and spiritual foundations, well known to all those who are acquainted with its history and with its growth. The Founders' ultimate aim was to establish an ideal college, to give an ideal education and to build up ideal men.

TOTAL EXPERIENCE

On one occasion, President Howard Bliss met a great Wise Man and Spiritual Leader from the East. To a question from the President concerning the ideal education, the following answer was given:

"The universities and colleges of the world must hold fast to three cardinal principles:

First: Whole-hearted service to the cause of education, the unfolding of the mysteries of nature, the extension of the boundaries of science, the elimination of the causes of ignorance and social evils, a standard universal system of instruction, and the diffusion of the lights of knowledge and reality.

Second: Service to the cause of morality, raising the moral tone of the students, inspiring them with the sublimest ethical ideals, teaching them altruism, inculcating in their lives the beauty of holiness and the excellence of virtue...

Third: Service to the oneness of the world of humanity"...

True education must be for the totality of the individual and not for any particular compartment of his life. It is a total experience and this total experience cannot be obtained by feeding the mind only with what we call facts. We do not live by facts alone, just as we do not live by bread alone. Indeed, facts can produce mental indigestion with, at times, disastrous results.

The development of intelligence without a corresponding development and awakening of heart and conscience can be actually very dangerous. The

troubles of the world do not come from the ignorant and the uneducated, but from those who use their highly trained intellects for exploitation and for selfish purposes. It is not possible to draw a straight line with a crooked heart.

It has become a common place observation to say that mankind has entered a new Age: the Age of the Atom or the Nuclear Age. The progress of science is the most spectacular phenomenon of the twentieth century. Electronic machines, often referred to as electronic brains solve most complicated problems with inconceivable speed and unfailing accuracy.

However, there is a great deal of erroneous and empty thinking in these days as a result of being blinded by the extraordinary developments in the field of science. A few years ago, a Professor of Science wrote that human behaviour is a series of reactions to chemical and physiological stimuli, and that there is a probability of living beings originating from non-living substances! He added: "Just as it is quite probable that a monkey would type the works of Shakespeare if given plenty of paper and two billion years of typing time." (Lucky monkey, and poor Shakespeare!). I wonder if one of the primary aims of liberal education should not be, precisely, to question the authority of monkeys—all sorts of monkeys—on the supreme issues of life!

SCIENCE AND MAN

There is no doubt that in certain respects, the computer machines and the remote control electronic brains have made our life richer and more comfortable; they have also demonstrated that we live in a marvellous universe based on law and order. But, is the world nothing more than a vast mechanical order?

All the astonishing discoveries of science have not solved and cannot solve the problems of greed, cruelty, selfishness, corruption, oppression and injustice. No machine, electronic or non-electronic, can make a person honest, trustworthy, straightforward, generous and just, because these are non-material and non-physical virtues which belong to the realm of the heart and the spirit. Does our education make us aware or conscious of the need to create a new generation of men and women armed with the revitalizing power of a spiritual force to live with confidence and faith in the new world of tomorrow? Was it not the famous historian, Lord John Acton, who once said that education should not be "a burden on the memory but an illumination of the soul"? Hence the need for an ideal to inspire, to strengthen and enrich our life. Every great thing that we have in the world is the result of a great ideal.

In the present state of moral vacuum in many universities where there are so many ideologies with confused beginnings and confusing ends; and in the

present state of the political, economic and spiritual sickness of the world, you may think that what I am saying is like a voice in the wilderness. This may be true. In the midst of an epidemic of a contagious disease, it is difficult, perhaps impossible, to remain healthy while surrounded by the sick and the dying.

But I am not talking about the present. Any individual or generation which is blinded by its present and deafened by its loud noises is a lost individual or generation. The present is a changing, passing moment. We must lift up our heads and glance upwards into the future, for "where there is no vision the people perish."

In the history of this University, nothing has been more remarkable than its continuance and its extraordinary growth inspite of all the storms and stresses through which the Near East has passed. On that first day, December 3, 1866, when the College was opened there were sixteen students present. Today, December 4, 1972, one hundred and six years later, there are 4,386 students, the largest enrollment ever recorded.

The marble statue of President Daniel Bliss stands erect in all its majesty and dignity in the main reading room of the Jafet Library. On the occasion of the unveiling of that statue, the President delivered one of the greatest speeches of his career. After giving a graphic description of how his statue was born from a block of marble which was part of a mountain in Northern Italy, Daniel Bliss said:

... "The labour of making a College may, in general or in a remote way, be compared to the work of an artist. The word "College" is an abstract word, suggesting much and varied labour, many and varied implements and forces. The buildings, the apparatus, the books, the teachers, the campus and even the location, enter into the conception of a college and conspire to build it up. Looking down upon the placid sea in calm weather and upon the boisterous wave in the storm, and looking up at the grand gray old Lebanon, has an effect upon the purpose for which our College was founded. As in the case of the statue, back of all buildings, books and teachers, there was the loving thought, the firm purpose, the liberal gifts from men far beyond the sea and ocean, which set in motion all these agencies...

No block of marble was brought to us to be worked upon, but living boys and living men (and we can add, today, living girls and living women) came to us from the East, from the West, from the North and from the South... They were all human and consequently imperfect; they were all human and consequently capable of perfection. They all came to us to be influenced for good..." And Dr. Bliss added: "We do aim to make perfect men; we do aim to make ideal men."

May this University continue to have an ideal aim, and may its students and Faculty live up to that ideal.

New Problems in Arabic Printing

ZAHİ N. KHURI
Director of University Publications

IT IS NOT at all strange that more and more people are becoming interested in the "problems" of Arabic printing. Not only interested, but more often excited about having "discovered" solutions that would miraculously make reading an Arabic newspaper or book a visual and mental pleasure. Printers, school teachers, architects as well as poets and novelists, have offered solutions to this "problem" during the past fifty years. Newspapers and magazines continuously hammer their readers with technical articles explaining new methods of printing, adding nothing but confusion to an already complex issue.

Typography, the art of letter press printing, is in many ways comparable to politics: it affects all members of society, it is practiced by a minority but mastered by few. Moreover, revolutionary solutions to existing systems often create more problems than solutions.

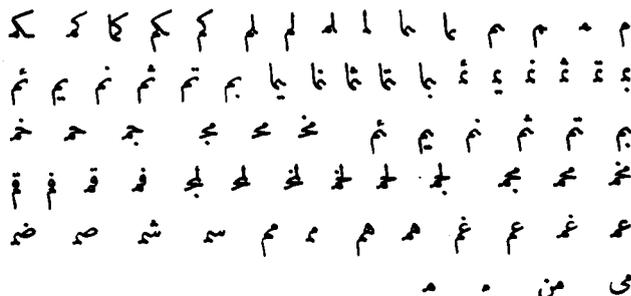
I should mention here that I am not dealing with the complicated grammatical problems of the Arabic language nor with its linguistic intricacies, but only with the art (and science) of rendering the existing alphabets into printed form.

I have so far purposely added quotation marks around the word "problem", as the problem itself has many aspects that stem from a variety of factors. In fact, the problem that had existed fifty years ago has already been solved and the present problem of Arabic typography has rarely, if at all, been tackled. I shall therefore start by discussing briefly and simply why the Arabic language faced serious difficulties in the realm of printing, then show how these difficulties were overcome, and finally describe the more recent problems which have been created by the rapid technological development in this field.

EXCESSIVE FORMS

The basic difficulty in Arabic printing stems from the nature of the Arabic script itself. Whereas early printers of European languages had to deal with about 60 letter forms, representing the upper and lower cases of the alphabet (capital and small letters), printers of Arabic were confronted with at least 450 letter forms, not counting the various combi-

nations of short vowels (*Harakat*). This is not because the Arabic language has many more letter forms than, say English (28 versus 26), but because most Arabic letters have more than two basic designs, depending on their position within the word. In theory most letters are rendered in four different forms: the initial, medial, final and isolated form. Thus for the letter "i": *ي ي ي ي*. In practice however, some letters takes as many as 24 forms, depending not only on their location within the word but on the particular letter that precedes or follows them. The letter "m", for instance may be found in the following 73 ligatures:



This rather odd situation is due to the fact that printed Arabic is an imitation of handwriting and not vice versa as is the case of other languages. Unlike Latin letters which were first carved as independent characters on stone, Arabic letters have existed and developed for many centuries as connected calligraphic letters. If the isolated forms of Arabic letters were to be placed next to each other in such a manner as to compose words, the visual effect would indeed be both ridiculous and unreadable.

Before modern methods of printing came to exist, Arab calligraphers and reproducers of manuscripts were not at a disadvantage in comparison to their western counterparts. On the contrary, the connected nature of Arabic text allowed for a more speedy and a less rigid movement of the hand. The real problem was introduced with the invention of text reproduction by means of hand setting raised surfaces of type.

أيها الناسك انتبه فهذا الشيطان يريد اختطافك ونادى الشيطان
أيها الناسك انتبه فهذا اللص يريد أن يسرق بقرتك فانتبه الناسك
وجيرانه باصواتهما وهرب الخبيثان قال الوزير الأول الذي أشار
بقتل الغراب اظن ان الغراب قد خدعك ووقع كلامه في نفس الغبي

Arabic typeface employed by the Imprimerie Royale of Paris in the Eighteenth century.
The resemblance to handwriting is obvious.

المشروع العملي هو سلسلة متصلة الحلقات من أعمال تؤدي إلى نتيجة
مطلوبة . والأعمال مبنية على معرفة القوانين العلمية وتطبيقاتها . وقد شاع في
عصرنا هذا استخدام المشاريع العملية واسطة لتدريس العلوم الطبيعية حيث يكون
حل الأعمال المشكلة ودراسة المشاريع وإنشاؤها هيكلًا يجمع عدة قوانين عامة
ويربطها بعضها إلى بعض وإلى اختبار الطالب فيجعل تدريس القوانين الطبيعية
فعالًا يثير رغبة الطالب ولذته في البحث والتنقيب والعمل وييسر عليه الإدراك .

Typeface for hand composition. Most textbooks use this face as students find it easier to read.

لبنان الحديث جمهورية صغيرة تعدد حوالي مئة ميل على
الساحل الشرقي للبحر الأبيض المتوسط ، من النهر الكبير
شمالاً حتى رأس الناقورة جنوباً . مساحتها ٤٠١٥ ميلاً
مربعاً ، وعدد سكانها مليونان ونصف . وعلى أراضي لبنان ،
وأكثرها منحدرات وعرة ، تشرف سلسلتان متوازيتان من
الجبال ، شرقية وغربية ، تتجهان على موازاة الساحل ، من
الشمال الشرقي إلى الجنوب الغربي ، وبينهما سهل البقاع .

Most newspapers use this typeface.

When Gutenberg set the basis of modern printing 500 years ago by developing an independent movable body of type for each letter, the number of these bodies corresponded exactly to the number of letters existing in the various western alphabets. The unfortunate printer of Arabic had a longer way to go. He had to mint a large variety of letter forms, and combinations of letters, so that when properly composed, they would give the same effect as handwriting—the only effect which made sense to the reader.

This difficulty explains why the earliest printing press in the Arab world at Mar Kizhiya in North Lebanon had as early as 1610 employed a Syriac (disconnected) fount to compose Arabic text. More interesting is that attempts to use non-Arabic alphabets for the composition of Arabic text continue to the present date.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Although history has it on record that the first printed Arabic book was produced in Italy in 1514, Arabic printing was effectively introduced to the Arab world in the 18th century by a clergyman, Abdallah Zakhir, first in Aleppo in 1706, and then in Khunshara, Lebanon, in 1732. Napoleon introduced Arabic printing to Egypt when he invaded it in 1798.

During the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century, a variety of Arabic founts were designed, all of which followed the same pattern, i.e., the imitation of elegant handwriting. A member of the American Mission in Beirut, Mr. Eli Smith, designed in 1849 a very attractive fount which was employed for the setting of the Bible and of major text books. It consisted, however, of no less than 900 characters. During this century Sheikh Ibrahim al-Yazigi introduced a mini fount consisting of only 60 characters. It was not very popular nor attractive though it was readily adopted when Arabic typewriters were introduced to Egypt following the First World War.

As long as type setting was done by hand, composition of Arabic text by means of this rich variety of characters was humanly difficult but mechanically possible. The composer of Arabic had the difficult task of familiarizing himself with the physical positions of all these characters on his working table; he was slow and he occupied more working space than his western counterpart.

The real challenge to Arabic printing came about with the introduction of mechanical composition. Now, composing machines, being a western invention, were designed to accommodate the maximum number of characters used by the western printer—no more and no less. Other nations had to adapt their alphabets to these machines if they wished to develop their printing techniques.

Fortunately for the Arabs, these machines had larger key boards than an ordinary typewriter as they were designed to accommodate two western-language founts at the same time, Roman and *Italic*, or Roman and **Bold**, allowing room in either case for the integration of 124 characters within the machine.

A Lebanese immigrant-journalist in the U.S., the late Salloum Mkarzel, was the first to adapt these machines to Arabic. Following the First World War he started to compose his Arabic daily, *Al-Huda*, on a linotype using 122 forms. Here in Lebanon, the late Kamel Mroueh went a further step in the early fifties by reducing the characters on his linotypes to 88. His daily *Al-Hayat* is still being set with this fount.

During the past 20 years composing machines have rapidly moved in the Arab world, bringing speed and efficiency to publishers and printers. Hand composition has retreated to the background, and is rarely being used at present for "big jobs", such as the composition of newspapers, or magazines.

CONTINUING CHALLENGE

But while these machines were being introduced to the Arab world, printing techniques in the U.S. and Europe were developing at almost unbelievable speed. A major advance was achieved when composing machines were made to register text directly on film sheets without going through the traditional process of casting hot metal into solid type. The photographic composition has eventually helped to develop a machine that can cope with the work of six composing operators, enabling one to set a complete book in type in a matter of a few hours.

Development along this line has not affected the design of Arabic letters as keyboard and matrixes remained identical in letter-capacity to those of hot metal machines.

Computer science, very recently, has come into this field. The latest models of composing machines are built in such a way that the operator need not worry about dividing text into lines, justifying spaces or hyphenating words. All these decisions are taken automatically in split seconds by pre-fed programs. Corrections and alterations at the stage of proof-reading are done with minimum effort.

With the advent of computer composing machines, the West has once again presented Arabic printing with a great challenge: these machines, so far, cannot accommodate more than 60 letter forms. Arab typographers and printers are presently toying hard with the possibility of reducing existing letter forms to yet another minimum. Their success and failure will determine, to a large extent, the efficiency of Arabic printing in the future.

American University of Beirut

Roman (serif)

American University of Beirut

Gothic Style

American University of Beirut

Modern (sanserif)

الجامعة الأميركية في بيروت

Farisi

الجامعة الأميركية في بيروت

Modern Titling

الجامعة الأميركية في بيروت

Thlth

جامعة الأميركية في بيروت

Ruk'i Masri

الجامعة الأميركية في بيروت

Ruk'i

الجامعة الأميركية في بيروت

Rihani

INFLUENCING FACTORS

Throughout history, graphic design has been continuously influenced by two factors: the architectural spirit of the age and the media by which the design (of letters, in this case) is executed. The development of Latin letters provides an excellent example. The earliest forms of these letters, conceived in Rome about the time of Christ's birth, were carved on stone as monumental inscriptions. Their elegance clearly reflect the spirit of Roman temples and the meticulousness of Roman masonry. Likewise, the style of writing during the Gothic and Baroque periods has obvious resemblance to Gothic architecture, a resemblance that could not have been achieved without the use of broad nibs or flat brushes, the tools then available for writing.

Most type faces designed in the twentieth century typify the simplicity of modern structures. The rich variety of styles currently emerging from the West reflect affluence, diversity, materialism and the availability of sophisticated means of reproduction.

Arabic letters have also changed in character as they passed from one age to another, and, with the absence of representational art in Islam, developed elaborate styles unmatched by any other alphabet.

But although there are over one thousand Latin type faces, very few are used for the composition of

text. This is because some types are more easily read than others. Legibility is of course judged by none other than the reader himself.

Research on Latin typography, however, has revealed that the human eye enjoys a personality of its own and has its type preferences when it comes to reading a book or a newspaper. The eye, for example, does not feel at ease when reading text composed of capital letters only, for conformity in letter heights makes it bored and tired. The eye also prefers the delicate Roman (serif) types to the rigid modern (sanserif), and medium-weight types to the bold or light. The eyes of a quick reader, research has revealed, concentrate on the upper part rather than the whole body of words and lines.

All this means that legibility is not necessarily concurrent with elegance and beauty of design. There are certain scientific principles that typographers have to take into account while designing new and useful type faces.

Assuming that the Almighty has created all eyes equal in reading behaviour, this brings us to the heart of the new problem of Arabic printing.

CHANGE OF STYLE

In the course of eliminating many letter forms from the complete Arabic fount, in order to meet the requirements of modern machines, the character of

الجامعة الأميركية في بيروت

Naskhi

الجامعة الأميركية في بيروت

Kufi

الجامعة الأميركية في بيروت

Diwani

الجامعة الأميركية في بيروت

Diwani Jaly

printed text has gradually changed from a style resembling hand-writing to a mechanical-like style. The two are so different that a man who died 100 years ago would find considerable difficulty reading a newspaper if he were to come alive today.

This basic change in style has positive and negative implications. On the positive side, one notes that Arab readers have accepted this change, and therefore, contrary to common belief, may very well accept further changes if introduced clearly and gradually.

The negative aspect, which is also alarming, is that these changes have not been brought about for the service of the reader and his language, but merely as adjustments necessitated by modern technological developments. In other words, man's reading habits were "adjusted" in order to satisfy the limitations of new machines, instead of adjusting these machines to serve the reading habits of man.

If the new founts had conformed with the rules of legibility, one would have welcomed this change as having at last reduced the incredible number of Arabic characters. However, there is every indication that the type faces currently being used by most newspapers and magazines, are much less legible than their predecessors. In making this remark we rely on the judgement of old printers of Arabic and the scientific legibility standards established for the Latin alphabet. Unfortunately no such standards have been established for Arabic.

Arabic has a rich variety of calligraphic styles (type faces). Early founts however, were all based on the simplest of these styles, the *Naskhi*; not on the *Kufi* which is by far more graphic, nor on the exquisite and elegant *Diwani*. It so happens that the *Naskhi* carries some resemblance to the Roman serif.

We can rightly assume therefore that the *Naskhi*, with its relatively gentle stems, delicate curves and irregular heights is more legible than the others.

Modern reduced founts have all developed from the *Naskhi*—developed, unfortunately, to the worse. In fact they have become so unattractive that they are never used by printers in big sizes. Small sizes, it seems, have better capacity to hide ugliness.

For this reason, newspapers still employ calligraphy for their main headlines. Special titeling founts are sometimes used for headlines, but when reduced to newsprint size, these become completely illegible.

TWO ALPHABETS?

Now, if we keep in mind that school children are still being taught the *Naskhi* and that many books will remain to be set in this type (either by hand or by large-capacity expensive machines), we become conscious of the inevitable problem: the existence, side by side, of two kinds of alphabets. True, the resemblance between the two is still obvious, but as new machines will demand further reduction in characters, the difference between the classical and the "ultra modern" will become greater.

No one is in a position to offer a solution to this problem. As stated earlier, very few people even realize that this is the real problem of Arabic printing today.

Of course we cannot turn the wheel of progress backward and advocate hand setting for better readability. Nor should we allow mechanical limitations to slow down the reading capacity of tens of millions, not only of Arabs, but other people like the Persians and the Afghans who use the Arabic alphabet for their own languages.

There have been few serious attempts, specially in Lebanon, to revolutionize the whole system of the alphabet. An architect has designed and propagated a fount composed of independent letters which remain disconnected within a word. A leading poet has printed some of his works in Arabic employing a Latin-based alphabet. However, in the absence of an all-Arab Atatürk who can impose a radical style, the problem will undoubtedly continue to grow.

A proper solution, if any, will have to be provided by research, and not by conference tables as we normally hope.

Medicine

LOSS OF HEARING

SALAH D. SALMAN, M.D.
Assistant Professor of Otorhinolaryngology

HEARING is a very important function in the human being. It is because of hearing that man can acquire the ability to speak, the ability that has helped him become supreme in the kingdom of living creatures. Sir Terence Cawthorne assures us that "it is not man's ability to run, to swim, to climb, to exert his strength, but the sharpness of his senses that has earned him his superiority. If one could imagine an Olympic contest for all living creatures, man would not gain even a bronze medal in any event."

The importance of hearing in life is obvious. Besides the major role it plays in the development of speech and communication, hearing provides continuous information about the environment; it provides warning signals, important for physical safety, and constitutes a most important link with the rest of the world.

A significant hearing loss inevitably affects a person's normal life: Social experience narrows and sources of information become limited. Hesitation to contribute to conversation develops and eventually leads to frustration, a feeling of incompetence and insecurity. If left alone, these feelings result in a catastrophe to mental health. If, on the other hand, they are properly handled, the patient well advised and encouraged, adequate rehabilitation becomes possible. Every person with a hearing loss can be helped in some way, and those living with him should also be given the help they badly need.

The hearing function depends on the ear, with its outer, middle and inner parts, and on the auditory nerve which carries sound impulses to the appropriate centers in the brain for interpretation. One normal ear is usually enough for a person to lead a normal life, but with two ears sound localization becomes easier.

For practical purposes one may consider all hearing losses to be due to diseases of the ear or the auditory nerve. Brain diseases are very rarely a cause of decreased hearing.

The aim of this paper is to discuss briefly some of the common conditions that manifest themselves with hearing loss. It is directed to the non-medical public with the hope to help them recognize its symptoms and seek medical advice at an early stage.

Parents should be aware of the fact that a delay in speech development of an infant may, among other causes, indicate a hearing loss. They should seek medical advice when their child has earache, fever of unknown origin or ear discharge, even if it is only one drop of pus a day. The severity of ear infection does not necessarily correlate with the amount of ear discharge.

COULD BE PREVENTED

Hearing loss due to ear infections could be prevented if handled early and properly. Earaches and discharge should not be taken lightly, especially in children. Parents who suspect that their child may not be hearing well should, before blaming it on stubbornness, indifference or absent mindedness consult a specialist. If a child's performance drops in school, decreased hearing has to be kept in mind as a possible cause, even if the child does not complain of earache or discharge. Children with frequent colds and earaches, children with snoring, mouth or noisy breathing should be checked repeatedly and observed closely.

Otosclerosis is a common disease that produces hardness of hearing by fixing one of the ear ossicles that transmit sound. This is a progressive condition that starts in adulthood and affects females more often than males. It is surgically correctable when recognized, and the earlier one recognizes it, the better.

Modern civilization with its planes, its cars, its loud music, its noisy streets and plazas, its motor-boating, motor-cycling and hunting, is a noisy civilization which has affected our hearing acuity. The resulting loss of hearing, known as noise-induced hearing loss or acoustic trauma, is considered by some biologists as nature's way to make man less aware of, and less disturbed by, these noises. Such teleological thinking, once very popular, is no more so. It is a fact that pilots, factory workers, hunters, pop musicians and night club habitues run a risk of losing some of their hearing before peasants, who lead a quiet life in villages. Ear protective devices are available; many industries and armies make use of them.

The incidence of occupational hearing loss is greater than suspected. Industrial medicine, a relatively new field, plays an important role in hearing conservation programs.

With advancing age, many of us will lose some hearing; this is known as presbycusis. There is no rule as to who will lose how much of his hearing and when. The same applies to the loss of visual acuity, and loss of muscular power and other powers that occur with advancing age. Some people start aging before others for reasons yet unknown. Aging of the hearing process may have a familial tendency in some instances.

Hereditary deafness is genetically determined and may be transmitted as a recessive or as a dominant trait. It may manifest itself any time between birth and late adulthood; it may be unilateral or bilateral, progressive or non progressive. It occurs more often in families that intermarry.

Tinnitus or ear ringing is often a troublesome symptom, a hallucination of sound that may be ringing, whistling or roaring. It may be continuous or intermittent though usually more marked in quiet environments. Tinnitus is the result of ear disease that may produce, in addition, decreased hearing. Contrary to common belief, tinnitus itself does not produce decreased hearing.

HEARING AID

When the hearing loss cannot be cured or treated by medications or surgery, doctors may prescribe a hearing aid. Hearing aids were first described by Alexander the Great in the 4th Century B.C. who recommended the ram's horn for sound amplification. Today, thanks to the electronic industry, transistorized aids are available. They vary in size and shape and may be concealed. The smallest, but unfortunately weakest, can be inserted in the external ear canal and is called the insert type. A hearing aid, like a visual aid (i.e. corrective eye glasses) has to be prescribed. The practice of walking into a hearing aid shop without prescription is to be condemned. A proper hearing testing by a specialist is necessary not only for the prescription of a hearing aid, but to see if the patient is a candidate for one. In some instances, hard hearing cannot benefit from a hearing aid. It takes time to learn to use an aid and to accept its limitations which are related mainly to distortions of sound.

To conclude, one should always seek the specialist's opinion when ear ringing and decreased hearing are noted or even suspected, and the earlier the better. Unfortunately with the present state of knowledge not every case of hearing loss can be cured, but certainly every case can be helped with medications, surgery and/or advice.

REQUIRED:

GRADUATES IN ACCOUNTING WITH KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH

TALAL ABU-GHAZALEH & Co., Public Accountants in the Middle East, announce openings for University Graduates in Accounting, with good command of the English language, with or without experience, for work at its Offices in Kuwait and the Arabian Gulf. Such openings provide opportunities for those interested in a career as Public Accountants.

Application should be made on the forms available at Beirut Office, Strand Building, P.O. Box 7381, Telephone 353858 - 353859 in anticipation of personal interviews. The Firm shall arrange for the selected candidates to join one of its Introductory Audit Training Courses at its Professional Training Centre in Kuwait prior to attendance to their assigned Offices.

Further training courses for Firm staff are given at specialized Training Centres abroad.

Azar Elected President of Physicians Order

Dr. Joseph Azar, MD 46, was elected President of the Lebanese Order of Physicians on December 17. The Order in Beirut represents the most important forum of the profession with a medical corps of 1500 physicians residing in most areas except for Tripoli area which has its separate Order. It has been customary to alternate the presidency of the Order between alumni of the French Faculty of Medicine and of the American University Medical School. This year it was the turn of an AUB alumnus. Dr. Joseph Azar and Dr. Na'aman Boustany, MD 48, were the only two candidates for Presidency. However, they had to be elected first as members of the Council.

It was indeed a most exciting competition with a well-organized campaign. There were in all seven candidates (including Dr. Azar and Boustany) for four vacant membership posts. After a breathtaking race the results revealed that Dr. Azar nosed out Dr. Boustany from the membership by a mere 14 votes. Together with Dr. Azar three other candidates including another alumnus, Dr. Alex Kouyoumjian, MD 47, were elected as new members of the 12-member strong council. With the results of the elections of members Dr. Azar remained the only candidate for the Presidency so he was unanimously declared as President.

This was indeed a memorable day for AUB alumni because with the election of Drs. Azar and Kouyoumjian, the number of alumni on the Council increased to the unprecedented number of five, together with Drs. Bahige Azoury, MD 48, Amal Kurban, MD 52, and Jacob Thaddeus, MD 50, who were already members of the Council. Moreover, the elections brought other alumni membership in key committees of the Order. Dr. Salim Firzli, MD 47, and Dr. Munir Shamma'a, MD 51, were elected (out of 3 candidates) to the Disciplinary Committee and Drs. Afif Mufarrij, MD 31, Dr. Munir Kana'an, MD 28, and Dr. Charles Nucho, MD 44, being the only candidates, were unanimously confirmed as members of the Inspection Committee of the Pension Fund of the Order.

December 17, 1972 was also a memorable day for the Lebanese Medical Corps in general. In the first place over 600 physicians participated in the elections and the general assembly meeting that followed — a turnout the like of which the Order had

not seen in the past. AUB alumni for the first time turned out almost in full force in this important activity showing an interest in the affairs of the medical body in Lebanon. It was even more gratifying to see Dr. Azar, the newly elected President, save the day in the general assembly meeting where almost single-handedly he unified the medical corps from the painful rift which had grown in the past year. It is indeed a great credit to an AUB alumnus who by unifying the medical body for service in the future, gained also the admiration and respect of all physicians present.

Dr. Boustany as well, with the gentlemanly way he ran his campaign and with his nobility as the results were announced, enriched the respect due to AUB medical alumni.

Dr. Azar has a difficult task ahead of him in which he needs the support of all physicians specially those serving under him on the Council. He comes however well-groomed for the post. Dr. Azar is Professor of Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology, Chairman of the Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Head of the Division of Infectious Diseases in the Department of Internal Medicine and coordinator of teaching of Preventive Medicine in the School of Medicine at AUB. After graduation, he did his residency training in Internal Medicine at AUH and then went to the School of Tropical Health in London and worked in Hammersmith Hospital in 1949-1950. He returned to AUB and was the University Physician for one year after which he was on the staff of the Department of Medicine. His later academic activities included work in Africa in 1956-1957, one year in the United States where he was Visiting Professor of Infectious Diseases at Howard University in addition to work at the NIH Medical center. In addition to his academic work at AUB, Dr. Azar has been quite active in planning committees of the Lebanese University of Health and was once a member of the Council of the Lebanese Order of Physicians. Dr. Azar became married in 1951 and has four children.

The Medical Alumni Chapter extends its sincere congratulations to Dr. Azar on his recent election as President of the Order of Physicians and wishes him success in the next two years during which he will hold this post.

J. Thaddeus, M.D.

MEDICAL ALUMNI QUESTIONNAIRE

Drs. Marwan Uwaydah and Jacob Thaddeus report:

Soon after assuming office in May 1971 the executive committee of the Medical Alumni Chapter, sent a questionnaire to all medical alumni to assess their opinion as to the different activities of the Chapter. Over 1200 questionnaires were mailed a year ago but only 146 answers were received. Although only 12% of the alumni answered, the committee was quite elated with the results because six years previously a similar questionnaire sent to approximately the same number of alumni resulted in only 86 answers.

The questionnaire had two parts. In the first part the questions related to the curriculum vitae of the alumni while in the second part the questions sought opinion of alumni on the Chapter's current activities and suggestions for future projects.

ANALYSIS OF PART I

A. Geographic Distribution:

Lebanon	86
U.S.A.	39
Syria	6
Jordan	5
Saudi Arabia	3
Iraq	2
Kuwait	1
Iran	3
Canada	1

B. Breakdown as to Year of Graduation:

From the alumni who answered the questionnaire:

- 7 had graduated between 1917 - 1930 (approximately 14% of alumni of this period whose addresses are available)
- 18 between 1931 - 1940 (10% of total)
- 34 between 1941 - 1950 (15% of total)
- 48 between 1951 - 1960 (17% of total)
- 39 between 1961 - 1971 (10% of total)

C. Postgraduate Training and Specialization:

Of the 148 who answered 140 went for specialization training after graduation and 8 did not.

D. Lines of Specializations:

Although several of the 146 alumni had trained in the various subspecialties of medicine we have grouped them below into the general fields of specialization.

Internal Medicine	38
Surgery	44
Pediatrics	14
Obstetrics & Gynecology	18
Ear Nose & Throat	4
Ophthalmology	4
Psychiatry	5
Radiology	5
Pathology	6
Anesthesiology	2
Miscellaneous (including Public Health and Industrial Medicine)	6

Comments: Although the number of medical alumni who responded is disappointingly low to allow us to draw definite conclusions, one may however notice some interesting trends:

1. The overwhelming majority of the group was not satisfied with the medical degree and went into further specialization and subspecialization.

2. The bulk of the answers received were from Lebanon and the United States, although judging by our records approximately 40% of the medical alumni reside in Lebanon, 30% in the United States and 30% in the rest of the world mainly in the neighbouring Middle Eastern countries. It is not surprising to receive most of the answers from Lebanon since many alumni in Lebanon are either on the faculty, or somehow connected to the *alma mater* and therefore actively involved in alumni affairs. It is very saddening however to see the response of alumni in the neighbouring middle eastern countries specially in contrast to the response of alumni in the United States.

3. It may sound strange at first that the best response came from alumni who graduated in the two decades 1941 - 1960. However, a closer look at the alumni who are presently associated with the *alma mater*, will reveal that they are mostly graduates of these two decades.

ANALYSIS OF PART II

A. What Should the Medical Alumni Chapter Do For the Alumni:

<i>a. Current Activities</i>	<i>Approved</i>
1. Monthly Scientific Panel Discussion in Beirut	87
2. Yearly Medical seminar in Dhahran Health Center (Saudi Arabia)	60
3. Two medical conferences a year jointly with the Syrian Medical Society	76
4. Occasional scientific meetings in Tripoli and Sidon (Lebanon)	68
5. Co-sponsoring the Middle East Medical Assembly (MEMA) to which the Chapter invites a distinguished alumnus as speaker	110
6. Yearly class reunions during the MEMA, celebrating the 25th graduation anniversary	104
7. Gold Medal Award every other year to an alumnus who has distinguished himself in research and/or community health development	104
8. Publication of the Medical Alumni Directory every 2-3 years	110
9. Medical Section in <i>Al-Kulliyah</i>	103
 <i>b. New suggestions :</i>	
1. Print and distribute to all alumni summary of selected lectures and seminars sponsored by AUB and/or Chapter	72
2. Monthly scientific meetings in Tripoli and Sidon	21
3. Organize visits to other countries	71
4. Merit award to alumnus (outside committee members in office) who has rendered exceptional service to the Chapter	74

B. What Should the Alumni Chapter Do for the Alma Mater:

<i>a. Current Activities:</i>	<i>Approved</i>
1. Work Scholarships of LL 300 each to 3 medical students every year	80
 <i>b. New suggestions:</i>	
1. Increase scholarship Fund so that scholarships will be paid for by the interest only	80
2. Establish grants for post-graduate training of alumni at AUB in specialization fields	27
3. Establish grants for research projects	50
4. Establish a "Chair" in the Medical School	21

C. Fund-Raising:

a. Currents Activities:

1. Cinema gala every year	87
2. Collecting annual or life membership fees	92

b. New suggestions:

1. Annual Grand Ball	80
2. Solicit donations for specific activities from individual alumni	80
3. Solicit donations from graduates of an individual class as a group	58

In addition to the above specific questions under each section further suggestions and comments were solicited from the alumni but unfortunately hardly anyone responded.

Comments: Although the executive committee felt flattered that its current activities, specially those outlined under A a (5-9), were approved by a substantial majority, it was quite disappointing to see the lack of response to new ideas or to new suggestions solicited, emphasizing once more the general apathy of the alumni. It was even more regrettable to see the disinterest in projects suggested to help the *alma mater*. It was particularly shocking to realize the rejection of many alumni of such worthwhile projects as the establishment of grants for post-graduate training at AUH, for research and for a chair at the Medical School.

The present executive committee following the footsteps of previous committees, has spared no efforts in trying to dissipate this pervasive apathy of alumni towards their *alma mater* and their Alumni Association, unfortunately without much success. A university thrives with the support of its alumni. Just as it is true that a university can hardly survive without the support of its alumni we should realize that alumni and their Association have no meaning and no existence without the *alma mater*. In these difficult days when the AUB is passing through serious financial crisis which threatens its very existence it behooves us to shake off our apathy and wake up to realities. The AUB, *our alma mater*, is a unique institution which irrespective of religion, creed, colour or political beliefs has given us all the gift of free thinking to serve ourselves, our societies and our countries. Just because of this it is our duty and obligation to rally around it and support it morally and financially so that it continues to give "life and give it abundantly" to future generations. This is an earnest appeal to each medical alumnus to forget grudges and differences, no matter how justified, and to stand up and be counted in support of the *alma mater* and its Alumni Association in gratitude of services to the free-thinking of man.

Dodge Family Endows LL. 1,500,000

AUB President Samuel B. Kirkwood, has announced an endowment gift of over LL. 1,500,000 from the estate of President Emeritus Bayard Dodge and the Cleveland H. Dodge Foundation established by Dr. Dodge's father.

In presenting this gift the trustees of the fund recognized Dr. Dodge's keen interest in Middle East studies and the essential need of such a program at AUB.

President Kirkwood said that income from the fund will provide annual support of the AUB program in Arabic, Arabic literature, Arab history, and related programs.

The Dodge family has had a long association with Lebanon and the Middle East. Dr. Bayard Dodge died seven months ago at the age of 84. He was President of the American University of Beirut from 1922 - 1948 and his distinguished achievements in the service of Arab generations during that period are remembered with much praise. He was posthumously awarded the Lebanese Order of the Cedars of the Grand Officer rank by his Excellency the President of the Republic, Mr. Sleiman Franjieh.

Fuad Sarruf Elected UNESCO President

Dr. Fuad Sarruf, BA 18, former Vice President of AUB, last November was elected President of the Executive Board of UNESCO. The news of his election was reported on the front pages of the Lebanese press with details of his outstanding background and special reference to his long association with AUB.

Commenting on the news, President Samuel B. Kirkwood said he was delighted to learn that a man of Dr. Sarruf's stature is elected to this distinguished position. "In my association with Dr. Sarruf during his long and fruitful career at AUB," President

Kirkwood said, "I found him to be a man who distinguished himself in the many fields of culture." President Kirkwood went on to say, "Dr. Sarruf has long been dedicated to education, rendering a great service to the Community. He has been one of the pioneers in the field of journalism, not only in the Lebanon, but in the entire Arab World."

"I am certain," President Kirkwood said, "that Dr. Sarruf will bring to his new post a dedication which is backed by a deep personal concern and expertise."

Response to Fund Raising Grows

The AUB Office of Development has announced a growing response to AUB fund raising appeals during the past academic year. The Office noted that public financial support of higher education is essential to maintain the program and quality of instruction at the University and to provide for future growth. During the 1971-72 academic year, 1,022 individuals, corporations, foundations and governments contributed to the program of the University. And by November 30 AUB has matched \$ 839,647 of the \$ 2,000,000 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

Sources of Gifts in 1972

<i>Donors</i>	<i>Donation</i>
Faculty and staff	\$ 6,510
Alumni	140,842
Bequest	500
Businesses	889,058
Foundations	786,534
US Government and Agencies	14,647
Government—Other than US	158,386
Individuals	230,245
Private Groups	76,828
Other	9,194
	\$ 2,312,744

The University received a 26.2 percent increase in contributions from all sources. Leading sources of support were : corporations — 38.4 percent, foundations—34.0 percent, and individuals—9.9 percent. Sizeable increases in support came from governments other than USA—157.8 percent, alum-

ni—73.8 percent, and individuals—63.2 percent.

These gifts were used to finance the academic program as follows: 7% for the current program, and 30% for endowment and the long range funding of the program.

One Bomb Defused, Another Explodes.

A bomb was discovered last November on campus by one of the University janitors at West Hall and was immediately defused.

The janitor was doing his morning work in West Hall when he saw in front of a side door a bomb with a wire attached to it, and beside it a few burnt match sticks. He informed the AUB Safety and Protection Office at once and an employee of this office rushed to West Hall and defused the bomb. The police were immediately informed and an expert arrived and made the necessary investigation.

Meanwhile, 200 grams of dynamite exploded during the night of January 16 at a lavatory in Nicely Hall. The explosion resulted in material losses only.

While Security men were investigating, an unknown person contacted the AUB Telephone Exchange and informed the operator that the next time he will explode 200 kgs. to destroy the entire university.

Visiting Beirut ?

AUB Alumni visiting Beirut are invited to contact either the Alumni Association (at the Alumni Club next to the Medical Center - telephone 343215 or the Office of Development. (AUB 340740 Extension 2477), College Hall, 3rd floor. Assistance is available to visiting Alumni wishing to contact faculty, members of the administration and classmates. Tours of new buildings or visits to Departments will be arranged on request.

Premier Salam Meets AUB Students

Prime Minister Saeb Salam was invited last December by the AUB Student Council to meet students and answer their questions. His meeting with the students at the Assembly Hall was attended by President Samuel B. Kirkwood, Vice President George Hakim, Dean of students Robert Najemy, several professors and a large number of students representing various groupings.

In replying to questions, Prime Minister Salam described the students as the hope of Lebanon and as good Arab citizens. He also praised the message of AUB, saying, "I hope this platform of freedom will continue in this dear country."

The Prime Minister spent two hours answering questions pertaining to various Government affairs. He was later entertained by President and Mrs. Kirkwood at Marquand House.

Board of Trustees Name Najeeb Halaby

Mr. Najeeb E. Halaby, member of the Board of Directors of Pan American World Airways and prominent public servant, has been unanimously elected to the AUB Board of Trustees. Dr. Calvin H. Plimpton, Chairman of the Board, in announcing this election last November said that Mr. Halaby, who is of Lebanese origin and who enjoys an international reputation, will certainly be of great assistance in promoting AUB's educational role in the Middle East.

University President Samuel B. Kirkwood also welcomed Halaby's election. He said, "We are delighted at Mr. Halaby's election to the Board. His heritage, exceptional talents, and his world-wide experience give him a perspective which is invaluable to the AUB at present and for the years ahead."

Halaby, who was in Beirut last November on a private visit, said,



Halaby

"This honor has come to me after 12 years of preoccupation with the burdens of civil aviation and opens a wider opportunity to aid the interchange of technology and managerial capability of the U.S. with the human and natural resources and great spiritual quality of the Arab World. To my mind, AUB is a principal center of this exchange of the best ideas of the East and the West."

Halaby became Chief Executive Officer of Pan American in November 1969, a post he held until March of 1972. He is now a counselor at law and International Consultant with offices in the Pan Am Building in New York. He served from 1961 to 1965 as Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration under both President Kennedy and President Johnson, played an important role in the organization of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and served as Chairman of the 1960 Disarmament Conference.

Halaby earned his B.A. degree from Stanford University, of which he is now a Trustee. He attended the University of Michigan Law School, and earned his LL. B. degree from Yale University in 1940. He also holds honorary doctorates from Allegheny College and Loyola University, and serves as Director of Bankamerica, Chrysler, the Aspen Institute, and the Asia Society.

Halaby is married to the former Doris Carlquist of Anchorage, Alaska. They have three children and reside in New York City.

AUB Scientists Dominate Meeting

Out of 185 professors who attended the Fourth Science Meeting in Beirut last December 127 professors came from AUB, according to Dr. Salah Abu Shakra, Secretary General of the Lebanese Association for the Advancement of Science.

The meeting was opened in the UNESCO Palace by the Lebanese Minister of Planning Dr. George Saadé. Dr. Abu Shakra is professor of seed technology at AUB.

The organizations which contributed to the work of the meeting were: the Lebanese University, the American University of Beirut, the University of St. Joseph, the Centre d'Etudes Mathematiques, the Institute of Agricultural Research, the Ford Foundation and the National Council for Scientific Research.

The Secretary General explained that in holding such scientific meetings, the Lebanese Association aims at creating a scientific atmosphere which will enable scientists to acquaint themselves with and discuss various scientific achievements.

The subjects under discussion at the 3-day meeting were organized according to specialization in Agriculture, Biology, Chemistry, Engineering, Mathematics, Medical Sciences, Nutrition, Physics and Social Sciences. 143 papers were read.

Diana in Dhahran

Miss Diana Taky Deen last October gave a piano concert at the Dhahran Theater. The event was co-sponsored by the AUB Alumni Group in Dhahran and the program included works by Beethoven, Schumann, Debussy, Chopin and Boghos Gelalian (a contemporary Lebanese composer, often interpreted abroad by Miss Taky Deen).

On this occasion, President Samuel B. Kirkwood sent a message with Miss Taky Deen to AUB alumni and friends in Saudi Arabia.

Anonymous Donor Offers \$ 100,000

An anonymous donor has offered a matching gift of \$ 100,000 over the next three years through which each gift of new money and all increases over previous year's contributions from individuals to the University's Annual Giving Program will be matched dollar-for-dollar.

Here's how it works. If you contributed to the University during the last academic year (July 1, 1971 through June 30, 1972) and you increase the amount of your gift this year, the anonymous donor will contribute an amount equal to that increase. If you did not contribute to AUB last year, but do so this year, your entire gift will be matched. These matching contributions will be used for the same purpose as you designate for your gift.

This incentive to increase annual giving will be continued in each of the following two academic years, based on the contributions made in the preceding year in each case, or until a total of \$ 100,000 has been matched.

AUH Eye Specialists Transplant Cornea

An AUH official spokesman announced last December that a team of eye specialists at the AUB Medical Center performed corneal transplants on the eyes of two young Lebanese men.

The corneas were obtained from a young American girl who died at the Hospital and donated her eyes to be used for that purpose.

The two patients who had the transplant are both doing well.

The official spokesman also explained that this operation is not new at the AUB Hospital since it was first performed in 1946, and so far a total of 67 similar operations were successfully performed.

In reply to a question, the eye surgeon who performed the operation said

that contrary to what was wrongly stated in the past and to what people seem to believe, total eye transplant is not possible.

The surgeon emphasized that such operations are performed only when the cornea is opaque and interferes with clear vision, and that this operation should never be performed on patients who are blind since birth, as vision was not given a chance to develop normally.

Sa'd Named Trustee Of Jordan University

Since our announcement in the Autumn 1972 issue of the appointment of Mr. Farid Sa'd as Minister of Finance in Jordan we have learned that Mr. Sa'd has been elected member of the Jordan University Board of Trustees.

We have also learned that Mr. Sa'd is serving as Minister on voluntary basis and that he is contributing all his salaries to needy students at the Jordan University.

Agriculture Ministry, AUB Cooperate

The Lebanese Ministry of Agriculture and the AUB Faculty of Agricultural Sciences are cooperating this year in planning a program of soil improvement tests in some Lebanese districts.

Two pieces of land have been chosen for this purpose, one in South Lebanon and the other in the Bekaa where AUB scientists are expected to test two chemicals, hygromull and agrosil, which are produced by the Badische-Anilin and Soda-Fabrik AG (BASF) in West Germany. These chemicals are especially used for the improvement of the physical properties of calcareous clay soil.

The Badische-Anilin and Soda-Fabrik AG (BASF) has offered a one year grant of LL 31,000 together with fertilizers and chemicals to the AUB Faculty of Agricultural Sciences for these tests.



A panel on Urban Planning was sponsored by the AUB Alumni Engineering Chapter last December at Beit-ul-Muhandiss (Engineers House) in Beirut.

The panel was under the auspices of H. E. Prime Minister Saeb Salam who was represented by the Minister of Oil and Industry, Mr. Pierre Helou. Seen in the picture above from left

to right: Vice President of the Engineering Chapter, Mr. 'Adil Hammiyeh; Prof. Raymond S. Ghosn, Dean of the Faculty of Engineering and Architecture; Mr. Pierre Helou, Minister of Oil and Industry; Prof. Kamal Khoury, President of the Engineering Chapter; Dr. Khalil Maalouf, President of the Lebanese Order of Engineers and Architects.

Babikian Plants Cedar on Campus

On the occasion of the Lebanese Independence Day, H.E. the Minister of Information Khatchig Babikian November 21 planted a cedar tree in front of College Hall. The event was part of a program sponsored by the AUB Lebanese Student League.

Before proceeding to the site where the ceremony was held, the Minister was received at Marquand House by Mrs. Samuel B. Kirkwood, the Acting President E. T. Prothro and other AUB officials.

After planting the tree Mr. Babikian said: "I am pleased to respond to your wish which deeply moved me when you came and asked me to plant a cedar tree in the garden of your university, this lovely spot of knowledge in the land of Lebanon.

"In the book of civilization, the Cedars of Lebanon are two marvels: one for knowledge, and one for heroism. From the Columns of Hercules, to the Valley of the Kings, while nations were in a state of ignorance, the resounding echoes of Phoenician ships and sails were heard carrying cedar wood planks to spread the alphabet in the world.

"Knowledge and heroism are twins in human civilization. Creation would not have been so marvellous had it not been for a combination of intellect and spirit, driven by man's courage to spread and establish knowledge and right.

"It is a great occasion, on Independence Day, to plant a cedar tree in the temple of knowledge, here on campus, where Lebanese generations have studied for more than a century. A new generation replaced an old one, then being replaced by another, and so on.

"The Lord's tree cannot be gladder and more secure than it is here, in this house of knowledge, this University which has opted for Lebanon's inspiration and for the sources of science from faraway lands to light the torch of knowledge.

This place has provided Lebanon with solid bonds and friendships under every sky.

"What ecstasy for this cedar tree to be growing with young people who have a historic responsibility at this cross-road, between the achievements of past ages and the dawning of the 21st century. The young people who look at the homeland with new dynamism and who believe in bold giant steps to penetrate the universe and man's knowledge.

"The Cedars, the University, and young people. This is the Lebanese trinity since 5,000 years which embodies the true meaning of our independence.

"Cedar trees which are noble, solid and glorious, and which are symbolized by our beloved President, Mr. Sleiman Franjeh. A University which is human knowledge, research and creativity. Young people with a heroic role ahead of them in building the future to which our generations aspire."

Jawad Library Donated to AUB

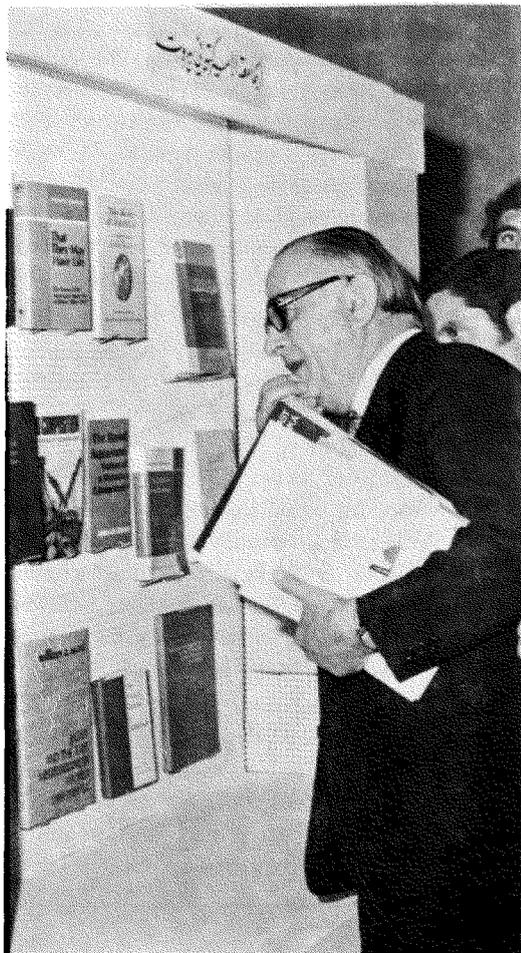
Following the tragic death last October of Dr. Hashem Jawad, BA 32, representative of the UN Development Program and former Iraqi Foreign Affairs Minister, his widow and family donated 1150 books and numerous issues of periodicals from his personal library to AUB.

In a letter to Mrs. Jawad, Vice President George Hakim said AUB was most grateful for this valuable donation. He described the late Dr. Jawad as one of AUB's distinguished graduates and expressed to his widow and family the deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

Mr. Francis L. Kent, AUB Librarian, said that the collection contains a very large proportion of items of general interest which AUB does not possess and which, in view of the present financial stringency, would probably never have been able to buy. Each book will carry a memorial bookplate.

The collection also contains much material of specific local importance which will interest Middle East scholars.

AUB Publications On Exhibition



Twenty books published by AUB were exhibited last November at the 18th International Book Fair at the UNESCO Palace in Beirut. The Fair, sponsored by the Arab Cultural Club, was officially inaugurated by Dr. Albert Moukheiber, Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister of Education.

The University has been publishing academic books under its imprint for over 30 years. Publishing activity reached its climax during the Centennial celebrations five years ago when a special publishing program was set on the occasion of the 100th year of AUB.

The Office of University Publications currently acts as a University Press and its activities cover the production and marketing of AUB books. Photograph above shows Dr. Moukheiber inspecting AUB publications.

Protein Discussed At Beirut Symposium

The National Council for Scientific Research and AUB last January signed two contracts for scientific research pertaining to the industrialization of fruits and vegetables and the improvement of the properties of concrete to be undertaken respectively at the AUB Faculties of Agriculture and of Engineering.

The National Council for Scientific Research promotes the country's natural resources and scientific potential within the framework of the first Six-Year Plan for Development in Lebanon.

Fruits and Vegetables. This project comprises an investigation relating to fruit and derivatives and the improvement of their taste and properties, particularly apple, as well as the formulation and processing of sound, sterilized, nutritionally adequate and low-cost baby-foods and biscuits made from local products, to contain the proper quantity and quality of proteins, minerals and vitamins.

This LL. 190,000 - project is expected to take about two years. Professors Raja Tannous and Abdul Hamid Hallab will supervise the research at the laboratories of the AUB Faculty of Agricultural Sciences.

Concrete in Lebanon. The research on concrete in Lebanon is a joint project which comprises: Determination of optimum gradation in different aggregate mixes, design of concrete mixes prepared with the optimum aggregate mix to improve the characteristics of concrete, and investigation of the effects of Lebanon's various climatic conditions on creep and shrinkage in the concrete.

The National Council has allotted LL. 270,000 to this project which is entrusted to three research teams in institutions and universities in Lebanon. The final studies will constitute an integrated whole which will encompass the subject and show the Council's policy in coordinating the work of researchers in Lebanon, each in his own field, to avoid duplication.

The contract signed with AUB pertains to the second part of the project, i.e., the laboratory study of the characteristics of concrete made of Lebanese aggregate mixes.

AUB's share of the sum allotted to this research project, which is expected to take at least two years, has amounted to LL. 75,000 for the first year. Professors Sami Klink and Muhammad Mukaddam of the AUB Faculty of Engineering and Architecture will supervise this part of the project.

New Hospital Wing

A new wing for surgical patients was opened last October on the 10th floor of the Medical Center, adding 27 beds to the hospital which is now in full operation.

Mr. David Egee, Director of AUH said that one head nurse and five graduates are assigned to the new wing, and that the expansion of the hospital would have been faster had there been enough nursing staff. Mr. Egee believes that more young people should seriously consider joining the nursing career which has excellent opportunities in this part of the world.

With the completion of Phase III of the Medical Center by the summer of 1947, the entire Center will be bound together to provide a comprehensive approach to education in the Health Sciences.

Out of the eight facilities which Phase III will provide, the following are expected to be completed next August: The Underground Parking, the Post Graduate Education Building, the Basic Sciences Building and Medical Library.

Help the Blind

There is a need for volunteers to read for blind students at AUB. Alumni residing in Beirut who wish to help are asked to contact Mrs. William Ward, Telephone 346249.

Lebanese Research Carried by AUB

The Second National Symposium on Food and Nutrition was held last October at the Lebanese University Faculty of Law.

AUB experts in the sciences of food and nutrition were among the leading speakers at the 3-day symposium, and Dr. Raja Asfour of the AUB Department of Pediatrics and President of the Lebanese Nutrition Society was one of the major organizers of this symposium. The guest of honor was Dr. William G. Darby, the international expert and President of the Nutrition Foundation in the U.S. Dr. Darby is working with Dr. Asfour on a basic research project on folic acid requirement among children.

The main topic of the symposium, "Proteins in Food and Nutrition," included food production, supply industry control, and several human aspects of protein nutrition. The sessions on protein production and supply were chaired by Professors Salah Abu Shakra, Raja Tannous, Joseph Asmar, Salim Akrabawi, and A.A. Hallab, all from the AUB Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, and the session on the human nutritional aspects was chaired by Dr. Jamal K. Harfouche, Chairman of the AUB Department of Community Health Practice.

Salah Salman Talks To Dental Graduates

Dr. Salah D. Salman, Assistant Professor of Otolaryngology, former Lebanese Minister of Public Health January 11 was the main speaker at the monthly scientific meeting of the AUB Dental Alumni Association. He spoke on "The Dentist and Cancer in and around the Oral Cavity."

Dental graduates of AUB have been holding regular monthly meetings at the Alumni Club for a number of years.

Trustees to Study Program Report

The AUB Board of Trustees, March 9-10 will look into a revised report prepared by an AUB Faculty Advisory Study Committee on the future academic program of AUB and its administrative organization. The Committee, chaired by Provost Samir K. Thabet, was formed last year to study the anticipated financial stringencies in the next few years as inflation erodes the value of AUB financial resources.

The Committee, in its earlier reports, has recommended major changes in the program, including the discontinuation of some departments and schools.

AL-Kulliyah will report these recommendations as soon as they are adopted by the Board.

Cochrane Opens Joyce Exhibition

Sir Desmond Cochrane, Honorary Consul General of the Republic of Ireland in Lebanon last December opened a James Joyce Exhibition at AUB.

The opening ceremony was attended by President Samuel B. Kirkwood a number of ambassadors, Professors Vivian Mercier and Douglas Duncan as guests of honor to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the publication of Joyce's *Ulysses*, AUB faculty members and students.

The exhibition, assembled and edited by the AUB Department of English, under the supervision of its chairman Prof. Suheil Bushrui, was a pictorial biography illustrating selected aspects of the life and work of James Joyce (1882-1941).

Evening and Special Courses Offered

A number of evening courses and special programs will be offered by AUB between February and June. These include adult educational programs, cultural courses, professional studies, credit courses, conferences and programs designed for continuing education.

The purpose of these programs is to provide opportunities for adults of different interests to continue their professional development and enhance personal growth through further study. Many courses are scheduled in the late afternoon and evening hours. These programs are especially designed to meet the needs of the immediate community. Other special programs are of full-time short duration. These serve the needs for advanced and more specialized study for professional people in the Middle East. Some courses have been organized at the request of individuals or groups of potential participants.

Beside courses in English, Arabic, French, German, and even Chinese, this program offers such interesting topics as Kahlil Gibran, Arabic Music and American Pop Music.

There is also a special certificate business programs consisting of eight courses and offered over a period of two years.

Students Sponsor Iftar Dinner

During the Month of Ramadan AUB Students gave a large *Iftar* dinner which was attended by His Eminence Imam Musa As-Sadr, head of the Shi'a sect in Lebanon, and a number of Moslem religious leaders.

President Samuel B. Kirkwood, who was abroad, was represented at the *Iftar* by Prof. E. T. Prothro, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. Vice Presidents Dwight C. Monnier and George Hakim, and

a good number of AUB professors were also present at the *Iftar* which was attended by around 400 students of various nationalities.

His Eminence Imam Musa As-Sadr, in a short address, emphasized the leading role of university students, the country's men of the future, and the great hopes attached to them. He pointed out that the interest shown by students in the auspicious month of Ramadan calls for optimism and hope.

His Eminence went on to explain that the *Koran* was revealed in Ramadan and that this month witnessed the greatest events in the history of Islam, adding:

"We are looking forward to the day when fasting becomes an established practice in the community which has lost the true meaning of Ramadan. Fasting teaches us meditation and self-control, and makes us feel with the suffering of others."

In concluding, His Eminence thanked the AUB students in his name and in name of His Eminence the Mufti of the Republic of Lebanon, Sheikh Hassan Khalid, and wished them and the administration of the University continued success.

Plastic Garbage Exhibited Here

An extremely odd Art Exhibition was held at Jafet Library last December. Arranged by Prof. John Carswell of the Department of Fine and Performing Arts, the exhibition was a collection of plastic garbage found on the beaches of Lebanon.

All sorts of plastic objects carrying the effect of sea and sun were displayed in bags. Prof. Carswell said the purpose behind this exhibition was to enable viewers to assess the ravages of pollution. He explained, however, that contrary to his original wish, the exhibits looked rather pretty when he had all the garbage arranged, adding: "the sea almost humanizes these plastic objects."

Class Notes

'41

MALOUF-Prof. Khalil M. Malouf, BA BS 45, DIC, PhD London, last November was elected President of the Lebanese Order of Engineers and Architecture.

Dr. Malouf taught civil engineering for many years at AUB and is now an Associate of the AUB Faculty of Engineering and Architecture.

'50

SHUHAIBAR- Dr. Elie Shuhaibar, BS, MD 54, last October joined the Medical Center Clinic of Paris, III., for the practice of obstetrics and gynecology. He lives with his wife and two children, Ronnie and Lina, at 216 Andrea Street, Paris, III.

'51

ZANANIRI - Nabih Zananiri, BA, MA, 55, is assistant to the president of Beirut Express. He lives with his wife and 10-year old daughter Maria in Beirut and could be reached by P. O. Box 3274, Beirut.

'55

ANGELIL - Muriel B. Angelil, BS, is currently teaching textile design and exhibiting as artist in the Boston area.

Muriel earned an MS degree in textile chemistry from Lowell Technological Institute, Mass and MAE degree from Rhode Island School of Design. She was married in 1962 and divorced in 1970. She has one daughter, 9-year old Michele Breen.

ELIA- A baby boy, Ramzi, was born to Dr. and Mrs. Souhail Elia, BBA, PhD, on November 28 in Beirut. He is their first baby.

Dr. Elia is director of the Research and Management Center of Beirut.

TOURIAN- Dr. Ara Y. Tourian, BS, MD Iowa, has received a \$ 25,400 grant from the National Foundation-March of Dimes to support his research on severe problems of metabolism.

Dr. Tourian who is assistant professor of neurology at Duke University Medical Center is attempting

to learn why the lack of a liver enzyme, phenylalanine hydroxylase, leads to severe mental retardation in the well-known inborn metabolic disease called PKU.

'56

ABDUL-BAKI - The American Society for Horticultural Science has recently presented Dr. Aref A. Abdul Baki, BS., a U.S. Department of Agriculture scientist, the Annual National Canners Association Award for his research on causes affecting the quality of fruits or vegetables before they are processed for canning or freezing.

He was able to show that sunlight not only destroys 90 percent of the chlorophyll in ripened lima beans, producing bleached seeds, but also has other serious effects on seed quality that are not visible. He found that sun-bleached seeds had lost most of their ability to produce proteins and carbohydrates during germination, which most likely accounts for their reduced vigor.

Lebanese born, Dr. Abdul-Baki also holds a PhD degree in physiology of vegetables from the University of Illinois, and is co-author of a textbook on seed biology, as well as the author of more than 15 scientific publications on seeds.

'57

TOUMA - Mr. Ibrahim Touma, BS Agr, and Miss Vivian Zurayk were married in Beirut on September 2.

Mr. Touma works with Dar al-Handasa, P. O. Box 4331, Beirut.

'59

NAYFEH - Shehadeh N. Nayfeh, BS, MS 61, PhD N. Carolina, has recently been promoted from assistant professor to associate professor of biochemistry and pediatrics at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill.

Dr. Nayfeh is also director of the clinical Endocrine Laboratory at the North Carolina Memorial Hospital. His major field is male reproduction and control of male fertility.



BASSOUS - Farid M. Bassous, BBA 65, and Janet Moussa were married at the National Evangelical Church of Beirut on November 18.

Mr. Bassous is senior cost accountant of Winthrop Products in Beirut.



MUJAIS - Samir Mujais, BE 72 and Silva Puzantian, BA 72, were married on October 7, 1972 in Beirut.

Mr. Mujais is working with Chrysler Airtemp as a mechanical engineer.



SHAYBOUB - Sarmad Shayboub, B Arch 69, and Lina Mishalany were married in Beirut on December 23. A reception was held in the Engineering Syndicate Building in their honor.

Sarmad has his private architectural design office in Beirut and he is also continuing his studies at AUB towards a master's degree in urban planning. Lina is a senior student at BCW.

Address: Comfort Building, Mme. Curie Str., Beirut.



BARBIR - Salim Barbir, BBA 68, and May Rabah, BA 70, MA 72, were married at the Montazah Hotel in Tripoli, Lebanon, on August 12.

Mr. Barbir is customer coordinator at the First National Bank of Chicago (Lebanon), the bride teaches psychology at the Aley Secondary Government School.

Address: P.O. Box 1629, Beirut.

'60

BA'AKLINI - Dr. Abdo I. Ba'aklini, BA, MA 63, PhD SUNY-A, has been recently appointed as the Associate Director for International Programs at the Comparative Development Studies Center at the State University of New York at Albany. This is in addition to his teaching at the Department of Political Science. In his new capacity Dr. Ba'aklini directs the efforts of SUNY-A in the field of legislative research and development in a number of countries around the world (Brazil, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Korea and Lebanon). He will be presenting part of his research at International professional Conferences in Cyprus, Costa Rica and Los Angeles. His forthcoming book is entitled *Legislature and Political Development with Special Reference to Lebanon*.

ISA - Dr. Abdallah M. Isa, BS Agr., has been appointed chairman of the Division of Immunobiology at Meharry Medical College in Nashville.

After graduating from AUB Dr. Isa went to the U.S. where he earned an MA degree in immunology from the University of California at Berkeley and a PhD degree in the same field from the University of California Medical Center in San Francisco.

Dr. Isa in 1969 became assistant professor at Meharry Medical College. He is member of many professional societies.

Dr. Isa is married to the former Laila Fadda and have three daughters: Reem (kim), 9; Randa, 6; and Deena, 3. The Isas reside at 6709 Rodney Court, Nashville, Tenn. and they wish to invite their friends to visit them when passing through the Nashville area.

NASSAR - Rudolph Nassar, BA, MA 70, has been appointed chairman of the Humanities Department at Champlain Regional College, Bishop's University in Lennoxville, Quebec. He is also vice president of the Faculty Association of the College.

Address: P. O. Box 1119, Lennoxville, Quebec.

TU'MEH - Edmund Tu'meh, BA, MA 62, dean of students at International College, is on leave of absence this year at Oxford University. He is doing research on "educational administration" on a British Council scholarship.

Address: 117 Bambury Road, Oxford, England.

'61

ABDO - Samir A. Abdo, BA, MA 71, informs us that he has joined UNESCO and is now stationed in the Somali Democratic Republic as an expert in teaching aids and instructional materials production at the College of Education in Afgoi. His wife, the former Mekhaq Berberian, BA 64, MA 72, will join him after she finishes her Library Science course in England.

Address: United Nations Development programme, P.O. Box 24, Mogadiscio, Somali Democratic Republic.

PROTHRO - A baby girl, Gwendolyn, was born to Dr. and Mrs. Edwin Terry Prothro in Beirut on November 12.

Dr. Prothro is Dean of the AUB Faculty of Arts and Sciences. Mrs. Prothro is the former Najla Salman, BA 61.

'62

SINNO - Adnan Aoun Sinno, BBA, who works with Brown and Roots Inc. has been transferred to the company's head office in Houston, Texas where he works as internal auditor.

Address: P.O. Box 3, Houston, Texas 77001.

'64

AL-HAJJ - Hameed A. Al-Hajj, BS, MS 66, is currently working towards a PhD degree in biology at the University of Houston, Texas.

HABAL - Mutaz B. Habal, MD, FRCS, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Surgery and Assistant Chief of Plastic Surgery at the Indiana

University School of Medicine upon completion of his training at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital and Harvard Medical School in Boston, Mass. He has also been appointed Attending Plastic Surgeon at the Indiana University Medical Center and affiliated hospitals, and a Consultant in Surgery at the Indianapolis Veteran's Administration Hospital.

NASSAR - A baby boy, Ahmad, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Afif Nassar, BA, on January 1 in Beirut. This is their first baby.

Mr. Nassar works with the Nisir Insurance Co., Hanna Bldg., Makdissi Str., Beirut.

'65

AKRUK - Samir R. Akruk, BS, MS 67, is presently working on his PhD degree at the zoology department of the University of Chicago. He is studying sea urchin development in Mercury-polluted water.

Before going to the U.S., Samir had taught for four years at the Beirut College for Women.

Address: Box 7, Zoology Department, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga. 30601.

KRONFOL - Dr. Nabil Kronfol, BS, MD 66, is now studying towards a PhD degree in public health at Harvard University.

Dr. Kronfol, who recently became member of the American Board of Pediatrics, lives with his wife and 8-month daughter Rana at 400 Brookline Avenue, Boston, Mass. 02115.

LABBAN - Muntasir M. Labban, BA, returned to Beirut last summer after graduating with a PhD degree in economics from the State University of New York at Binghamton.

Address: P.O. Box 4427, Beirut, Lebanon (Tel. 233009).

NAHHAS - A baby girl, Zeina, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ramzi Nahhas, BCE, on November 29 in Beirut. This is their first baby.

Mrs. Nahhas is the former Mona al-Akl, BA 69.

'66

CALIS - Mr. Raphael Calis, BA, is now editor-in-chief of the *Sketch*, an English weekly published in Beirut.

Before taking this job he was assistant editor of *The Daily Star*.

GHULMIYYEH - A baby girl, Sana, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Makram Ghulmiyyeh, BCE, on October 8 in Beirut. This is their first baby.

Mrs. Ghulmiyyeh is the former Lillian Diab, BA 68.

HATOUM - Karin Hatoum, MA, was married to Harold R. Lentzner on August 19, 1972. Mr. Lentzner is an African affairs specialist for the U.S. Department of Commerce. The bride is a teaching fellow in Arabic at Georgetown University.

Address: 950 25th St., N.W., Washington D. C., 20037.

'67

HUMSI - Suheil Humsi, BA, MA 72, has been appointed Benefits Coordinator at AUB. He replaces Mr. Karam Karam, BC 25, who retired last October.

LENMAN - A baby girl, April Ann, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Lenman on June 10. This is their first child. Mrs Lenman is the former Nancy A. Seager, BA. Mr. Lenman is public information specialist with the U.S. Bureau of Mines, Department of Interior.

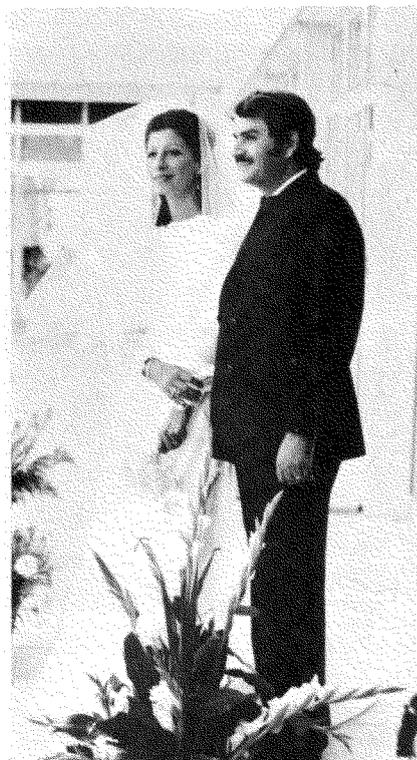
Nancy would like to hear from her classmate friends in Ethiopia and Nepal.

Address: 2733 No. 4 Ordway St. N.W., Washington D.C. 20008.

'68

IRANI - Mazin Irani, BS, is expecting to earn his PhD degree in physical chemistry very soon from the University of Akron. Last September he and his wife, the former Safa Qureini, had their first child, Serene.

Address: 634 E. Buchtel Ave. Akron, Ohio, 44304.



SHURAYH - Fahd Shurayh BS 61, MS 62, PhD Penn. 70, and Nuha Sadik Umar, BA 70, were married on August 12 and they live in Beirut where Dr. Shurayh is professor of chemistry at the Lebanese University.



YERETSIAN - Dr. Ara K. Yeretsian, BS 67, MD 72, and Rosy Ohannessia, BS 69, MS 71, were married in Beirut on July 10.

Soon after their wedding the young couple left for Memphis, Tennessee where Ara is now specializing in psychiatry at the V.A. hospitals and Rosy is doing research work in biology in the same hospital.



MARDIROSIAN- Vahe Mardirosian and Vergin DerBedrosian, Nurs. Dip. 66, were married last May and now reside in Toronto and 55 Ellerslie Avenue, Apt 1109, Willowdale.

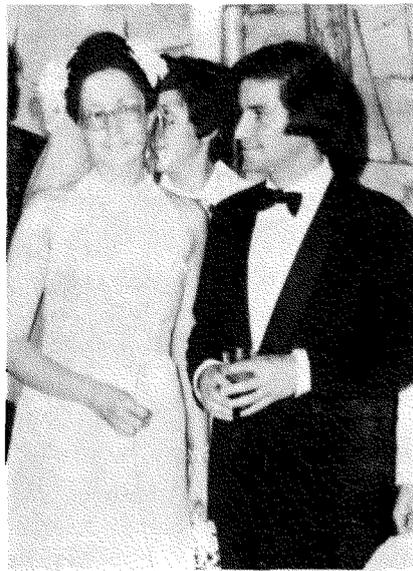
The bridegroom is a graduate of the University of London in electrical engineering.



DANTZIGUIAN - Hrayr Dantziguian, BEE 71, and Anahid Boul-doukian, BS 69, MS 71, were married in Beirut in December 71.

Mr. Dantziguian, while working in his family business, is also studying at AUB towards his master's degree in electrical engineering. The bride teaches chemistry at Ahlieh School.

Address: P. O. Box 6456, Beirut.



KHURI - Charles H. Khuri, BS 63, MD, 68, and Dalal Ghorra were married in Zahlé on June 17.

After finishing his residency in ophthalmology at AUB Hospital in June 1971, Dr. Khuri did one year of retinal laser surgery in Iowa City. At present he is assistant professor at the University of Iowa in Iowa City, Iowa.

Address: 602 10th Ave., Caralville, Iowa 52240.



AL-KUSH - Farouk al-Kush, BS Pharm. 66, and Hana Sadat, senior student at AUB, were married in Beirut on December 21.

Mr. al-Kush is the owner of Mu'azaz Pharmacy at Awza'i in Beirut. Address: P.O. Box 829, Beirut.

SIMAAN - Marwan Simaan, BEE, MS Pittsburg, last September received his PhD degree in electrical engineering from the University of Illinois. He is presently teaching at the Electrical Engineering Department and pursuing his research at the Coordinated Science Laboratory at the University of Illinois.

'71

AL-HASSAN - Al-Abed M. Al-Hassan, BS, became engaged to Wafa Ida on July 30. They hope to get married before the end of summer 1973.

Mr. Al-Hassan teaches mathematics with the Kuwait Ministry of Education and may be reached through P.O. Box 8510, Salmiyah, Kuwait.

'70

SAMARA - A baby girl, Tanya, was born to Dr. and Mrs. David Samara, MD, on October 22.

Dr. Samara is specializing in urology at Mayo clinic, Rochester, Minnesota and will complete his training in 1974. Mrs. Samara is the former Randa Salameh, MA 70.

Address: 851 E. Homestead Vil., Rochester, MN 55901.

'72

ABASSI - Mamun Abassi, MS Agr, was married to Miss Nafissa Shaheen last December in Jordan. The bride holds a BS degree in mathematics from the University of Baghdad.

Mr. Abassi has left Jordan for Abu Dhabi to work as consultant in horticulture.

APCAR - A baby boy, Hrand, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Aparcar on January 10 in Beirut.

Mr. Aparcar is a research assistant at AUB. Mrs. Aparcar, the former Bonnie Bosch, is a senior student at B.C.W.

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Laws 23 & 24

23. If the brigand has not been caught, the man who has been despoiled shall recount before God what he has lost, and the city and governor in whose land and distrust the brigandage took place shall render back to him whatever of his was lost.

24. If it was a life that was lost, the city and governor shall pay one mina of silver to his people in compensation for their loss.

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Spring, 1973



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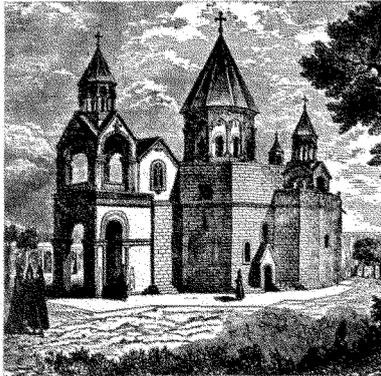
al-Kulliyah

AL-KULLIYAH is a quarterly 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. It is mailed to all graduates, former faculty and staff of AUB.

Editor: Zahi N. Khuri
Assistant Editor: Suha Tuqan
Medical Editor: Jacob Thaddeus
Responsible Director: Assem Salam

Alumni Association Officers:
Fawzi Malouf, President
Samir Abu Jawdeh, Vice President

All correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, Office of University Publications, AUB, Beirut .



Cover: Etchmiadzin Cathedral, a nineteenth century engraving. Below, a recent photograph of the same cathedral, see article p. 14.



Letters



MODERN EDUCATION

Sir: I read with interest Dr. Zeine Zeine's speech on Modern Education, but at the same time I would like to share my views on the subject with your readers.

I do believe "that the moral regeneration of mankind will come one day from the young people", but this would be the case only if they are given the freedom, respect and the moral support they need. True, "the idealistic young people are watching, wondering, asking, condemning and rebelling", but they are also condemned and suppressed.

The Middle East has been the cradle of civilization but this cradle has been rocked violently back and forth. In reality it is now, or rather has been for some time, the world's greatest stage where the world's greatest stage directors have appointed the greatest actors to play their roles.

This is the reality of the Middle East today. We cannot always look to the past and dream of the future. We cannot say that the present has no significance and call it a "passing moment". It is because of the past that the present is thus, and the present cannot be cut from the future, for it will be reflected in the future.

We must face up the reality. We

must face the present rather than, "lift up our heads and glance upwards into the future." This is a fact which must be faced.

From my point of view, facts do not bring disastrous results but rather solve problems. Major problems of the world would be solved only if facts were known and not hidden. Major problems, wars or the like have started by mere reactions and have been guided by instincts, emotions and prejudices. If one was taught to use the scientific approach which begins by discovery of facts first, much would have been achieved and solved.

Man has been unable to bring order into his political, social and religious sphere because he has disregarded the use of the scientific approach and has been led by his animal instincts and blind beliefs. His blind beliefs and emotions have produced his cruelty, selfishness, fanaticism, injustice and what not. They have led him into wars and have made the world nothing but a tragedy.

Thus, education must make individuals face the real world and try to find and discover the real facts and causes underlying its problems and turmoil.

Admiring the strength and having faith in the American University of Beirut, I do hope that its aim always be to make individuals face the facts to enable them discover the "real" reality of the causes underlying the world's confusion and turmoil. This is the greatest task for the cause of all humanity.

*Fauzia Lukili Hasani, BA 72
Morocco*

DISCUS RECORD

Sir: While studying at AUB in the early Thirties I had a friend by the name of George Shammass who began breaking the discus throwing record in 1933. The last time I saw the athletic records booklet of AUB I was astonished to find out that George still holds the AUB discus record. This means that my friend is the first man in the history of AUB to keep holding

an athletic record for forty years. This, I think is quite an accomplishment.

Through the telephone book I finally was able to locate my old friend who is still alive, prosperous and happy with his family.

How come you neglect something of this extraordinary nature? One of your old students who puts a record in discus throwing and is able to keep it for forty odd years without you mentioning anything about him or writing a pictorial story on him for the pride of our Alma Mater and that of the AUB alumni scattered all around the world.

Joseph Francisco
Beirut

ARABIC PRINTING

Sir: Mr. Zahi Khuri believes (*al-Kulliyah*, winter 1973) that the problem of Arabic printing is "the existence, side by side, of two kinds of alphabets" — the Naskhi (classic) which school children are being taught, and the printed Arabic style. And he fears that "as new machines will demand further reduction in characters, the difference between the classical and the *ultra modern* will become greater."

Mr. Khuri must be faulted for repeating this misconception, for what is called for is a definite break between the handwritten and the printed form, not a merger which is neither feasible nor desirable. Today, Western languages exhibit not two, but four kinds of alphabets: the handwritten and the printed upper and lower case characters; and these display much greater differences in their shapes than "the two Arabic alphabets" Mr. Khuri speaks of. Note, for example, the four forms of letters "g" and "r": *Gg*, *Gg*; *R*, *R*.

And inspite of this, indeed because of it, the Western countries are not backward in literacy. And if we do the same we need to worry about our school children, nor would we be "allowing mechanical limitations to slow down the reading capacity of tens of millions... ."

It is not the variations between the styles, of which there are thousands in Western printing, that retard learning. What complicates the learning and printing processes is when individual letters appear in different shapes within a given style, as happens in Arabic.

The point is obvious and we need not belabor it. It is the cause of

stylization; otherwise we could not account for the existence of this phenomenon which gives us the thousands of styles mentioned above, nor the dozens of styles in our own Arabic script.

It is true, as he points out, the new Arabic printing is less legible than the old, but this — contrary to his belief — is due mainly to the blind imitation by designers of the calligraphic forms; for Arabic printing remains a mere script and lacks the "printed" forms. My Unified System of Arabic Type which comprises several styles of type fills this deficiency, while retaining the traditional script. As in the Latin system, Unified Arabic Type and the handwriting are compatible; and each performs its own separate function and cannot displace the other.

Nasri Khattar
Beirut

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س ش ض ط ظ
ع ف ق ك ل م ن و
ي ك ا ه

Mr. Khuri replies: In the short article Mr. Khattar refers to I tried to draw attention to two problems, namely, that new printed Arabic founts are less legible than the old ones, and that we are unconsciously heading towards two forms of the printed alphabet instead of one. I stated and illustrated what is happening rather than what should have happened. Indeed, as yet, I have no solution to offer.

Mr. Khattar's Unified Type undoubtedly has great merits and it solves many mechanical complications of Arabic printing. The parallel he draws between Western and Arabic alphabets however is irrelevant as he ignores the historical evaluation of the two alphabets and the cultural forces involved in any radical change. Perhaps Mr. Khattar's over simplification of the whole issue explains why his system has hardly had any support during the past 25 years.

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Letters from a New Campus

From the unpublished letters of Daniel Bliss, 1873-1874.
Edited by Douglas Rugh and Belle Dorman Rugh

THE YEAR of 1873 to 1874 was a momentous one for the young Syrian Protestant College. Classes had been meeting in rented buildings in old Beirut; but now the college was moving out on to its new campus, beyond the city limits, on the desolate headland of Ras Beirut. All that summer of 1873, work had been proceeding on the unfinished walls of College Hall and the Medical Building. Every day Daniel Bliss would ride out through the cactus lanes, for there was no road as yet, to supervise the workmen; every evening he sat down and added an entry to his weekly letter to his wife. She had left in June, with their four children, to spend a year in America, on doctor's orders. He would join them in a year, when he had to go to raise funds for the College, but now he was needed in Beirut, for the preparations and the move on to the new campus.

His letters, preserved in the family and as yet unpublished, are usually written in a hurry; there is a feeling of exhilaration and excitement; and of a thriving young college where fellowship is strong among the students and the faculty.

Daniel Bliss had decided to spend this first year living in College Hall, with the students and the tutors. On October 11th he moved in, alone in the great building, four days ahead of the students. The next evening he wrote to his wife:

"*S.P. College, Oct. 12, 1873...* I am seated tonight in my own private bedroom at the new College building. I slept sweetly last night here, all alone. Not a servant or a workman or a stray student was allowed in the building. No room is yet in order but mine, but the cleaning has commenced. It was as quiet out here on the 'Ras' as it is on the mountains, and the noise from the sea imparts a cooling sound. I woke up after sunrise and enjoyed the chatter of the birds sitting on the bars of my open window..."

His room was on the second story, towards the

sea; next to the southwest corner room. Next to his was the dormitory for the freshmen and the sophomores; while the room above this housed the medics and the two upper classes. (There were 76 students altogether, but many of these lived at home.) The fourth floor remained locked up.

On October 16th, contrary to the dour predictions of some observers, the College opened on time, with a service in the College Chapel, followed by dinner, the first meal served in the "eating house", the small building which later formed the nucleus of Dodge Hall. For the next two days students and workmen were tramping up and down the stairs, settling the dormitories and preparing the study and classrooms. Classes did not begin till Monday morning. On Sunday Dr. Van Dyck preached in the first public service in the new Chapel. This was the large room at the eastern end of College Hall, on the second floor, later used as the College Library.

"*Sunday, Oct. 19.* The house was filled... There must have been over three hundred present. Had notice been given the house would not have held half the crowd... Dr. Van Dyck's discourse made a profound impression upon the audience... A Turkish officer and followers happened to be riding past when the congregation was gathering. He came up to the Chapel and asked if there was to be a comedy performed. On being told the state of the case he went off."

In August, Daniel Bliss had written: "The faculty and students are anticipating a military and iron rule this coming year out at the new building." Nevertheless as the term began, spirits were high; a sense of unity and pride seemed to fill students and faculty, and the workmen as well.

"Had everyone worked during the two years as they have worked the last two weeks, we should

have been through six months ago," wrote the President. And he added, "The stone and mortar produce a feeling of respect and awe, unseen before, on the students."

The "military rule", if such it was, and the feeling of "respect and awe" could not have been oppressive. There was a great deal of singing and of fun during the free times; yet earnest study went on in the new buildings. Daniel Bliss delighted in the students. "They are manly fellows," he wrote.

"Oct. 30. I was downstairs just now and walked around in front of the building. It looks grandly in the moonlight. The study windows were all open and the lights showed beautifully..."

Nov. 2. (Sunday night) After the Bible classes the students gathered here and there on the rocks in companies of five and ten or more. It was a cheering sight as I stood by the window looking out down by the large cistern. There were as many as twenty sitting there, and soon they began singing in Arabic. The stillness of the day contrasted beautifully with the swell of the voices as they sounded out over the rocks between me and them...

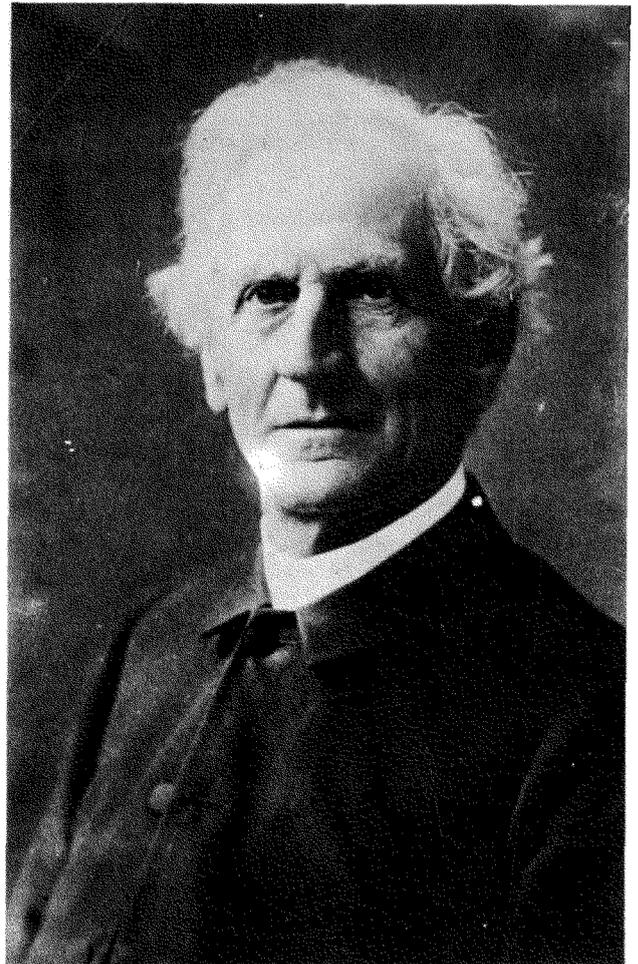
"Nov. 12. More students board this year. There are 61 at table beside the tutors. You would admire the stillness during study hours, and the merrymaking at recess.

Dec. 5. This is a most beautiful evening, the full moon shining out upon the glassy sea below us. The students have had a high time on the broad level road between the College and Medical Buildings. Their shouts sounded out as well as the shouts of Amherst in my day. Ma'alim Ibrahim shouldered the shovel and the hoe and led off forty or fifty fellows after supper, to dig holes for planting trees. No one appears to wish to go downtown or anywhere else. We are fast growing into a College Community... Tell Prof. Tyler that we are making history out here very fast."

On January 18, he writes prophetically, "This senior class will do credit to the College. They are all, except one, sober, thoughtful men..." (He does not record for posterity who the exception was.) Some of these seniors were in his English class:

"Mondays they read their essays, and Wednesdays they have a debate, in English of course. There are three or four very good scholars in English. Nimr writes and speaks better English than anyone I know of in Syria except Dr. Wortabet. He writes with great force and clearness, making very few mistakes." This was Faris Nimr, later to be publisher and cofounder, with Yaqub Sarruf, of *Al Mukattam* and *Al Muktataf*. Yaqub Sarruf at this time was one of the two young tutors.

The debates became a feature enjoyed by the young men.



President Bliss

"Nov. 14. I have just been in to the Literary Society. The question being debated was 'Is smoking a benefit or an injury to man?' Those who spoke in favor of smoking had little to say but made some fun. Those who spoke against it did well. All the volunteer speakers were against tobacco... No one is allowed to smoke in the College building. The practice is on the decline among the students."

Problems of discipline seem to have been minor, this first year on the campus. Having Daniel Bliss in residence on the same floor may have had a somewhat sobering effect on the freshmen and sophomores. At the same time there grew up a more personal relationship between him and the students. On the evening of March 1, writing in his room, he says:

"I heard a little noise upstairs just now. Saw no one except a medical student, who ran across the hall and was just entering the study room as I caught sight of him. I walked on, opened the door; all looked up but one; of course he was the chap. I said, 'Why did you run?' He replied, 'I went to get a drink of water.' I repeated, 'The wicked fleeth when no man pursueth, etc.'" And added, 'No one was after you.' Not a sound was uttered

but I could see the benches shake with suppressed laughter."

One Sunday six or seven young Maronites who had been given permission to attend mass were late in returning. On their return, Daniel Bliss quizzed them on the sermon and the lessons. At their hesitant and embarrassed replies, he solemnly told them next time not merely to attend church but to pay attention to the instruction. Presumably they returned more promptly the following Sunday.

Dr. Wortabet says the students fear my displeasure," wrote Daniel Bliss. "They are good fellows and I have very little trouble in governing them. The fact is they fear the Faculty. Many of them have come to me with confessions and promised to do better and hoped I would try them and not bring up the case before the Faculty—cases of smoking and being out of study rooms in study hours, etc."

The winter rains were late in coming that fall, and this was fortunate. Late in October some windows still had no glass, when the first wind storm struck.

"Oct. 24. Last night I hardly slept any. There came up a fearful wind. One room in the third story had glass but the weights were not on, neither had the upper part been fastened, through mistake. I heard loud talking there amid the confusion. Went up and found Faris Sahyoun, Zanni, and one other student holding up the upper part, but in order to do this they had raised the lower part of the window and the wind was rushing in at hurricane speed. We got nails and hammer and soon put things to rights. Between the two windows lay, sound asleep, Abdu Musa, probably the only man in all the building who was not awakened by the storm. The fellows said they had rolled him over once or twice and had dragged him around the room a few times, but sleep he would. 'I would it were my fault to sleep so soundly'."

The soundly sleeping student was later to have a long and useful career as a physician in Hammana. He was probably building up his reserve at this time.

By the middle of November the workmen had gathered up their tools and left. Windows were in, and Daniel Bliss himself had climbed up and checked the lightning rod on the completed tower. Then the rains came suddenly like an explosion. First another blast of west wind blew in from the sea, chilling the city and swirling the dust and debris up over the housetops. Then came the bombardment of raindrops drumming on the flat roofs, bouncing off the rocks, gathering into rivulets and turning the cactus lanes into rushing streams.

It was to be one of the stormiest winters in Beirut history. Daniel Bliss stood at his window in College Hall like Noah on the deck of his new-built Ark,

watching the onslaught of wind and the torrents of rain, and admiring the magnificent waves" exploding on the rocks below.

"The wind howls across the Ras," he wrote. "The water is blowing from the ground in sheets."

As December and January went by, the snow covered the mountains below Aleih and Souk-el-Gharb, and the chill deepened in the stone houses of Beirut. As Daniel Bliss wrote his letters, he sat wearing his overcoat, with a shawl over his knees, a kid glove on his left hand. By February Beirut had had over thirty inches of rain. The road to Damascus was blocked in some places by snow thirty feet deep, and food was beginning to be scarce. Sheep and wheat from the Bekaa were unobtainable.

"There are not ten rotls of potatoes in all Beirut for sale... there is only flour and wheat enough in Beirut to last the inhabitants four or five days. At the College we have flour enough for six days..."

The storm abated briefly, and two or three steamers brought in flour from Tripoli. Then it began again. Beirut had no harbor in 1874; ships had to anchor far out, and in rough weather it was impossible to unload them. The steamer bringing the large bell for the College tower, arrived and lay tossing at anchor for eleven days. At last, on March 11th, the bell was brought up from the Custom House by rowboat, to the landing at Ain Mreisy, at the foot of the college hill. The next day it was hauled up into the tower, with the help of the students.

"How thankful I was," wrote Daniel Bliss, "when it was fairly in. The risk was not small, for had it fallen it would have been broken. The students pulled well at the rope."

On March 14, word was sent around informally to faculty and friends, and at five o'clock the college bell was rung for the first time.

The snow was still deep on the mountains, but Beirut gardens were fragrant with almond blossoms and sweet violets. Daniel Bliss was to leave before the college year was over, in order to raise funds for the college.

"I do not like to be away the first Commencement in the new building, but am willing to undergo anything to advance the good of the College, which will yet shape by its power all the Orient," he wrote.

He was leaving the college in good hands. Dr. Van Dyck was to take his place as President; Dr. Post would be Treasurer.

In one of his last letters before leaving the new campus, he wrote confidently:

"I have no fears for the College. No good enterprise ever depended upon one man. It will go on when I leave. Ours is not a one-man college... Our Faculty are all workers in their departments and also are becoming managers and planners for the good of the College."

Not Who but How Much

JOHN M. MUNRO
Associate Dean of Arts and Sciences

SOME YEARS AGO I was asked to contribute to AUB's Fund raising drive, and I remember feeling rather astonished that I should be asked by the Development Office to return a portion of my monthly salary to help my employer balance the books. At least that was how the matter struck me at the time. Having received my undergraduate education in England at the state's expense, and having been assisted by a scholarship to continue my education in the United States, I was under the impression that in some obscure way I was serving the needs of society by studying, when I might otherwise be gainfully employed. Thus, however irrational it might seem, I began my academic career feeling that society had in effect paid me to enter what was then a notoriously under-paid profession. As long as I performed my academic duties satisfactorily, I believed, I was fulfilling my part of the bargain. To be asked to pay back part of my salary as well, I felt was not only unreasonable but unfair.

Perhaps I was wrong. In any event I am not trying to justify my behavior, merely to explain it. The cultural environment in which I had matured shaped my response, fostering a set of values which prompted my negative reaction. Similarly, many of my Arab colleagues felt that it was unreasonable to ask that they should surrender part of their salaries to the University, and while their reasons for feeling this way were perhaps different from mine, theirs too were shaped by their culture and up-bringing. As they saw it, the request was not simply for money; it was a subtle way of administering a loyalty oath. They imagined that the names of those who paid up would be listed as being loyal to AUB and the United States, while those who declined would be classified as politically suspect.

For most of the Americans, however, the idea of paying back a small percentage of their salaries was not in the least controversial. Traditionally, university fund-raising drives in the United States begin with an appeal to the administration and faculty for support. Obviously, the income generated from

the University itself would represent only a tiny fraction of the funds needed, but however insignificant the actual amount might be, its symbolic significance would be immense. Potential donors, so the argument ran, would be impressed by the willingness of those individuals most intimately concerned to make sacrifices for the good of the institution as a whole. It would be an expression of faith in the university, and at the same time tangible evidence of that cardinal American virtue, self-help.

I am not suggesting, however, that the traditional way of raising funds for universities in the United States is necessarily the best way for AUB. It is a weakness of many Americans, I believe, to think that all non-Americans are really Americans under the skin. It does not follow, therefore, that the way things are managed "stateside", is necessarily the way things should be managed elsewhere. Therefore, unlike most American universities, which draw their support from a relatively homogeneous public, the AUB must seem to appeal to people of essentially two cultures—American and Middle Eastern—and it must seem to do so without sacrificing its integrity as a private, non-sectarian institution, dedicated to the disinterested pursuit and dissemination of knowledge.

This, of course, is no easy matter. On the one hand, many Arabs find it difficult to believe that such a powerful nation as the United States, which has spent billions of dollars on various overseas ventures, many of them far more controversial than the support of a university, cannot spare a few million dollars more to ensure the continuing development of AUB. It is in the interests of the United States, they say, especially in view of the increasing importance of Middle East oil, that it should endeavor to maintain a favorable image in the area, and how better to achieve this end than to invest in an American university, which for more than a century has provided quality education for the people of the Middle East.

On the other hand Americans cannot understand why the Middle East is not more ready to support

a university which has contributed so much to the development of the region. Self-reliance is the cornerstone of the American achievement, and President Nixon's recent pronouncements on American domestic and foreign policy indicate a firm commitment to this ideal. Furthermore, the United States' overseas trade deficit and the consequent weakening of the dollar have brought home to many Americans the necessity to curb overseas spending. It seems unlikely, therefore, that the United States will be inclined to increase its aid much beyond the present level.

WORTHWHILE INVESTMENT

Somehow the AUB must persuade its supporters in the United States that an investment in this university is worthwhile, and at the same time it must also impress would-be donors in the Middle East that to support AUB is in their interests too. It is clearly in the interests of the United States to have a showcase in which to display its educational wares; it is clearly in the interests of the Middle East to pay for these wares as long as it believes it is getting value for its money. Under these circumstances, cultural differences are irrelevant. Therefore, the question everyone interested in AUB should ask himself is not, *who* should pay? but *how much* am I prepared to pay? How great a sacrifice am I prepared to make in order to ensure the continuing development of AUB?

Far too long spokesmen for AUB have proclaimed that the mission of the University is "to serve the needs of the area." Such a statement of purpose tends to obscure the essential nature of the relationship which exists between the AUB and the Middle East in 1973. We may rejoice in the dedication and farsightedness of American missionaries, who over a hundred years ago cleared the scrub from the rocky ground of Ras Beirut and built an enduring institution which has played an important role in the development of the Middle East, but this does not mean we should live in their shadow forever. There is a difference, though subtle, between "serving" and "providing a service." The former suggests an act of religious devotion which one performs without counting the cost; the latter, something which society wants and is willing to pay for. If AUB is to meet the educational challenge of the modern age it must rely on something more than piety; it must also seek adequate financial support. Just how much one is willing to pay should depend on how high one values the services provided by this University. If that support is not forthcoming, one must assume that AUB as we know it has outlived its usefulness, and all of us will have to accept that unpalatable truth as gracefully as possible.



To give away money is an easy matter,
and in any man's power.
But to decide to whom to give it,
and how large and when,
and for what purpose and how,
is neither in every man's power —
nor an easy matter.

Hence it is that such excellence is rare,
praiseworthy, and noble.

— Aristotle

Dr. Hovsep Yenikomshian

"Life is a continuing education". With these words Dr. Yenikomshian interrupted the book he was reading to welcome me when I went to visit him recently. The occasion was rare and auspicious. On May 15, 1973 Dr. Yenikomshian has achieved the rare distinction of having actively served humanity, his community and his country for 55 years. Few are the people who can claim such a rewarding life, enriched by the past and looking forward to further service of patients who, until now knock at his door to seek his advice and vast medical expertise. Dr. Yenikomshian's vast circle of students, associates and friends no doubt join the medical Alumni Chapter in paying tribute on this occasion.

Much more than scientific knowledge and technical training goes into the making of AUB men and women. Together with academic education must go the ideals of fair play, devotion to duty, respect for truth, tolerance of the point of view of others, unselfish patriotism and faith in God and fellow men. These constitute the AUB spirit inculcated for over a hundred years into AUB men and women who have excelled in the various fields of public service all over the world. Hovsep Aghek Yenikomshian BA, MD, DTM & H (Eng.), MRCP (London) is an excellent example of the long list of AUB alumni who have distinguished themselves in the life of their community.

Dr. Yenikomshian comes from a well-known family in Killis, Turkey where he was born in 1895. He received his BA degree from the Central Turkey College on June 19, 1914 together with two prizes one for a competitive examination on extra curricular general knowledge and one for the best essay of the year. On October 10, 1914 Dr. Yenikomshian arrived in Beirut to join AUB. A few months after he left home his family was deported and he had no further communication with them all throughout the years of World War I, during which they suffered many hardships and lost all their earthly belongings but were among the fortunate Armenians whose lives were spared. Although he

By permission of Dr. Yenikomshian we have used in this article material from a paper written, but never published, by the late Mr. Munah Racy, another well-known AUB alumnus.

himself was allowed to continue his studies in the safety of the AUB campus Dr. Yenikomshian experienced enough suffering and witnessed enough cruelty of men to their fellow men, as to leave an indelible impression on his character and humanistic career.

Dr. Yenikomshian believes that if it were not for AUB it would have been almost impossible for him to study medicine for which he had a burning desire since childhood. He relates, with a deep sense of gratitude, that AUB not only gave him an opportunity to study medicine but also provided him with a shelter and student employment which helped him pay, in part, for his tuition and board. AUB furthermore had in 1914-1918, advanced cash without interest to students who, due to war conditions, could not get funds from home. Dr. Yenikomshian settled his account soon after his graduation, but, he says, his indebtedness to AUB can never be repaid.

LEADING STUDENT

On May 15, 1918 Dr. Yenikomshian was awarded his MD degree together with two certificates of merit, one for having attained the highest rank in the studies of first and second years of medicine, and the second for the third and fourth years. After graduation he entered the AUB employ and served successively as an intern, clinical assistant, instructor, adjunct and associate professor, finally as clinical professor in the department of internal medicine. On several occasions he acted as chairman of the department. Dr. Yenikomshian retired in 1959-1960 but remained on the staff of the Medical Department as emeritus professor.

In 1924 Dr. Yenikomshian did postgraduate studies in France and in England where he attended the London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene on a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship, receiving the school's certificate with distinction. In 1929 he was also awarded the Diploma in Tropical Health and Hygiene from the Conjoint Board of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons in London. He was probably the first AUB alumnus to be given this privilege by the Conjoint Board.



In 1933-34, again on a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship, Dr. Yenikomshian had more advanced studies in the U.S. mainly at the School of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, New York and at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. In July 1934 he was admitted as a member to the Royal College of Physicians in London, again probably as the first AUB alumnus to obtain the degree of MRCP. During the academic year 1948-49 Dr. Yenikomshian served as a visiting professor in the department of hygiene and tropical medicine at Tulane University in New Orleans. In addition to his academic career Dr. Yenikomshian had a very active practice and soon became one of the best known internists not only in Beirut but all over the Middle East. He also did clinical research and surveys on some of the prevalent diseases in the country. He made valuable contributions about the incidence and nature of ancylostomiasis and liver cirrhosis in Syria and in Lebanon. On these, and similar subjects, he has written over twelve scientific articles which were published in medical journals in Lebanon, Egypt, Great Britain and the U.S.A.

Dr. Yenikomshian soon became conscious of the fact that medical science alone is not sufficient to prevent disease. Early in his career therefore he decided to cooperate with the leaders of the community to organize all the available forces to combat the three common enemies of man namely, ignorance, poverty and disease. He became involved in the problems of the Armenian community and with his indefatigable help and devotion soon became a leading figure and benefactor of the community. Through friendships on the AUB campus and through his personal and professional integrity,

sincerity and goodwill Dr. Yenikomshian was successful on many occasions in smoothing critical situations and misunderstandings between Arab and American communities. He recalls a specific event in 1936, when spurred by his conviction that the best way to ease tensions is by personal contact and give and take, Dr. Yenikomshian brought together, in his own home, the leaders of both communities and succeeded in having them reach mutual understanding and respect. In 1941, thanks to the personal friendship that existed for many years between the late AUB President Bayard Dodge and the late Mihran Karagheusian of New York, the Karagheusian Child Welfare Centers at Nahr Beirut and Ainjar were established. Dr. Yenikomshian took an active part in organizing these centers and has been the chairman of the Beirut Board of Directors since the start. He was also one of the most active founders of the Azounieh Sanatorium in Lebanon for tubercular cases. In recognition of his efforts he was elected as the first Chairman of the Sanatorium Board and remained in that post for 30 years.

EXTREME MODESTY

With such a brilliant record, men grow less susceptible to applause. Dr. Yenikomshian, in talking about appreciation and praise, quotes the words of his teacher and friend, the late Dr. W.T. Van Dyck, "Blessed are those who do not expect much, because they will not be disappointed". If one speaks to him of any of his achievements, he unintentionally diverts the conversation with a pathetic look of embarrassment. The Medical Chapter of the Alumni Association, however, with less modesty perhaps, wishes to acclaim the achievements of this distinguished member who even after 55 years of active service to the community still carries the torch of his mission in attending to the needs of patients, in attending medical conferences, in helping the community in any way he can, and above all in the pursuit of "culture" at his brief moments of leisure since he firmly believes that man attains totality not only by education and active service to humanity but also by absorbing culture.

Together with Mrs. Yenikomshian who has constantly encouraged and supported him since their marriage in 1930, and their five children including one son, also an AUB graduate who specialized in Obstetrics & Gynecology, the Yenikomshian form a family which can be proud of what is true and basic in life, a spirit of devotion to God and to the community in which they live... a record of achievement and repute gratefully appreciated by the alma mater and the medical alumni.

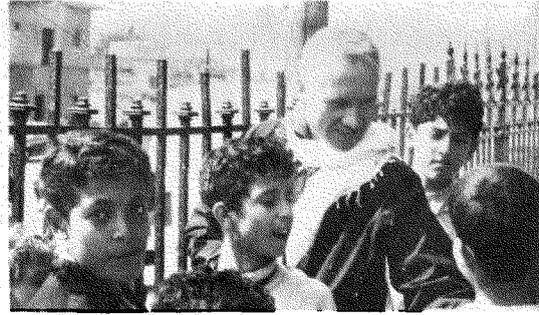
EASTER IN SIDON

BOB CAMPBELL, S.J.

I HAVE JUST RETURNED from one of the most moving experiences of my life, and it is going to be very difficult to describe it. To say that I am writing it as a human interest story might seem to indicate that I am coloring the facts with some human interest in order to make "good copy", but the fact is I am attempting to describe something intensely human and moving with the fear that I will not be able to communicate the experience as we lived it for two very full days. On Good Friday morning, at about 8:30 a.m., some 170 of us Americans set out from Beirut on the peace march in support of the Palestinians. When I came home from the Holy Thursday Mass at St. Joseph's Chapel just below us, the weather had become heavy and oppressive.

That very night, from out of the hot Syrian desert, came a choking dust storm with hot winds that played havoc with some of the opening-out leaf windows in our building. I was in no mood for the march which was planned to begin the next morning at Ramlet al-Baida, the very place where the Israeli Commandos had landed the week before to begin their raid of destruction and murder against the Palestinian Resistance. But the next morning, finding everything covered with a layer of fine dust, the cars in the streets splattered with mud, for it had rained a bit during the dust storm. Most of the dust had disappeared, but the wind was still strong from the south-west in the very direction I was heading. More Americans than anticipated were there for the march south to Sidon in order to show their solidarity with the Palestinians and their right to their land, and their right to return to their homes. Most significantly, all the major networks of the foreign press were there, NBC, CBS, ABC, John Cooley of the *Christian Science Monitor*, and members of the Lebanese Press. All the wire services were there and European TV like French Channel 3, German TV, Scandinavian TV, Tass, and Iran TV. The "press story" in connection with this march is an entire episode in itself which I won't go into here.

I was asked to give the opening prayer. And so my



picture got in the paper and maybe even on international TV. I was also introduced to Amal, a young Palestinian girl of 15 years who came with us on the march as symbol of her people. With her came her cousin, Mahmud, a youngster of 14, tremendously engaging, of quick energy and flashing smile. They quickly became the favorites of the march. Amal was put in my charge, but I was content to leave her to young and newly made friends among the marchers — these were many young Americans, teenagers, who made the march with us. Clovis Maksud, the Lebanese journalist of note, gave us a rounding send-off and termed our march of two days south to Sidon, "the beginning of the change in the American views of the Israeli-Palestine conflict." Then I gave the prayer and we set out.

During the long and bitter walk along al-Awza'i, which is a barren and wind-swept beach that skirts the airport, powerful and steady winds whipped furiously as the sands bit at our exposed faces like needle points. I had brought my *Kufiya*, which is the traditional flowing Arab head-dress to Amal, who had come without any head protection at all. As a result, I got a bad windsun burn that plagued me during the entire two-day walk. I also held one of our



placards (with the slogans on it) all during that distance along the beach, and it was like carrying a Cross. I was bent double, trying to make some slight headway into the wind and the punishing spray of sand... At our first rest stop, just after we had passed the long and painful stretch of beach, I was interviewed by a local reporter. As soon as the press, both here locally and internationally, sensed that there was a really worth while story in the "march of the Americans to support the Palestinians" they all came running and falling all over each other in a tremendous and ridiculous rivalry. Some of them accompanied us all the way and walked with us during part of the march, just to get the feel of it. What brought out this rivalry more than ever was the fact that at our first overnight camp in Damour, about half-way between Beirut and Saida, the Lebanese TV decided that they had better get on the ball and go down and cover the event. When they arrived, we had settled in for the evening, waiting for supper, and they wanted a group to go out on the street and march a bit so that they could get a "live shot" of it. Nothing doing!, said Titò Howard, one of the organizers, "my men have been marching all day; they are now bushed, and besides that, you were told several days ago that this was going to take place." So Lebanon TV had to content themselves with a few interviews.

We bunked down for the night at al-Saadiyat, at a private home, a vast summer residence with a huge and extensive veranda facing the sea. But all in all a pretty bare, austere, almost ghostly dwelling. After supper, cooked by Elizabeth, Bob Foster's wife (Bob was one of the organizers of the march as well as one of the originators), we turned in. Most were dead tired, not used to walking. I agreed to take the first watch from 10.00 to midnight and was rewarded with an impromptu song-feast by the police who had been assigned to guard us and keep us from the hazards of traffic along the route. Two of these guards were from Damour, a village which we had just passed through. They regaled my fellow watchman, Mr. Ted Kennedy, Professor of Math at AUB, and with long experience of the Middle East. Eventually I turned in, but slept poorly because of the hard floor. Others had the same experience. Next morning, Saturday of the Passion, we set out at 8:00 a.m. in the rain, and we got wet, but not minding it, thinking of our purpose set before us, and the suffering of the Palestine people, who had much further to walk in many instances than we on this symbolic march of ours.

One remarkable thing was the number of small children that were along. The youngest on the march was only five weeks, believe it or not! I was thunder-struck when I first realized that what looked like an ordinary sack carried by one of the marchers



was actually a tiny baby of five weeks old!! Other small children ranged from 2½ to four years old. That morning, during the hard rain that got us all soaked, I helped to carry "Billie", a lively little American girl of four, who loved to splash in the puddles along the side of the road when she was allowed to walk on her own. She never complained, but seemed to enjoy hugely the entire 30 miles of the two day march! The local press made a point of this. The oldest was Mrs. Isabel Schechner. The next oldest, Dr. Kennedy, an experienced hiker, was marshal for the walk. The rain gave out after an hour or so, and we dried out simply by keeping on going.

As we passed through the small villages that hug the road to Sidon, it was a fascinating thing to study the people as they came out to greet us, most of them out of simple curiosity. We passed them written statements in Arabic describing the purpose of the march. I wish I had brought a camera. All the people lined up along the road, or standing on their porches were already in stances of perfect pose for a photograph. What terrific studies of character in those strong, sun-browned faces and the unlettered simplicity of a country people! The first day, Good Friday, we had made our stop at a small village called al-Naame, where we were offered the ample courtyard of the Maronite Church for a rest spot and eating place. The Church was Mar Elias, and a poem dedicated to him was inscribed over the front door of the Church which is served by the monks who lived in a monastery that was visible in the distance, perched on the top of a high hill. I got friendly with a group of boys, a thing that is not at all hard to do in Lebanon, or anywhere in the Arab world, which seems to be made up of innumerable crowds of these "Tom Sawyer" aged boys.

The second day we lunched at a place called Rumeile, a small village of orchard growers. We ate

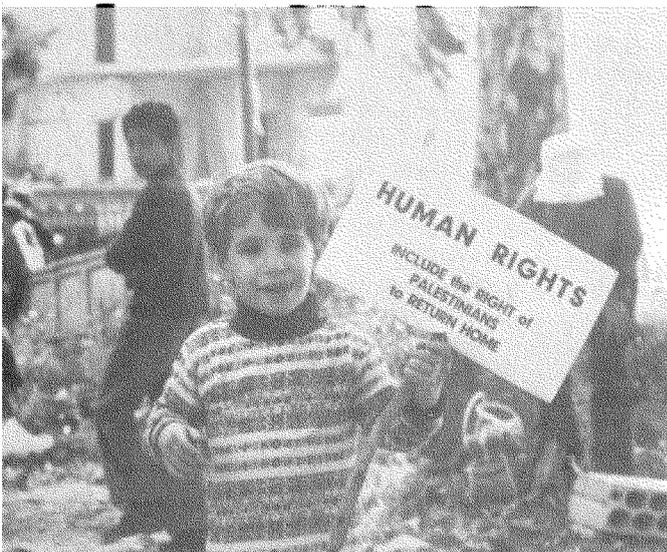
on the side of the hill over-looking a sea that was a glorious kaleidoscope of bright green and deep ultramarine blue. This was due to the fact that the River Bisri comes down into the sea at this point and the fresh water gives it that odd but beautiful combination. Just before we reached this point, I had noticed that a young boy of 14 or so had been following us on the opposite side of the road. He was roughly dressed, of small stature, and with that golden brown hair and skin to match, characteristic of many mountain Arabs like the Palestinians. I went over to talk to him when we had stopped to eat and he had set himself to observe us, and so began my very intriguing friendship with Mahmoud Karaz, who turned to be a Palestinian from Nazareth, a most intelligent lad. During our hour's break for lunch, while he consumed a Pepsi which I had bought him, and I some mulberries he had from his family garden, we covered most of the subjects in the world of a lad of 14: swimming in that glorious sea (which he and his friends do all summer long during the noon hours when it is too hot to work in the garden or the family store), fishing, hunting birds, school, the future, the purpose of our march, the desire to return to Palestine. We even composed simple ditties in Arabic. I met his two brothers, not quite so intelligent as Mahmoud, perhaps, but equally as friendly.

After lunch, much to our surprise, we had only an hour's march ahead of us. One turn in the road, and there was Sidon before us, stretching out to the sea on a neck of land, much like Beirut, but at Sidon there is the characteristic outlying island by which one can recognize the city from a distance. Then, even further down the coast, lying huge on the somewhat hazy horizon, were the giant oil tankers, awaiting their turn at the pipe line. At this point, one of the indications we had of the effect of our march was from a woman who had passed us in a car,



then turned around and came back to hand us a paper on which was printed in rather primitive English a most moving statement of her deep appreciation of what we were doing.

We came to Sidon one hour ahead of schedule and so had to rest by the roadside for about one hour in order to give the reception committee of the city time to assemble the welcoming delegations. So we rested under some trees and practiced some of the hymns we were going to sing led by the strong and experienced voice of Rev. Jes Willmon, Southern Baptist, with a formidable knowledge of Arabic, and who had us singing "We shall Overcome" and other songs with well-known tunes and words adapted to the theme of our march, support for the Palestinians. Then things began to happen as we approached the bridge over the Bisri River. It was about 3:00 in the afternoon, sunny but fairly cool. As we came up to the bridge, we were conscious of a crowd of people waiting there to receive us. A boy scout band was playing vigorous western march music, and the P.C.C. (a very active young group of businessmen who have formed a group called, "the Popular Conference Committee"). They had organized everything with exquisite perfection, were lined on either side of us, joined hands and so formed a sort of honor guard. Governor Henri Lahoud of Sidon and South Lebanon gave a stirring speech welcoming us. I was in the rear and really saw or heard little that was going on at this point, and I was too tired from the sun to care much. The medieval castle which was our final destiny was still dim with the mists of distance and we had yet to get to it before we could call a final halt to the march. But as we got into the city, the crowd got thicker, mostly people who were curious, but a few who applauded us vigorously, in understanding why we had come all that distance on foot. The climax of this kind of reception came as we reached the center of



the business district and one of the nameless citizens of Sidon opened two quart bottles of perfume and dumped the contents upon us in wide sweeping gestures. The whole street was filled with the aroma.

When we reached the castle, a crusader ruins of the 13th century A.D., the scouts, both the boy scouts and the sea scouts who had made up the band, were lined up on both sides giving us a triumphant passage to go through. They were still playing vigorously and with the same enthusiasm — what terrific energy! Inside the castle, which is now the main tourist attraction of Sidon we stored our overnight gear and had a few hours to rest up before dinner. It was not a likely place for bedding down for the night — cold, damp because of the sea smashing constantly against the parapet and just about on the same level as we were. Joe Ryan, who was to give the main address on the morrow during our Easter religious service in the morning, was there to greet us, as well as Dr. Fuad Bahnan who was to give one of the homilies on the morrow.

That evening, in the open courtyard of the castle, with the sea foaming about the ramparts on all sides of us, we were feted with a banquet by the young businessmen of Sidon, all with their blue arm bands made for the occasion. That dinner was itself a remarkable achievement. It was served "American style" — a full course dinner on paper plates, in a plastic sack and kept hot by being covered with a round of the typical flat Lebanese bread. Afterwards, delegations from various groups in the city came out to greet us, including Father George from the Greek Catholic Community, a group of leaders from the Palestinian refugee camp, the largest in Lebanon, and the Minister of Health of the Lebanese Government, who is from Sidon. I slept well that night, with the sound of the restless sea and despite the rain, the cold, the wind and the huge bats that wheeled silently in and out through the ancient



arches under which I had put my sleeping bag and rubber air mattress, the latter being a big improvement over the hard floor of the night before, thanks to the Parker family.

By six the next morning, we were all up for an ample breakfast, supplemented by local bakeries and restaurants. After cleaning away the leftovers our kitchen became a sanctuary for the Easter service due to begin at eight. The boy scout band was there again in force and playing vigorously on the bank. A loud speaker system was fantastically arranged so that those inside — mostly Americans — could hear the English while those outside could hear the simultaneous Arabic translations, *and vice-versa*. I read the Mufti of Sidon's speech in English translation, standing only a few feet away from the speaker while he was declaiming in Arabic. Both languages came across clearly, so that both groups could hear equally well, each its own tongue. It was a kind of miniature, mechanical "Pentecost" and, for me, symbolizes what we were trying to say and do, to bring understanding between two peoples, to say that there were Americans who were concerned about the injustices the Palestinians have been suffering for so long...

People began filing into the castle slowly: Americans who had come down from Beirut, local notables, including Governor Lahoud who also gave the opening address, and finally the newsmen who were anxious to get their show on the road and get their film onto the 12:15 plane to New York via Rome and so hopefully reach the American TV audience that very evening. By the time we got started — around 8:30, it was estimated that there were 2400 people in the castle, most of them squeezed into the courtyard; but others were perched on the ramparts, the walls, the heights, the lookouts. After the Americans were placed, the gates were thrown open to the local populace and their massive presence added to the colorful and tremendous setting for this unique ceremony on Easter Sunday morning, April 22, 1973. The religious program was simple: hymns and prayers adapted to the theme of the march, and the "homilies" after the Gospel of the Good Samaritan. Joe Ryan, S.J. gave the principal homily, a powerful defense of the justice of the Palestinian cause with supporting quotes from Pope Paul, the World Council of Churches, and even Jews in Israel. The talk made a profound impression on the audience, both the Arabs and the Americans, each hearing it in their own language. Copies were distributed to the press, some of whom unfortunately had to leave while Joe was still speaking so that they could make that plane. But Lebanese TV had a brief film on it that night during their news broadcast. After the ceremony, the Red Cross of Sidon showed up and distributed goodies to all the children taking part in the march.

Armenian Architecture (IVth–VIIth Centuries)

A Reassessment on the Occasion of an Exhibition

DICKRAN K. KOUYMJIAN

This article is an abridgement of a study prepared in anticipation of the forthcoming pictorial exhibition in Beirut of Armenian Architecture organized by the Faculty of Architecture of the Polytechnic of Milan. Dr. Kouymjian is Associate Professor of Armenian History and Art at AUB. He was formerly Director of Armenian Studies at Haigazian College, Beirut, and Assistant Director of the Center for Arabic Studies at the American University in Cairo. He is currently giving a course in the History of Armenian Church Architecture.

HISTORICAL ARMENIA, including areas in present day Turkey, Iran, and the Armenian SSR, is characterized by a multicolored (pink, red, orange beige, brown, grey) porous volcanic stone called tufa which is both plentiful and highly decorative. It was and still is the basic and almost exclusive building material employed.

In early Christian times the method of construction — seemingly borrowed from Roman techniques in the pre-Christian period — was broadly as follows: the inner core of walls, ceiling vaults and even domes was made of a concrete composed of rubble (often tufa), held together by mortar made of crushed tufa sometimes mixed with eggs. The combination created an extremely strong element which had the property of becoming progressively harder and more durable as it aged. The concrete core provided the actual support for the vaults and dome. Being unattractive, this center was faced on both sides by very carefully cut and finely dressed stone, giving the interior and exterior of the structure a beautifully finished look. Great architectural and masonic skill was required to combine solidly and organically outer wall and inner core since the region is regularly frequented by earthquakes; the remarkable degree to which this was achieved is confirmed by the number of surviving churches. This highly praised masonry art had a long tradition in the Armenian highlands as attested to by recent excavations of the proto-Armenian Urartian Kingdom (IX-VIth cent. B.C.), as well as by the first century Greco-Roman styled temple of Garni.

The pioneer work of Thoros Thoramian in surveying, excavating and photographing the majority of Armenian monuments at the turn of the last century was largely used by the brilliant but controversial art historian Josef Strzygowski in his monumental study *Die Baukunst der Armenier*.^{*} The solid documentation of this work was accompanied by

tendentious theories about such subjects as the genesis and development of the dome, and the origins of Romanesque and Gothic architecture. Strzygowski placed Armenia at the center of most of these developments, claiming that they either originated there, or were translated into stone from earlier wood and brick constructions of Iran. "It was Armenia which in the fourth century first introduced for use as a church the square building with single dome and abutment by axial . . . niche-buttresses (*Origin*, p. 58)." He made this statement even though such fourth or even fifth century structures were unknown, predicting they would be discovered in the future. His emphatically stated theories were and still are being passionately debated.

In the past half century enormous advances have been made toward a better informed analysis of western and Byzantine architecture as the fundamental studies of A. Grabar, A. Baldwin Smith, and R. Krautheimer demonstrate. During the same period extensive, thorough and well reported excavations in Soviet Armenia have added to, and at times corrected, the earlier works. However, much of this research has not been accessible to western scholars who have often continued to rely on Strzygowski, or the works of S. Der Nersessian (1945) and A. Khatchatrian (1948-9). Before examining what seems to this writer the most significant new data, namely the recent excavations at the cathedral of Etchmiadzin, some background about early Armenian architecture is necessary. Christian architecture in the Roman Empire and Armenia had its real beginning only after formal state sponsorship of the new faith. Starting in the fourth century, religious needs were met architecturally in two ways. The large hall necessary for liturgical purposes and meetings was readily available by the Roman basilica or public hall, generally used for administrative purposes. It was a rectangular building whose features included a long central aisle or nave, flanked by smaller side aisles separated by columns which supported a flat timbered ceiling covered by a pitched wooden roof. When such structures were

^{*} For full citations of all authors and works referred to in the article, see the bibliography at the end.

built as churches (rather than converted) the central nave would be along the east-west axis. The east end incorporated the altar or sanctuary which terminated in an apse, that is a semi-circular niche ending in a half dome at the top. (Understandably the former Greco-Roman temple was never employed as a Christian building because of its pagan religious connotation.) At the same time another type of imperial structure, the rotunda—a small domed edifice, usually resting on columns or a circular base, used for mausolea and commemorative monuments—was adopted from the fourth century for Christian martyria or to commemorate miracles and theophanies (the visible manifestation of a god). As the cult of martyrs spread, such domical structures proliferated everywhere in Christendom. It was inevitable that these two structures, the longitudinal basilica and the domed martyrion with its timeless religious symbolism (on which see A. Baldwin Smith), would merge, or at least exchange features, to create new forms. In Armenia by the late sixth century the dome was employed on all Christian structures.

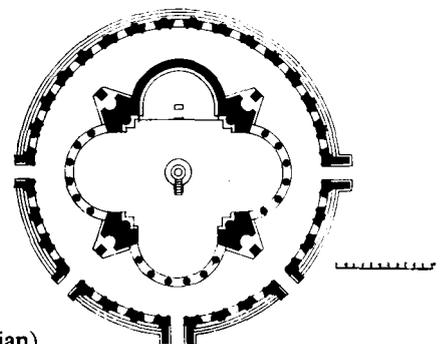
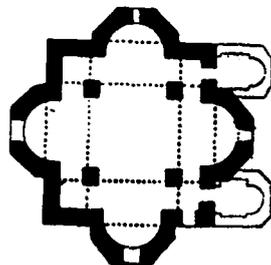
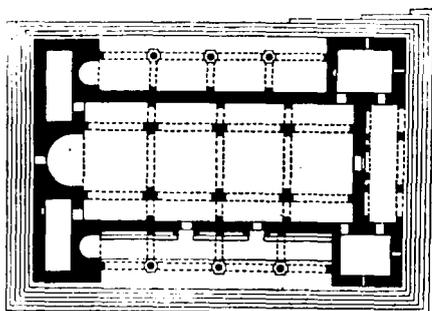
Armenian architecture developed its prolific tectonic forces around the religious building, whether church, chapel, cathedral, martyrion, or monastery. Though it flourished from the fourth to the seventeenth century, there was virtually no construction during Arab rule from the late seventh to the late ninth century. The formative period (fourth to the seventh century) witnessed the development of a bewildering number of structural forms and innovations, producing architectural monuments impressive by any standard. Subsequent periods, rather than developing new forms, revived and perfected old ones (the exception being the addition of the ante-chapel or *jamatum*) in a series of renaissances which included the constructions in and around Ani (IX-XIIIth cent.), Lake Van (Xth cent.), and numerous monastic complexes in the north and east of the country (IX-XIVth cent.).

In Armenia large numbers of basilicas and a more simple variant, single hall churches without side aisles, were constructed from the fourth to the sixth century. The latter are found at Shirvanjuk, Agrak,

Jarjaris; other varieties have a room for liturgical purposes adjoining the apse (Karnout, Diraklar), and sometimes a covered porch on one side (Tanahat and at Garni and Dvin). Variations of the pure basilican plan include a nave ending in a salient apse and side aisles with apses such as Kasagh, Eghvard and Dvin; with the addition of two chambers flanking the apse, which of course is no longer salient, as Ashtarak, Tziranavor and Tzitzernakavank; with covered porches on the north and south and chambers at the east as Tekor, or chambers at both ends as Ererouk.

Since the dating of most Armenian basilicas is approximative, no certain chronological progression according to type can be determined. They are similar to the Syrian variety, and like so many early Christian doctrines and practices they must have entered Armenia from that area. There are however characteristic differences. Armenian basilicas are built almost without exception in stone and always have stone vaults over the aisles and nave, whereas in Syria, though walls and apse are of stone, roofs are unvaulted and wooden like their Byzantine and Roman counterparts. A single roof covers both central and side aisles in the Armenian basilica, while in Syria and the west the central nave usually has a separate and higher roof.

The Armenian fondness for vaulting and the dome soon resulted in the transformation of both the single hall church and plain basilica (a form considered to have been alien to Armenia) to a domed building in which the cupola served as the focal point. By the late fifth or early sixth century the basilica of Tekor was modified by the addition of a dome over the central bay of the nave; in the first quarter of the next century the basilican cathedral of Dvin was also so changed. Co-terminously, perhaps starting as early as the fifth century at Zovouni, single aisle churches with a central dome resting on massive piers jutting out from the north and south walls were constructed (Ptghni, sixth century; Talish or Arouch, seventh century; and after the ninth century Marmashen, and the church of Tigran Honentz in the Ani region). In the seventh century basilicas were built like Tekor with cupolas



Plans of, from left: Ererouk Basilica, Bagaran, and Zvartnotz (after Mnatzakanian).

resting on four central and free-standing pillars (Odzoun, Bagavan, Mren, Gayane and Talin). But at this stage, the term basilica no longer entirely fits the last group, for if we remove the eastern end with apse and side chambers from Mren and Gayane, we are left with a nearly square area of nine bays the center one bearing the dome. Meanwhile, truly centrally planned domed churches of varying models arose during the sixth and seventh centuries and perhaps even earlier as discussed below. At Agrak there is a tetraconch or quatrefoil church composed of four salient apses, joined without intervening walls, supporting a dome. Another series of well-known chapels and churches has an exterior plan in the shape of a Greek cross with arms of equal length but with an interior tetraconch (Mankanotz and Tarkmanchatz), or with the same exterior and only one apse at the east end (Karmravor and Lmbatavank), or with an extended western arm and three interior apses, that is a trefoil (St. Anania at Alaman and St. Mariam at Talin).

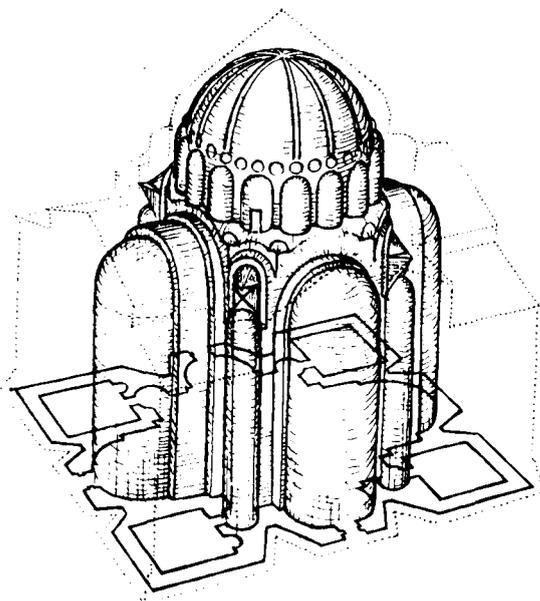
Another variant of the quatrefoil, what Strzygowski called the niche-buttressed square, has four apses protruding from the middle of each side of a square, the thrust of the central dome being absorbed by these salient niches. All such churches have a pair of chambers added to the sanctuary, but one kind has the dome resting on four free standing pillars with pendentives which form a circular drum as the transitional element (Etchmiadzin and Bagaran), while the other kind features a dome which covers the entire central square and rests on an octagonal drum formed by the walls and four corner niches (Mastara, Artik, Voskepar).

The most developed central plan and the one considered most uniquely Armenian (or Caucasian since examples are also found to the north in Georgia) is the type of St. Hripsime (618), the oldest dated example of which is Avan (591-609), though T. Fratadocchi suggests that the church at Soradir east of Lake Van, may be an earlier sixth century prototype. The basic element is an interior tetraconch; cut into the corners formed by the adjoined apses are deep circular niches (three-quarter cylinders), which, with the apses themselves, create an octagonal base supporting a high cylindrical drum crowned with a dome. Leading off from the corner niches are four circular (Avan) or rectangular (Hripsime and Sisian) chambers, the whole of the interior space however is enclosed in a massive stone cube so that the exterior (as is so often the case in Armenian buildings) in no way reflects the interior. The high drum supporting the dome is pierced by windows to admit light into the church and is topped by a typical conical roof. The facades of Hripsime and Sisian are pierced by pairs of deep triangular slits which place in relief the hidden inner

apses. Only the exterior of Soradir (and the tenth century church of Aghtamar, which has almost the same plan) to some degree reflects the interior.

The ultimate step in the centralized plan is of course the perfectly circular church, which in the seventh century was brought to a truly remarkable state of execution in the aisled tetraconch of Zvartnotz. An ideal quatrefoil and domed interior reaching some 130 feet in height was surrounded by a single storied (according to S. Mnatzakanian's recent revision of Thoramanian's reconstruction) ambulatory which gives onto the inner tetraconch at three of its lobes by means of six-columned exhedrae. This building erected by Catholicos Nerses III between 641 and 653 had an overall diameter equal to its height. Other circular plans of the seventh century include the octafoils of Zoravar and Irind. The plan of Zvartnotz itself was later imitated in both Georgia and Armenia, the best known example being the near replica of the eleventh century (Gagikashen) at Ani. Among later circular plans are the hexafoils of the Shepard's Church and of St. Gregory Abughamrentz at Ani.

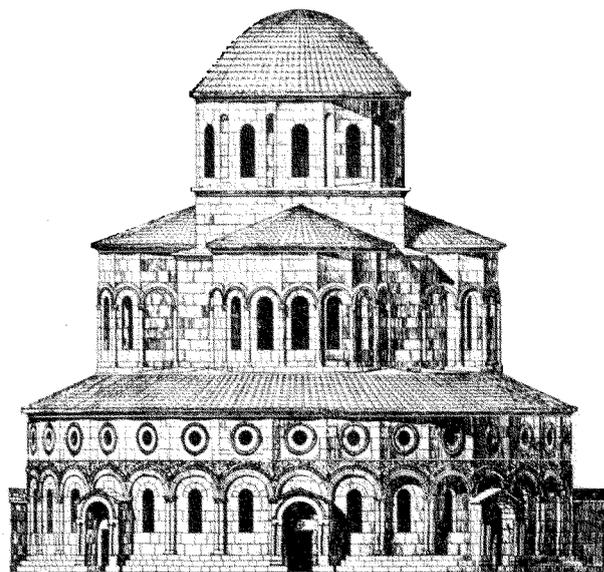
Thus to repeat, all basic forms of later Armenian structures were developed by 650 A.D. Within the framework of this short synopsis, we now can examine recent studies concerning what many consider to be the most important Armenian construction, the cathedral of Etchmiadzin. It is still the seat of the Catholicos in the town of Vagharshapat about 18 kilometers from the modern capital of Erevan. The circumstances surrounding its building are described by the enigmatic fifth century *History* compiled by an Armenian with the pseudonym "Agathangelos". The story, also found in the anonymous *Life of St. Gregory*, relates a vision experienced



Envelop diagram of St. Hripsime by K. Conant (after S. Der Nersessian, 1969)

by St. Gregory the Illuminator after the conversion of King Trdat and the Armenian nation. The saint had cured the pagan king of an illness which afflicted him after he had ordered the execution of a group of Christian women, led by St. Gayane and including St. Hripsime, who were fleeing Roman persecution. Near the place where they were martyred there appeared to St. Gregory a splendid figure accompanied by a multitude of the heavenly host who struck the ground with a golden hammer whereupon arose one and then three more columns connected to each other by arches and supporting a domed pavillion. Afterward, upon that very spot and in accordance to this vision, he built a church which only much later (earliest reference is in the fourteenth century) received the name Etchmiadzin, in Armenian "descent of the Only Begotten". Since Gregory retired about 325, the original structure dated to the first quarter of the fourth century. We know that this church was destroyed by the Persians in the fourth century, and was rebuilt from its foundations in the 480's by Vahan Mamikonian, governor of Armenia. The present structure has been repaired several times since the seventh century. The bell tower at the west, the smaller towers above the apses, the external decoration of the drum and roof of the central dome, as well as the internal decoration are predominantly renovations of the seventeenth century. Today the church minus these additions has virtually the same plan it had since at least the seventh century, a fact demonstrated by Thoramanian and accepted by all authorities. As already described, it is a niche-buttressed square with a central dome resting on four free standing pillars. But less certain has been our notion of the fifth century church built by Vahan Mamikonian. What was its plan? And what was the plan of the original fourth century church? The antiquity of these structures and the importance of Etchmiadzin to Armenia lends an added dimension to this question for both Armenian and Christian architecture.

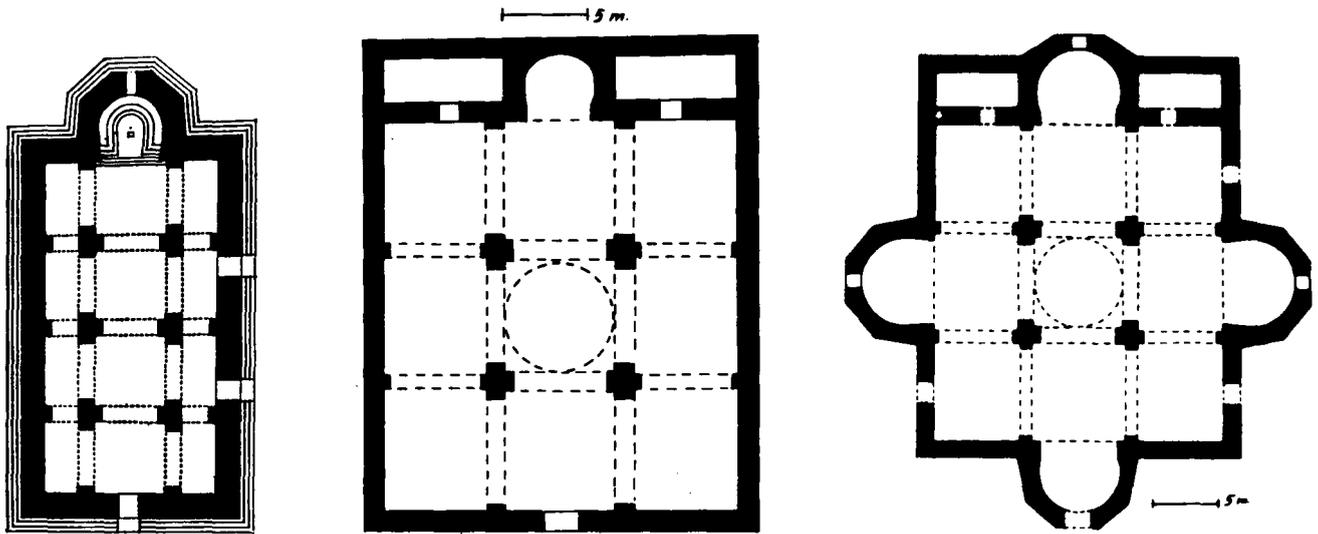
Thoramanian had postulated that the fifth century edifice was an inner tetraconch with vaulted arms unbroken by arches all inclosed by massive square walls. A dome of wood (this conclusion was forced on him by the seventh century account of Sebeos which speaks of a fire in the domical area) rested in the center. In each of the four corners of the interior were chambers connected by passage ways to the apses. Only in the seventh century, says Thoramanian, did Nerses III, because of the fire, rebuild the dome in stone and at the same time extend the apses so that they protruded. This theory has been universally accepted. The first foundation, that of St. Gregory, by analogy to most other church buildings of the fourth century, was probably a basilica.



Zvarthnotz : new reconstruction proposed by S. Mnatzakanian.

A unique opportunity to test the validity of these assumptions was provided in the 1950's by a grand project to restore and reinforce parts of the centuries old church. In successive campaigns - 1955, 1956, 1959 - under the direction of A. Sahinian, large parts of the church floor were actually excavated, including the foundations of the central pillars, the sanctuary, interior and exterior sections of the walls, and the apses. Plaster was removed from one of the piers exposing the original stone pillar up to the beginning of the dome. Partial excavation reports with plans and abundant photographs were published in Armenian by Sahinian in the journal *Etchmiadzin*, (with resumes in French by Sahinian, Khatchatrian 1971 and P. Paboudjian). The findings were spectacular and have changed radically our ideas of the early form of the building.

The immense stone bases of the dome-supporting pillars were cruciform. These were directly and organically joined to the stone pillars which in turn were attached to the beginning of the existing masonry dome in such a perfectly homogeneous and untampered fashion that only one conclusion was possible: the stone dome, pillars, and bases were original to the church built in the 480's. Excavation of the exterior walls and adjoining salient apses showed them to be of the same uninterrupted and unmodified foundation; diggings across the inner diameter of the apses revealed no trace of earlier straight walls. The level of these external foundations was the same as the bases of the central columns. The conclusion was again inevitable: contrary to Thoramanian's hypothesis, the four salient apses and connecting external walls were built at the same time and in the fifth century. Thus the building of Vahan Mamikonian — a centrally planned quatrefoil with stone dome supported by massive pillars



Plans of Etchmiadzin, from left : Sahinian's IVth cent. Basilican reconstruction, Khatchatrian's IVth cent. reconstruction, and the Vth cent. cathedral which is virtually the same as the existing edifice.

connected to each other and to pilasters on the outer walls by arches — is basically the same as the existing one.

So much for the fifth century; were there any remains of the fourth century structure? Below the fifth century pillar supports there was another set of stone bases, also cruciform, but of even larger dimensions. Under the sanctuary the fourth century altar stone was found enclosed in a smaller apse. The level of the lower base supports and this altar were the same. On this layer, but below the next, were uncovered fragments of painted frescoes (unidentifiable) and more surprisingly thousands of multicolored mosaic cubes in the area between the sanctuary and the central pillars. On the basis of this and other technical details, Sahinian proposed that the fourth century structure was indeed a basilica with a nave of four bays ending in a salient apse; the western wall would have extended beyond that of the existing building.

However, though most architectural historians have accepted Sahinian's fourth century reconstruction. Armen Khatchatrian in his doctoral thesis defended two years before his untimely death in 1967 and posthumously published in 1971, while agreeing on the fifth century plan, was unable to accept the earlier basilican restoration for the following reasons: pillars supporting the central vaults of Armenian basilicas were not cruciform but almost exclusively T-shaped. (He criticizes Sahinian for suppressing on his reconstruction, without explanation, the outer arms of the four bases, making them T-shaped whereas the excavations showed them to be cross-shaped.) Beside the four central bases no others from the fourth century were actually found (of course it was impossible to excavate the entire floor of the church); therefore, the existence of a third pair of pillars is supposi-

tional. No trace of extended wall foundations to the west were uncovered. Contrariwise, cruciform bases and pillars forming a square bay were features not of basilicas but of centrally planned domed churches such as Mren, Gayane, Bagavan and fifth century Etchmiadzin itself. Thus, concludes Khatchatrian, the fourth century martyrium church built by St. Gregory was a rectangular structure (made almost square if the sanctuary and side chambers are discounted) in the center of which was a dome supported by four free standing pillars connected (like its fifth century counterpart) to each other and the outside walls by arches, thus leaving an open area of nine nearly uniform bays with a single apse enclosed in the eastern wall. It conformed, at least at its center, to the description in St. Gregory's vision. Indeed, a dome was natural and even expected on a Christian structure erected to commemorate the martyred saints Hripsime and Gayane and at the same time to mark the place where a theophany was witnessed. But can we trust the reliability of Agathangelos' account? Was he in fact accurately relating a vision (which in its outlines suggests familiarity with martyria or like commemorative structures), or merely describing an already existing building, i.e. the fifth century church? Scholars agree that the *History* was composed in the 460's, a good two decades before Vahan Mamikonian's construction, giving weight to the argument that before it, a church with a cupola (pavillion) on free standing pillars existed, whether the vision itself was apocryphal or not.

There still remains the problem of the dome on Khatchatrian's reconstituted building. Was it of stone or wooden? Everything would militate against the former since domed churches in the fourth century are few and those which are known, other than very small mausolea, generally had wooden

domes. But Khatchatrian favors one of stone justifying his choice with these proofs: the fourth century bases are even larger than those of the fifth; if the original dome was wooden, thus of considerably lesser weight, one would expect smaller rather than larger supports. (The question of why the fifth century bases, which support a dome of equal dimension, are smaller is easily answered by the author who suggests architectural techniques had improved considerably, allowing for less massive pillars and bases.) Among other data, he also cites in support the pieces of mosaics belonging to the original church. Mosaics are normally set in a bed of mortar which is itself affixed to stone or brick. Of course these might have been laid on the stone vaults or walls, but since so many pieces were found near the proposed domical area, he concludes that the dome itself was decorated with mosaics iconographically corresponding to the details of St. Gregory's elaborate vision (full translations are found in his works of 1962 and 1971). The fire in the dome related by Sebeos and repeated by the tenth century historian John Catholicos (this time explicitly as the burning of the *wooden dome*), is explained by an elaborate, but seductive argument, suggesting that it was not the dome which burned but either a wooden covering (precedents for such protective shells in Syria are documented), or wooden beams used in the fourth century interior to guarantee added support at a time when a stone dome of such proportions was an innovation.

As yet, I am unaware of any published reactions to Khatchatrian's theory. Of course, to propose a reconstruction based merely on excavated foundations leaves a degree of uncertainty, but should these ideas prove acceptable, a revision of current notions about the place of the dome in Armenian architecture and its concomitant influence on Byzantine and western architecture will have to be made. Strzygowski may not have been so far amiss after all with his seemingly uncanny prediction quoted earlier.

However, it must be emphasized that even should the fourth century stone cupola be rejected or debated, the fifth century quatrefoil with central masonry dome will by itself necessitate the rewriting of certain portions of Armenian architectural history in works by Krautheimer and others. Indeed reconsideration of the origin and inspiration of early centrally planned churches, perhaps ultimately even of the Zvarthnotz type, seems unavoidable.

Nevertheless, no matter what future investigation may reveal, the coming exhibition should visibly demonstrate what has already been said so often before: from the fourth to the seventh century, while working out in stone an immense number of integral forms, Armenian architects evolved the first truly national style in the history of Christian architecture.

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Medicine

FIBEROPTICS IN MEDICINE

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Physicians have always been interested in studying the inside of human organ systems, and, as far as they can, detect diseases short of surgical intervention. The process of peering through natural body cavities is called *endoscopy* and the general name of the instruments used is *endoscope*. Examples of such instruments are those to study the esophagus (esophagoscope), the stomach (gastroscope), the rectum (proctoscope), the colon (coloscope), the urinary bladder (cystoscope), the ear (otoscope), and so on.

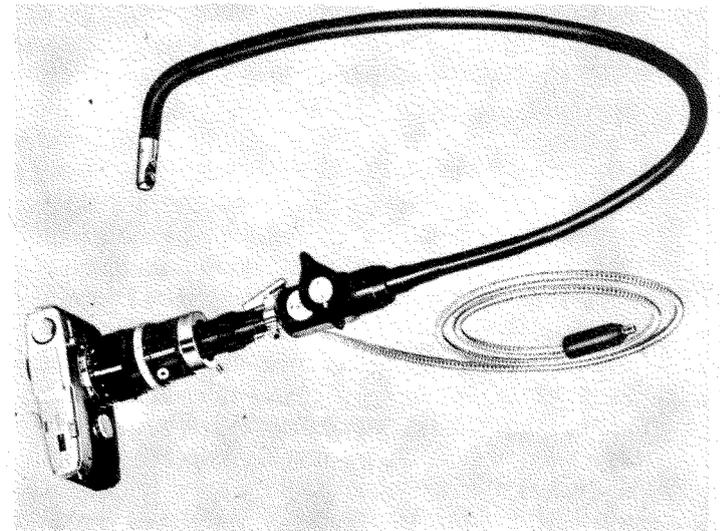
The early pioneering work in endoscopy started toward the end of the 19th century using straight open tubes through which the light of a candle was projected. Although lighting was later on improved, the inconvenience of introducing straight tube instruments, both to the patient and the endoscopist, into organs that are not naturally straight, remained a problem until the discovery of fiberoptics!

The principle of fiberoptics depends on a simple physical phenomenon: if one end of a dielectric cylinder such as a glass rod of fiber is illuminated, much of the light will be trapped inside and transmitted by multiple internal reflections even around curves to the other end.

If one has a tank filled with water and there is a hole in the side of the tank and one shines light from the top of the tank the light rays will follow the stream of water coming through the side. The first patents, proposing image-carrying fiberoptic bundles, were filed in 1926 and the first working model was produced in 1930; but it was not until the early 1950's when the importance of coating the outside of the fibers with a special material to minimize light loss that the field of fiberoptics really began to come into its own.

Such optical fibers can be grouped together and in one instrument usually thousands of such fibers are lumped together to make either of two types of bundles:

1. Incoherent, where the fibers are arranged at random and the bundle functions as a light pipe.



2. Coherent, where the fibers are identically aligned at both ends so that an image can also be transmitted by breaking it up into as many parts as there are fibers and piecing it up together at the other end.

FLEXIBLE

Because of their extremely small diameter, such bundles are flexible and will follow the path of body cavities around curves and still transmit a clear image. Cost depends on the instrumentation and the individual requirements. In general, fiberoptics are expensive and fragile instruments. They have a finite lifetime as individual fibers break with bending and usage. Once it breaks a fiber can no longer transmit light or image and all one can see are dark spots in the field of vision. The prototype of such an instrument is the gastroscope (above figure). It is easy to swallow and manipulate in all areas of the stomach. Because the older scopes were straight the patient had to assume the supine position. With the fiberscope model the patient can remain upright. Passing it is very easy after

local throat anesthesia and a little sedation and is often done at the bedside of the patient.

In addition, photography is possible, both still and motion pictures; fluids can be aspirated through the instrument for study and a piece of tissue can be obtained by biopsy through another channel in the instrument. Gastroscopy has complemented to a great extent X-ray examination of the stomach to detect cancer. Sometimes a gastric ulcer might look benign on X-ray though it could be cancerous. With gastroscopy the ulcer is taken by a biopsy to detect cancerous changes and to decide on early surgery.

ROUTINE PROCEDURE

In Japan, where there is a very high incidence of cancer of the stomach, gastroscopy is done almost routinely and as an office procedure. With the same instrument the esophagus (the digestive tube preceding the stomach) can be viewed, and the duodenum (where peptic ulcer is most commonly located) can be reached. A little further, in the second part of the duodenum, the exit of the biliary and pancreatic ducts (the ampulla of Vater) can be cannulated through the instrument to take colored x-ray pictures of the above organs.

Thanks to fiberoptics, almost any organ of the body accessible from outside has its endoscopic paraphernalia. These include an otoscope for inspection of the external and middle ear, an ophthalmoscope, a cavoscope for the sinuses of the head, a nasopharyngoscope, a laryngoscope, a bronchoscope, a peritonscope, a coloscope, a culdoscope and so on.

Viewing through the scope need not be limited to the endoscopist. Similar flexible fiber bundles can be attached to the lens of the instrument allowing a student to watch at the same time. Also with proper illumination, which is now provided with every instrument in the form of a big transformer, television and motion pictures can be made. Thus endoscopy could be accommodated to group viewing and could be a valuable teaching device. Television-fiberoptics combinations are already being used routinely in some dental schools. Their use allows the entire class to view certain conditions in the mouth simultaneously, eliminating the necessity of lining up to observe and thus saving time and effort.

Fiberoptics has found its use in many other areas in medicine, besides endoscopy, like cardiac catheterisation, plethysmography (recording of circulatory activity), transillumination in surgery, internal examination of solid tissues and cataract surgery.

Fiberoptics has increased the diagnostic armamentarium in medicine but has also its use in treatment as in radiotherapy of tumors and in carrying laser beams for the same purpose.

XXIII MEMA

The XXIII Middle East Medical Assembly was held early May despite the extremely difficult circumstances prevailing over Beirut at the time. It was held at the Hospital instead of West Hall and part of its program had to be cancelled.

This internationally recognized annual event again gathered world famous authorities and physicians to discuss the latest developments in the various fields of medicine. Speakers this year came from Belgium, UK, and the US, as well as Lebanon.

The format of the last two Assemblies, with plenary sessions on topics of timely and world-wide interest, and simultaneous sessions covering a wide range of subjects was retained this year. Three of the participants in the plenary sessions were sponsored by the World Health Organization (WHO).

Participants in three halls dealt with the following subjects: venereal diseases, emergencies in medical practice (such as cardiac arrest, drug reactions, poisoning and acute abdomen), diseases of special importance in advances in endocrinology and metabolism, streptococcal diseases (laboratory diagnosis of streptococcal infections, complications), development of allied health power, hypertension (introduction and classification, causes and treatment) mental retardation, urinary tract infections in infancy and childhood, diseases of the esophagus and gynecologic cancer.

A quick session on nutrition formerly scheduled for the first day of the Assembly, was given on the third day, and a session on the treatment of cancer had to be cancelled.

Every year, the Medical Alumni Chapter of the AUB Alumni Association invites a distinguished alumnus to be its guest speaker at the Assembly. Its speaker, this year, was Dr. Elia Ayoub, Professor of Pediatrics at the University of Florida, who has gained world repute with his work on the streptococcus, its immunology and diseases.

Another well-known alumnus who participated in the Assembly was Dr. Farid I. Haurani, Professor of Internal Medicine at the Thomas Jefferson University School of Medicine in Philadelphia who has done basic research in leukemia in children and is at present a member of the Acute Leukemia Board.

Dr. Khalil Abu Feisal, Chairman of the 23rd Middle East Medical Assembly declared at the close of the sessions that 13 out of 15 famous medical specialists who were invited to attend and lecture managed to do so. Dr. Abu Feisal explained that compared to previous years, a little more than 100 doctors only were registered, in addition to AUH doctors. He pointed out that attendance, particularly in the last two days of the 4-day assembly, was encouraging, beyond the expectations of members of the executive committee.

Detached From Mother's Apron Strings

ALUMNI AT RIZK HOSPITAL

AUB medical alumni remained for many years in their ivory tower within the AUB or under the benevolent wings of the alma mater in their private clinics within a small perimeter around the AUB Hospital and Medical Center in Ras Beirut. Rarely did they fan out to other areas of Beirut. Things are changing now. It was therefore a pleasant surprise for me, when I visited Rizk Hospital recently, to find nine AUB medical alumni as active members of the staff of this famous hospital in Ashrafiyeh quarter of Beirut, indeed worlds away from the alma mater for alumni of years ago.

It is no wonder that AUB alumni have found a second home in Rizk Hospital. It is a 100-bed modern hospital fully equipped and of standards which can compete with any first class hospital. It is beautifully located in a vast garden and boasts of facilities in all specialties and subspecialties in internal medicine, surgery, ENT, pediatrics and obstetrics and gynecology, etc... In fact, except for open heart surgery, the hospital provides care in all subspecialties with understandably more emphasis on surgical fields. Dr. Toufic Rizk, among the earliest famous surgeons in Beirut, who had built his own hospital long ago, had the vision of developing and modernizing his hospital with the rapid advancement of medicine worldwide and specially in Beirut which was becoming the medical metropolis in the Middle East. His vision became a reality in 1958 when the present new hospital was opened after long and careful planning by an architectural firm in France. Dr. Rizk had also shrewdly developed in his three sons an interest in medicine. His eldest son, Dr. As'ad Rizk was a medical student in



France when the plans for the new hospital were being prepared with his active participation. In 1960, after completing his specialty in genito-urinary surgery, As'ad joined his father and soon took over the general direction of the hospital besides his active practice. Dr. Pierre Rizk the second son, joined the hospital later after doing residency in surgery at AUB and subsequently obtaining his American Board in Obstetrics-Gynecology in the States. The third son, who is a pediatrician, is presently in France and will join the family group when the expansion of the hospital is complete. Dr. As'ad says, with a gleam in his eyes, that construction will start this summer on an extension in two phases, which will give the hospital eventually a total of 250 beds with a special pediatric wing, a wing for social security patients, modern x-ray and laboratory and expanded operating room facilities.

STAFF OF FIFTY

Dr. As'ad Rizk is proud of his medical staff of 50 physicians and specialists of whom 13 are "geographic" full-timers. He thinks very highly of our alumni who, since 1970, have joined the staff of the hospital and have rapidly become an important complement of the group. The first medical alumnus to join was Antoine Stephan, MD 65. Tony did his residence training in international medicine at the AUH and then went to the University of Rochester in New York where he specialized in nephrology. He joined the Rizk Hospital in August 1970 and soon developed his dialysis ward of six units which



were all actively occupied the day I visited the hospital. Tony has his clinic on the premises. Dr. As'ad Rizk says that Tony is also active as his right hand man in the administration and the new expansion plans of the hospital. Tony is married to his classmate Dr. Amira Mansour Stephan who, after completing her residency in pathology at AUH, went to Strong Memorial Hospital, New York for two more years of specialization in clinical pathology and cytology. Amira has her own pathology lab in Ras Beirut. The Stephans have a son and a daughter. In the Nephrology Department Tony is ably assisted by Mugerditch Balabanian, MD 67, who, after completing his residency training in internal medicine at AUB, specialized in nephrology at the University Hospital in Iowa City and joined the Rizk Hospital staff in August 1972 as a full-timer. Balabanian is still a gay bachelor.

In urology Dr. As'ad Rizk is ably assisted by Alex Panossian, MD 64. Alex completed his residency in surgery at AUH followed by two years of renovascular research at Bellevue in New York and four years training in urology at St. Luke's. He came back to Beirut in July 1972 and opened his clinic in Gefinor Center but does all his operations at Rizk Hospital. Alex is married to Miss Nuha Dagher, a 1959 graduate of the AUB nursing school, who took her Public Health Nursing degree in 1961. They have one daughter. With Dr. Pierre Rizk in the Gynecology-Obstetrics Department is Dr. Zeinah Samaha Saba, MD 66, who has her clinic on the premises with her husband Dr. Maurice Saba, MD 63, who is the neurosurgeon of the hospital. Zeinah did one year residency in gyn.

- obs. at the AUH and three years in State University of New York followed by six months of fellowship in gyn. - oncology at Harvard Medical School. Maurice did his residency in general surgery at AUH. He then went to the Lahey Clinic in Boston for one year followed by four years in State University of New York to become a full-fledged neurosurgeon. Maurice and Zeinah were married in 1967 just before they left for the States. They have one boy.

MORE ALUMNI

The other four medical alumni on the Rizk Hospital staff are Dr. Maurice Srouji, MD 64; Dr. Amin Barakat, MD 67; Dr. Pierre Nawfal, MD 66, and Dr. Salam Ma'mari MD 67, who, although they have their clinics elsewhere, admit their patients to Rizk Hospital and are active members of the staff. Maurice Srouji did his residency in general surgery at AUH and then went to St. Louis Hospital in Montana for training in plastic surgery from 1967-1969. From 1969 to 1970 he trained in hand surgery at Norfolk, Va., Wayne State University in Detroit, Michigan. He is married and has two daughters. Amin Barakat is the pediatrician at Rizk Hospital. After residency in pediatrics at AUH Amin did one more year of pediatric residency at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore followed by two years of fellowship in pediatric nephrology at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. He is married and has a daughter and a son. After graduation Pierre Nawfal did four years residency in ENT at AUH. He then went to Harvard Medical School and Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary where he did two years of clinical and research fellowship in ENT. Pierre takes care of ear, nose and throat problems at Rizk Hospital. He is married. Dr. Salam Ma'mari is one of the cardiologists on the staff of Rizk Hospital. Salam did two years residency at AUH in internal medicine and pulmonary diseases. He then went to Dallas, Texas where he did three years fellowship in cardiology under the well-known cardiologist Dr. Fuad Bashur, MD 49, another AUB alumnus. Salam is married and has a son.

I left the hospital with a sense of pride and gratification knowing that our alumni were so well accepted and vitally involved in the life of this famous hospital in Beirut. But above all I was impressed by the sense of belonging and commitment in these nine physicians, qualities instilled by the alma mater, but no doubt nurtured and encouraged under the paternal auspices of Dr. Toufic Rizk and by the understanding and dynamic supervision of Dr. As'ad Rizk.

J.D. THADDEUS, M.D.

MD 48 Class Reunion

FOLLOWING the tradition established four years ago the medical alumni chapter invited the MD graduates of 1948 to a class reunion on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of their graduation, to take place during the 23rd Middle East Assembly May 3-6, 1973. Because of the unfortunate situation in Lebanon during the Assembly, many of the festivities planned for the reunion, as well as the general assembly meeting and business luncheon of the chapter, had to be cancelled. However, it was heart-warming to see ten of the class meet at a small luncheon, hosted by the executive committee of the Medical Alumni Chapter, held on May 5, 1973 at the Alumni Club, where each member was given, as a souvenir, a pair of wedgewood plates commemorating the centennial of the Alma Mater. The classmates embraced each other, reminisced about their happy days in school and regretted that the rest of the classmates, specially some who actually reside in Beirut, could not be present at the luncheon. It was pointed out correctly that the class had distinguished itself not only by spearheading several activities in school but also after graduation by many of its distinguished members. To keep ahead, as a class, H.E. Dr. Najib Abu-Haydar, a member of the class, suggested at the luncheon, that the class members establish a fellowship fund for specialization and subspecialization at AUB. The members present whole-heartedly adopted the suggestion in principle and a sub-committee of the class was formed to study and implement this suggestion.

Dr. Farid Sami Haddad, as class representative, had originally written to his classmates, inviting them to the reunion, in the name of the Chapter, meanwhile he had asked them to fill a questionnaire for an article about the class in *Al-Kulliyah*. Sixteen members of the class answered Dr. Haddad's letter, some regretting that they will not be able to attend. Two classmates, Dr. Ali Atawneh from Kuwait and Dr. Constantine Veliskakis from the United States who had promised to attend the reunion, could not do so the last minute and sent telegrams expressing their regrets and sending their best wishes to their classmates. The ten who finally attended were Drs. Abdel Rahman Abla; Najib Abu-Haydar; Phillip Antypas; Bahij Azoury; Na'aman Boustany; Farid Sami Haddad; Fuad Sami Haddad; Jamal Jarrah; Abdul-Rahman Labban and Anthony Talamas.

We have compiled below the information on the classmates who responded to the questionnaire sent by Dr. Haddad.

Abdel Rahman Abla: An American Board certified Radiologist who has his private radiology clinic since 1959, At Elyria & Lorain, Ohio. He is also attached to the Cleveland Metropolitan General Hospital and is an active member of the staff of Elyria Memorial Hospital and St. Joseph Hospital, Lorain, Ohio. He is a member of the American College of Radiology and many other medical associations. He is married and has four children.

Najib Abu-Haydar specialized in Endocrinology and Metabolism at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital and Harvard Medical School. He is at present Associate Professor of Internal Medicine at AUH. Najib has distinguished himself not only in medicine but as a community leader. He is the Mayor of Hammanah in Lebanon and was the Minister of Education in the Lebanese Cabinet from early 1971 to 1972. Typical of Najib he jokes every time he is referred to as "His Excellency". Najib was decorated by King Hussein of Jordan with the Order of Independence 2nd Class. He is married and has three children.

Phillip Antypas specialized in Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery at AUH and at the University of Pittsburgh Medical School. He is at present Associate Clinical Professor of Surgery at AUH. Besides being a member of several international societies and associations he is also the President of the Lebanese Society of Plastic Surgery and the President of the Lebanese Association for the Mentally Handicapped Children. His name appears in the World Who's Who of 1971 and 1972. Phillip is married and has four children.

Ali F. Atawneh is the Chief of the Surgical Section at Sabah Hospital in Kuwait. After graduation Ali worked one year at the Orient Hospital and then went to the Postgraduate Medical Hospital in Hammersmith Hospital, London. The Kuwaiti Government sent him to the United Kingdom from 1957 to 1960 to train in surgery and obtain the degree of F.R.C.S.E. In 1966 he was sent to Rochester New York and the Mayo Clinic for one year training in vascular surgery. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of a number of surgical societies and associations. He is married and has three children.

Bahij Azoury specialized in urology and is at present Associate Clinical Professor at the AUH. After graduation Bahij did his residency in general surgery at AUH and

went to the States for his specialization in Urology. He is a holder of Med. Sc. D. from Columbia University 1954. Besides being a fellow of the American College of Surgeons Bahij is an active member of the Lebanese Urology Society and the Secretary General of the Lebanese Order of Physicians. He is married and has two children.

Na'aman Boustany is in general practice and is specialized in occupational medicine. After graduation he worked for ten years with Tapline in Saudi Arabia and Beirut and then set up his own practice. He is a well-known member of the profession and is quite active in community affairs. He was the President of the Lion's Club of Ras Beirut and is active in many other societies. Na'aman is married and has three children.

Adil Ilyia is a Diplomate of the American Board of Surgery and is a well-known general surgeon in Dallas Texas. He did his surgical training at the University of Utah Medical School in Salt Lake City. He is a member of the American College of Surgeons and the Dallas Surgical Society. He is married and has four children.

Farid Sami Haddad is a urologist. Farid did his residency at AUH and Orient Hospital and specialized in urology in the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago. He is the Director of the Orient Hospital in Beirut. Farid is probably one of the best known physicians in Beirut not only for his medical work but for his active work in scientific societies and the community. He was at one time the President of the AUB Alumni Association and the President of the Lebanese Order of Physicians. He is also a well-known authority in the history of medicine specially Arab medicine. He is a member of several international and Lebanese medical societies of urology, endocrinology and history of medicine. He is a member of the Alpha Omega Alpha honor society and has been decorated with the Medal-Award of the Egyptian Medical Association and with National Lebanese Order of Cedars both as a Knight and as a Commander. He is married and has three children.

Fuad Sami Haddad is a neurosurgeon and is Associate Clinical Professor of Surgery at AUH. Fuad did his training in neurosurgery at the Neurological Institute in Montreal, Canada. Besides his post at AUH he has his practice in Orient Hospital. He is one of the best known neurosurgeons in the Middle East and belongs to several medical societies and associations including the American College of Surgeons, the Royal College of Surgeons (Canada) and the Cushing Society. He is married and has six children.

Jamal Jarrah is a general surgeon who established himself in Tripoli, Libya. He was the owner and director of the Moassat Hospital, one of the best known hospitals in Libya for its modern standards and services. Jamal is married and has three children.

Abdul Rahman Labban is a psychiatrist settled in Beirut. He did his specialization in psychiatry at London University. He is the Medical Director of Fanar Hospital in Zahrani, Lebanon, and of the Moslem Psychiatric Hospital in Beirut. Labban is also the Vice-President of the National Council for Scientific Research in Lebanon and a holder of the Jordan Medal of Independence Class 2. He is married and has four children.

Ibrahim Mufarrij is the lady's man. He is a gynecologist-obstetrician. At present he is Associate Clinical Professor of Gyn. - Obs. and has also his own private practice. He did his specialty training at AUH and at the University of Iowa Medical School. He is Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He is the holder of several medals and decorations including the Jordanian Medal of Independence, the Medal of the Cross and the Star of the Greek Orthodox Church of the Holy Land, the Medal-Grand Prix Humanitaire De France and many others. Ibrahim is married and has four children.

Jamil Nassar is an American Board certified ophthalmologist who has his thriving private practice in Jackson, Mississippi. He is also an Assistant Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology at the University of Mississippi School of Medicine. He is married and has four children.

Yusuf Nuwayhid is a pediatrician. He has the Diploma of Child Health from England. He did his residency training at AUH. He is at present, and since 1956, the Head of the Pediatric Section of Emirie Hospital in Kuwait. He is married and has two children.

Anthony Talamas is a diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine and trained also in nephrology at St. Mary's Georgetown University Hospital. He is located in Rochester, New York where he is a well-known internist and nephrologist. He was married to Jane Miller, formerly of the AUH operating-room nursing staff. He has one son.

Constantin Veliskakis is an orthopedic surgeon in New York... going under the abbreviated name of "Velis" if you want to look him up. The ebullient Costa in his note says that his "evolutionary development" since he left Beirut, included training in surgery and orthopaedics in England. In 1957 he joined the staff of the Hospital for Special Surgery in New York. At present he is an Attending Orthopaedic Surgeon at the New York Hospital and Assistant Professor of Orthopaedics at Cornell University Medical Center.

I hope other class members will be prompted to send in information about themselves so that we include them in future issues.

J. Thaddeus M.D.

Fawzi Malouf is New Alumni President



Mr. Fawzi Malouf, BA 48, and Mr. Samir Abu Jawdeh, BS Agri. 58, have respectively been elected president and vice president of the AUB Alumni Association for a term of three years. Mr. Malouf was vice president of the previous Alumni Council. He succeeds Sheikh Najib Alamuddin who served for six years as president. Mr. Abu Jawdeh has also served on the previous Council as Treasurer.

Malouf, Abu Jawdeh and eleven other alumni were elected to the Council May 12 by acclamation when competing candidates withdrew. The Council, representing all graduates of AUB by schools and faculties, will elect a general secretary and a treasurer in a future meeting. The president, vice president, general secretary, treasurer, and one member from the Council will form the Managing Board of the Association which will run the day-to-day affairs of the Association. The Council meets almost once a month to decide on major policies. It calls for a General Assembly meeting at least once a year. The General Assembly consists of all alumni who pay their membership dues to the Association annually.

Alumni elected to the new Council include, Dr. Alfred E. Diab, MD 32, representing graduates of the School of Medicine; Mr. Adib Kaddourah, PhG 37, PhC 38, Pharmacy; Dr. H.H. Srabian, DDS 23, Dentistry; Miss

Salwa Makarem, BS 58, Nursing; Mr. Khalid K. Musfi, BE 58, Engineering; Mr. Amin Hijazi, BS Agri. 58, Agriculture; Mr. Michel Shamma'a, BA 42, MA 57, representing post graduate alumni; Mr. Ramez Rizk, BS 47, BS graduates; Mr. Samir Mashalani BA 45, BA graduates; Mr. Nassib Mroueh, BBA 53, BBA graduates and Mr. Antoine Bikhazi, representing former students.

Brazil Branch Elects New Officers

The Brazil Branch of the AUB Alumni Association recently held elections for new officers. The following were elected:

Mr. Shukri Zaydan, Honorary President

Mr. George Abu Samra, President
Dr. Zakhariya Haddad, Vice President
Messrs. Chaker Dibs, Daud Dibs and Faris Nimr for the General Secretariat

Messrs. Munir Saad and Alberto Sader, Treasurers

Mr. Faris Ghattas, Cultural Affairs
Mr. Toufik Shabshab, Social Affairs

The Board of Trustees of the Brazil Branch is composed of Mr. Faris Dabaghi, President; Mr. Husni Atallah, Vice President and Mr. Raji Abu Jamra, Member.

Correspondence with the Branch should be addressed to their new office: Associacao dos ex-Alunos da Universidade Americana de Beyrouth no Brasil, Rua dos Franceses, 518, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Dollar Devaluation Hits AUB Budget

AUB budget has been badly affected by the recent dollar devaluation. A preliminary analysis shows that as a result of this devaluation the projected deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30th amounts to \$ 333,000. Just before the devaluation, the deficit was estimated at \$ 117,000.

AUB sources have explained that it is very clear that for the immediate future, the expenses of the University will rise markedly. As the University

buys pounds with dollars, it will receive fewer pounds for the same amount of dollars. In other words, University expenditure has now increased sharply. This means that salaries paid in pounds, or equipment and supplies purchased in pounds, will cost the University more than was budgeted a year ago.

Careful consideration has been given to ways and means by which this situation can be met. Effective last March and until further notice, all vacant positions were left unfilled and instructions have been issued to freeze the purchase of furniture and equipment.

This action is hopefully only a temporary measure, until a more thorough assessment of the situation can be made.

V-President Monnier Submits Resignation

The A. University has announced the resignation of Dr. Dwight C. Monnier, Vice President for Administration since 1967 who will leave AUB this summer to join the staff of the American College of Cardiology at Bethesda, Maryland, U.S.A. Dr. Monnier is responsible for the overall supervision of a number of administrative departments and programs at AUB. Last year he contributed two articles on university administration to this magazine.

The American College of Cardiology which Dr. Monnier will join as assistant executive director has some 5,500 members including a number of well-known physicians in Beirut. The College has an extensive continuing education program for cardiovascular specialists which provides current knowledge leading to better cardiac patient care and preventive treatment.

One of the programs of the College is its International Circuit program which provides a faculty of four or five physicians who hold medical seminars in countries around the world. Since its inception in 1961, thirty-four medical seminars have been held outside the U.S. The most recent visit by one of these teams to AUB was in October 1972.



Alumnus Shirawi Named Trustee

The chairman of the AUB Board of Trustees in New York, Mr. Howard W. Page last April announced the election of H.E. the Minister of Development and Technical Services in Bahrein, Mr. Youssef Ahmed Shirawi as member of the AUB Board of Trustees.

Mr. Shirawi is the first university graduate in Bahrein. He holds a BA degree in chemistry from AUB, 1950, and an MA degree, also in chemistry from the University of Birmingham, UK.

Mr. Shirawi has held various Government positions in Bahrein. He was Assistant Director of Finance, Director of the Oil Bureau and Director of Development and Engineering Services prior to his present Cabinet post. Mr. Shirawi is also member of the Board of Gulf Aviation and of the Board of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), and he presented Bahrein at the negotiations for the Federation of Arabian Gulf States.

Mr Shirawi was in Beirut last April on his way to Europe, and he met with President S. B. Kirkwood who welcomed him and expressed the great pleasure of the University in his acceptance of election as University trustee. Mr. Shirawi noted his own pleasure at his election and at representing the Arabian Gulf on the University Board of Trustees.

Trustees Approve Major Changes In AUB Program

AUB President Samuel B. Kirkwood last March told AUB Community that the Board of Trustees accepted the report of the Program Study Committee and approved it with modifications. This Committee was set last year under the chairmanship of Provost Samir Thabet to examine the programs of study at AUB and to present suggestions for their financing. In evaluating programs the following criteria were taken into consideration:

1. Does the program meet a need in the Middle East today?
2. Should that need be met by AUB?
3. Is the program financially self-sufficient?

The President said that in the future each individual professor should plan and work for the self-sufficiency of his program.

The President noted that the University was a balance between liberal education on the one hand and professional education on the other; a balance of pure scholarship, learning, pursuit of knowledge with practical professional education; a balance between Lebanese and non-Lebanese students; a balance between graduate and undergraduate students.

There was general agreement among faculty consulted and with the statement of the Program Study Committee that the present program which had been evolved over a period of 100 years was a valid program to meet the needs of the Middle East today. While some things within the program may not be operating well, there was general agreement that the program should be retained.

A summary of the Board decisions follows:

Pharmacy

When the above criteria were applied to the School of Pharmacy, and it was realized that the practice of pharmacy has drastically changed over the years,

it was agreed that the program of the School of Pharmacy should be phased out and reoriented to meet the existing needs of the region which today require a less sophisticated, less expensive program. The new program would be organized in the School of Medicine and utilizing pharmaceutical chemistry, physiology and biochemistry. It was emphasized that the program must become self-supporting, and it must train pharmacists who can exercise quality control in the field, serve in an educational capacity as advisor to the physician, and become a carrier of health education to general public. The President noted that there were three pharmaceutical manufactures in Lebanon but that current regulations prohibited the opening of new pharmacies so that opportunities were available in Lebanon only as those holding existing licenses discontinued their practice. It was expected that the new program could be supported financially by the pharmaceutical industry and others interested in this field. The Board asked that progress be reported to its July meeting.

Public Health

The Program Study Committee had recommended that the School of Public Health become a department of preventive medicine in the medical school. The Board noted that there was still a need for the public health specialists and that this person can be uniquely trained at AUB. Also, the Board noted a 20% increase in enrollment in the school in the past year indicating a strong student interest. It is believed that the School of Public Health can continue to attract international funds for its financial support and therefore, the Board did not accept the recommendation of the Program Study Committee.

Nursing

The Board agreed with the Program Study Committee that the present Nursing Diploma Program was outdated: that the program tended to overtrain the bed-side nurse and undertrain the supervisory nurse. Be-

cause students had already registered for the 1973-4 academic year, however, it was agreed to postpone the phasing out of this program until 1974.

Administration

The Program Study Committee recommended budget savings of 1,200,000 in expenditures between 1973 and 1977. 495,000 of this sum, the major share, will be made from administration expenditures as agreed with the administrative committee. It is believed that these changes will result in tighter, more efficient university organization.

Hospital

Reduction of costs at the Hospital require better control of the purchase of supplies and the tightening of all employment and work load allocations. The geographical full-time proposal as presented by the Program Study Committee was not accepted in its present form. The University was asked to re-examine this question and present a plan to the Board in July.

Engineering and Architecture

The graduate program in Architecture has attracted few students and the question of whether it can be maintained with a low enrollment was carefully examined. The need for this new program was recognized and, therefore, it was agreed to continue the program for 3 years and re-examine the issue at the close of that period.

Agricultural Sciences

The Board accepted the recommendations of the Program Study Committee, namely that a proper reevaluation and study of programs could result in a reduction of four faculty positions.

Arts & Sciences

The Board agreed, to a major reconstruction of the academic program for the purpose of greater efficiency and to avoid course duplication.

Greater flexibility is required in the pre-sophomore program including the

Orientation program and the Freshman year. Students throughout the region come from a great variety of levels of academic preparation and the Freshman year and the UOP must be able to bring students from these different levels and prepare them for entrance to the University. This is a continuing need until secondary schools catch up with the demands of university training today. The University must not set up barriers which will prohibit students from coming to AUB.

Cultural Studies, too, must be restructured to utilize faculty from other departments. This may result in greater teaching loads. The Board also approved the recommendation of the Program Study Committee to reduce the multiplicity of specialty courses attracting only a few students each year. Ph.D. programs which can attract financial resources will be given serious consideration.

For the last few years, AUB has been facing financial difficulties and seeking ways to meet them. These problems are not unique as educational expenditures in all institutions of higher learning have been increasing at a consistently high rate for the past 15 years and more. An increase in costs is inevitable and is largely due to the nature of the university as an institution where productivity increases are less than those possible in other areas of the economy. Also the relative unit cost of university services will continue to rise unless there is a radical change in the technology of education, a possibility which seems unlikely in the immediate future, at least at AUB.

Alumni Association Sponsors Program On Environment

The AUB Alumni Association is organizing a program for the protection of environment in Lebanon. The program includes activities in the fields of public information, legislation, planning and scientific research. It was initiated by the Association's Cultural Subcommittee and many leading per-

sonalities in environmental and affiliated fields have been invited to take part. These include the Minister of Planning, the Chairmen of the Parliamentary Committees for Public Health and for Planning, the Director of UNESOB and others including Professors from AUB.

According to Mr. Hilmi Malouf, coordinator of the group sponsoring this program and the main speaker during the group's business luncheon on February 2, "the most serious lessons that the advanced countries derived from their progress can be summarized as follows: 1. Progress without prior planning for the protection of environment may cause great damage to the human environment, 2. Planning in advance can remove the damage that progress may cause to the environment. It may even make progress serve the environment and improve it, and, 3. The earlier any people may become aware of the dangers of modern civilization on environment the easier and the least expensive it becomes to avoid these dangers.

"For these reasons", Mr. Malouf stated, "the advanced countries and the United Nations adopted a policy for the protection of the environment on a worldwide scale. This policy is composed of four elements: Information, Legislation, Planning, Data Collection and Scientific Research.

The Alumni Association adopted this comprehensive approach and started two years ago on a campaign for promoting the concepts of planning for the protection of the environment. With the beginning of this academic year it was found out that several organizations in Lebanon are working on this problem from several angles and that it would be very useful to call for a get-together in order to agree on a coordinated policy.

In another meeting held on February 23 and attended by another distinguished list of experts, members of the Parliamentary Planning Committee attending the meeting promised to raise matters pertaining to comprehensive environmental planning as a serious issue and to bring it to the attention of the responsible authorities.

Howard W. Page Elected Chairman of AUB Trustees

Mr. Howard W. Page and the Honorable Parker T. Hart have respectively been elected Chairman and Vice Chairman of the AUB Board of Trustees. Mr. Page has served for 18 years and Ambassador Hart for three as members of the Board prior to their election at the Board meeting in New York last March when the resignation of the outgoing Chairman, Dr. Calvin H. Plimpton became effective.

Mr. Page is well known in the oil industry, particularly here in the Middle East as member of the Board of Directors of the Arabian American Oil Company (ARAMCO) and of the Trans Arabian Pipeline Company (TAPline). From 1947 to 1949 he was assistant to the President of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

He obtained his BS degree in Chemical Engineering from Stanford University (1972), and his MS degree, also in Chemical engineering, from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1929).

Mr. Page is a director of the Near East Foundation, member of the English Speaking Union, Chi Phi Clubs, MIT, and holds the Iranian Order of Humayun, second Class.

Mrs. Page is the former Eileen Elizabeth Wilan.

Ambassador Hart was graduated from Dartmouth College and received a Master's degree in Government from Harvard in 1935. Commissioned in foreign service in 1938, he served as US Ambassador to Turkey (1965-68) and to Saudi Arabia (1961-1965). During this period he was minister to the Kingdom of Yemen and Ambassador to the State of Kuwait. Ambassador Hart was Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs from October 1968 to February 1969.

He retired from the Department of State of Kuwait. Ambassador Hart was Presidency of the Middle East Institute. He has recently joined the Bechtel Corporation of San Francisco.

Ambassador Hart is married to the former Jane Smiley.

Dr. Calvin H. Plimpton is President of the Downstate Medical Center of the University of the State of New York. He obtained his BA *cum laude* from Amherst College (1939); MD *cum laude* from Harvard (1943), MA (1947). He has received many honorary degrees, among them the Med. Sci. D from Columbia (1951); LL.D from Williams (1960), Wesleyan (1961), Doshioha University, Kyoto, Japan (1962); St. Lawrence University (1963) LHD University of Massachusetts

Macy Foundation Announces Grant of LL. 300,000

The Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation in the US has announced a grant of around LL 300,000 to AUB payable at the rate of LL 100,000 a year for three years beginning July 1, 1973. The funds have been awarded to continue the regional training program in social and preventive pediatrics at the AUB Medical Center under the direction of Dr. Samir S. Najjar, Chairman of the Department of Pediatrics.

The Department of Pediatrics at the Medical Center operates a post doctoral training program in social and preventive pediatrics. Since its inception in 1969, this program has been supported by the Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation. The program allows trainees to familiarize themselves with inpatient care of sick children in a university training in rural and semirural hospitals and health centers which emphasize not only the curative aspect of pediatrics but child health as related to the family, the community and preventive and rehabilitative care.

The program also allows for interested trainees the possibility of joining courses of study at the school of public health for the attainment of the MPH degree.

The program has so far offered fellowships to eight physicians from Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Ethiopia, Bahrein and Egypt. With the renewal of the grant, four fellowships will be offered every year for the next three years.

(1962), D Sc. from Rockford College (1962) and St. Mary's (1963).

Dr. Plimpton was Professor of Medicine at AUB (1957-59) before he became President of Amherst College in 1960. He was elected AUB Trustee at the Board of Trustees Corporation meeting in April, 1960. Dr. Plimpton holds the award of the Lebanese Order of the Cedars, Commander rank and is Diplomate of the National Board of Medical Examiners and of the American Board of Internal Medicine, Alpha Omega Alpha and Sigma Xi Clubs.

In a statement released at the time of his resignation as Chairman, a post he held for eight years, Dr. Plimpton said his new position did not leave him the opportunity of visiting AUB three or four times a year. "The Chairman," he said, "has to be a familiar figure whose intermittent presence on the campus is accepted and understood by faculty, students and the syndicate."

Dr. Plimpton, a great admirer of the poet Robert Frost who was resident at Amherst College for many years, quoted the poet's famous poem. "The Road not Taken." He paraphrased Robert Frost in describing the work of the university as moving a man "from where he is to where he ain't." Dr. Plimpton added, "For a university, the actual road and curriculum taken, the actual chairman, the actual president is less important than agreement on the destination and then the motion towards it. The road does not make 'all the difference.' One can change the road and personnel without changing directions."

He went on to say, "The important principle is that AUB function as a team where no one is indispensable and the significance to the team of a board of trustees is that they are too frequently the only ones that ask the pivotal questions. This is their power and what we need is a climate which accepts and encourages question-asking."

In concluding, Dr. Plimpton said, "I am simply delighted with the team of Howard Page and Parker T. Hart, and I pledge my enthusiastic and enduring support of the American University of Beirut."

Alumni Secretary, Treasurer Submit Annual Reports

Alumni Association General Secretary and Treasurer, respectively Mr. Khaled Musfi and Samir Abu Jawdeh, April 17, submitted their annual reports for 1972 to the General Assembly of the Association. The Assembly was called to meet on April 6, but the necessary quorum of 100 members was not secured.

The General Secretary's report for this year was very brief and it mainly focused on the improved relations between the Association and the Alma Mater. Issues raised included:

1. *The representation of Alumni on the Board of Trustees*; this issue had always been vague in the minds of alumni and records do not show any documents covering historically this point. This matter was discussed with the University and President Kirkwood gave the Council relevant extracts from the old minutes of the Board of Trustees together with his views on the subject. The Council, after considerable discussion, accepted the procedure governing the nomination of the candidate for election to the Board of Trustees as presented by an alumni ad-hoc committee.

2. *The participation of Alumni in the key committee of AUB* was cleared and is now awaiting the final remarks of President Kirkwood. This participation is the best demonstration of the developed relations with AUB. It shows the active desire of alumni to serve their University and come closer to its problems, therefore be better able to understand them. It also shows the willingness of the University to open its arms to its alumni. Moreover, one of the most important manifestations of participations was the intensive interest and help of alumni at large, Managing Board, Council and Chapters in the work of the program study committee which was appreciated by the University as a major contribution of its alumni. With this

step the Alumni/University relations moved from the stage of vocal support into the stage of active participation, according to Mr. Musfi.

3. The project of the exploitation of the site of the old O.P.D. was developed and the principle of exploitation were submitted and accepted by the Board of Trustees. A joint committee from the Alumni and the University was formed. Invitation to offers were issued and the project was announced in most of the newspapers. Four offers were received and are now under serious consideration.

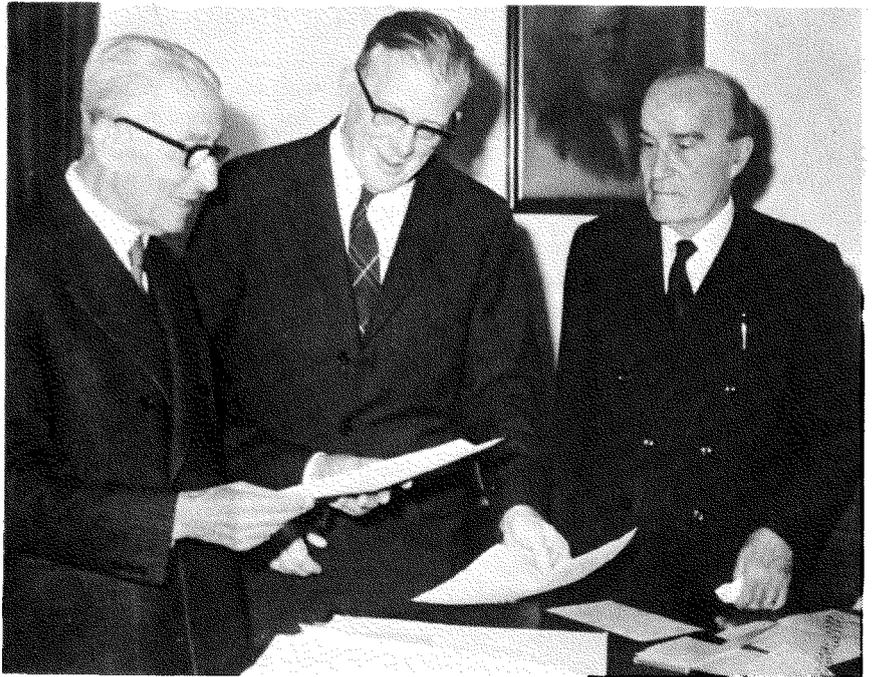
Mr. Musfi also reported that scholarships granted last year to AUB students by alumni bodies amounted

to LL. 18,450. They were distributed as following:

Alumni Association	L.L.	6,000
Engineering Chapter	"	1,350
Medical Chapter	"	1,000
Nurses Chapter	"	2,000
Jebara Fund	"	5,600
Kamel Mroueh Fund	"	2,500

Mr. Abu Jawdeh's report stated that the Association's total assets for 1972 were LL. 534,269 with revenues exceeding expenses by LL. 8,980.

The Assembly approved the 1973 operating budget which totals LL. 287,000 in revenue and LL. 282,000 in expenditure.



Jurji Zaydan Papers Donated to AUB

The growing awareness of the contribution made by Jurji Zaydan (1861-1914) to the Arab renaissance has driven many scholars to seek all available material left by this eminent figure. Recently, three doctoral dissertations have been written on Zaydan at the universities of Princeton, Berkeley and Algiers.

At the suggestion of Professor As'ad Khayrallah, and after consultation with Professor Antoine Karam, Chairman of the Department of Arabic and Near Eastern Languages, and Dr. Fuad Sarruf, former Vice President of

AUB and now President of the Executive Board of UNESCO, the Zaydan family decided to donate the Jurji Zaydan documents to the AUB Library, in the certainty that they will be provided with the best care and made readily available to scholars.

The donation was made last April to President Samuel B. Kirkwood by Messrs. Emile and Choukri Zaydan in the presence of Mrs. Fuad Sarruf, Vice President George Hakim, Provost Samir K. Thabet, Professors Karam and Khayrallah, and Mr. Francis L. Kent, University Librarian.

Intricate Operation Carried at AUH

An intricate operation was carried out last March at the AUH on a three and a half month old boy who was being treated by Dr. John Bitar of the Department of Pediatrics at AUB.

The infant, a Jordanian, was noted to be jaundiced soon after birth. Contrary to other new borns, his jaundice persisted and the doctors in Jordan advised his parents to bring him to the AUB Hospital for treatment. In order to clarify the clinical picture, Dr. Bitar performed a needle biopsy of the liver which showed findings compatible with biliary atresia or obstruction, a condition necessitating surgical intervention.

Dr. Michel Slim, from the Department of Surgery, explained that the surgical repair was done in two stages. The first stage of the operation, which was of three hours duration, consisted of an exploratory laparotomy. The bile ducts outside the liver were found to be completely obstructed and thread-like, and the liver enlarged and finely nodular. The ducts were traced to the place where they joined their counterparts inside the liver, but no open channel was detected. Nevertheless, the surgeon made a dissection in the liver substance at the level of the bile ducts where he left a drain which he brought out of the wound. On the same day of the first operation, bile started to flow out of the wound. It was calculated that 300 ml. of bile were being produced every 24 hours. The liver function improved remarkably after this procedure.

Again, three weeks later, Dr. Slim performed the second operation. He followed the drain and found an encapsulated tract formed of fibrous tissue around it. During this major operation of about five hours, he constructed a 15 cm graft from the baby's small intestine and used it as a conduit to connect the hilum of the liver to the proximal part of the jejunum.

Doctors Slim and Bitar stated that the infant had done very well post-

operatively; he added in weight; his jaundice decreased; and his stools became colored for the first time in his life indicating that bile was reaching the intestines. Two weeks after the operation, the baby was discharged in good condition.

This intricate operation, which was done by a Lebanese doctor, is considered a medical feat, since it is still in its experimental phase and performed only in few centers over the world. *Time* magazine, in its issue of February 19, 1973 reported a similar pioneering operation performed in Japan.

University Group Visits Qatar

President Samuel B. Kirkwood, accompanied by Dr. Alfred Diab and Mr. Nazih Zeidan visited Qatar last February to foster relations between the University and the State of Qatar in the field of educational and medical developments. The State of Qatar has been making rapid progress in these fields under the leadership of His Highness the Amir Sheikh Khalifa Bin Hamad Al-Thani.

The AUB team met with His Highness the Amir, and with the Minister of Education, the Director of the Amir's Office and Minister of Information, the Minister of Economy and Commerce, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Minister of Health. Over 30 AUB alumni attended a reception given in the President's honor. Senior officials of the Ministries of Education and Health conferred with the AUB team.

Medical Symposium

A post graduate medical symposium on school health was held at AUB, January 29-February 9. The symposium was opened by Dr. Craig S. Lichtenwalner, Dean of the AUB Faculties of Medical Sciences, and by Mr. Rashid Koleilat, Deputy Regional Director of UNICEF. Both Dr. Lichtenwalner and Mr. Koleilat stressed the importance of school health, and Mr. Koleilat thanked the AUB,

Faculty of Medical Sciences for its valuable operational support.

Forty four doctors and specialists from the AUB Schools of Medicine and Public Health, and the departments of surgery and pediatrics, together with professors from the Faculty of Arts and Sciences lectured at this symposium which was organized by AUB UNICEF and WHO. Fifteen UNICEF sponsored participants representing eight Middle Eastern countries also took part.

Participants discussed a large number of topics connected with school health, among them: school health problems, the physical environment, organization of school immunization, mental health problems, smoking habits and consequences, skin problems, allergies in the school child, respiratory diseases and tuberculosis, and many other school health topics.

Pharmacy Chapter Assists Students

The President of the AUB Pharmacy Alumni Chapter, Mr. Adib E. Gedeon last February presented to AUB President, a check of LL 4,000 for financial assistance to a needy student in the School of Pharmacy.

Speaking for the alumni group Mr. Gedeon noted that this was a first step in the fund-raising plans of the Chapter. In the next twelve months each graduate will be asked to make a personal contribution to support the program of the School of Pharmacy, he said.

President Kirkwood expressed his appreciation to graduates of the School of Pharmacy and explained that gifts from the Middle East will be matched under the terms of the Rockefeller Foundation matching grant and in most cases individual gifts will be matched again under a grant from an anonymous donor.

In cooperation with the Alumni Chapter, Pharmaceutical firms in the Middle East are also being asked to support the AUB training program which has prepared well qualified Pharmacists for work in the region since 1871.



A & S Football Team Beats Engineers

The Arts and Sciences Football Team once again beat the Engineering Team in the traditional, most popular game on campus. The match was played on Saturday, March 31 and was won by a 3 to 1 score. The up-to-date account of this game is as follows:

Games played 38. Arts and Sciences won 19 games and scored 84 goals. Engineering won 13 games and scored 67 goals. Tied 6 games.

On Friday morning motivation parades and thousands of caricature announcements from both faculties appeared on campus, and most of them had a good sense of humor.

The two faculties arranged the game parade on Saturday at 2.00 p.m., each school in its own domain. Posters with slogans, jeep cars, sports cars, and even decorated mule carts were at the field to announce the start of the friendly battle and fire crackers and rockets added to the excitement.

The game was watched by the President, Deans, and many professors, together with a very large crowd of students and spectators who were even standing in the side lines of the playing area. The two teams exchanged flower bouquets and went off to a very enthusiastic start. After a few minutes the Engineers committed a penalty which cost them a goal. They attacked

the goal of the Arts and Sciences to equalize, but after 15 minutes Abdur-Rahman Munasser of Arts and Sciences scored a second goal, and thus widened the gap between the Engineers and victory. The Engineers increased their attacks on the Arts and Sciences, but the goal keeper Paris Papaellinas from Freshman was exceptionally alert and spoiled most of their attacks. Finally, the experienced Engineering captain, Ahmad Kamaruddin scored a good goal which gave the Engineers hope and encouragement. The first half time finished with 2 — 1 in favour of Arts and Sciences.

The second half time was a continuous exchange of attacks on both goals without results until Ahmad Ramadan, the champion tennis player of AUB, scored for Arts and Sciences their third and last goal of the game.

The Director of Athletics, Mr. Abdus Sattar Tarabulsi has praised the sportsmanship of this game. The two teams played hard, but not dirty, and when one fell the nearest member of his opponents helped him up.

The game was held under the auspices of the President of the Student Council who presented the cup to the Arts and Sciences team midst cheers and songs.

LL. 75,000 to AUB From Merrill Trust

AUB has received a gift of around LL. 75,000 from The Charles E. Merrill Trust. The presentation of the contribution was made to President Kirkwood by Mr. Assaf E. Bitar, Vice President in Beirut of Merrill Lynch, Pierre, Fenner and Smith International and Mr. Antoine N. Asfour, Account Executive of Merrill Lynch. The Merrill Trust was established for charitable purposes under the will of Charles E. Merrill, the founder of the firm now known as Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated. The Merrill Lynch organization is a major brokerage firm with offices around the world engaged in the trading of stocks and bonds.

In presenting the gift Mr. Bitar expressed on behalf of The Merrill Trust his appreciation for the long service of the American University of Beirut in the interests of the people of the Middle East. "There are few people in the region," he said, "who have not directly or indirectly benefited from AUB's pioneering endeavors in the development of educational and health services." "The Merrill Trust," he added, "is pleased to play a small part in the continued development of these services during AUB's second century."

The gift from the Charles E. Merrill Trust will be used to finance renovation of Bliss Hall in preparation of the use of this building by the Department of Mathematics, the Departments of Arabic and History and the Mass Communications program.

Lunar Rock on Campus

A sample of Lunar rock was the main attraction of the Third Geology and Petroleum Exhibition sponsored at AUB March 22-28 by the Department and Students Society of Geology.

The exhibition was opened by Minister of Petroleum and Industry Pierre Helou. More than 25 major oil companies participated.

AUB Profs: Oil May Exist in Lebanon

A study undertaken by Prof. Aftim Acra, Chairman of the Department of Environmental Health and Prof. George Ayoub, of the Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, has revealed the possible existence of submarine oil fields in the continental shelf of Lebanon. The two AUB professors have declared that this study, recently carried out by one of their graduate students in sanitary engineering under their guidance and supervision, was designed to determine the level of oil and grease in sea water along the entire Lebanese near-shore coastal waters with reference to marine as well as land-based sources.

Speaking of the manner in which the study was conducted, Prof. Acra said that samples of water were taken for examination from 35 points along the coast between El-Arida in the north and Tyre (Sour) in the south—a distance of around 200 kms. The samples were collected during the period January-July from sea spots ten meters away from the shore.

Among the various conclusions derived from the study Professors Acra and Ayoub have pointed out that the most important is the one relating to the possible existence of submarine oil fields in the continental shelf off a coastal strip stretching through a distance of 25 kilometers. This area extends from a point just north of the coastal town of Tripoli to the village of El-Arida located close to the border-line between Lebanon and Syria.

Indian Studies

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations has donated an Associate Professorship to the AUB Department of Religious Studies. The occupant of the position will teach courses and offer lectures dealing with Indian culture, history, philosophy and religious thought (i.e. Hinduism and Buddhism).

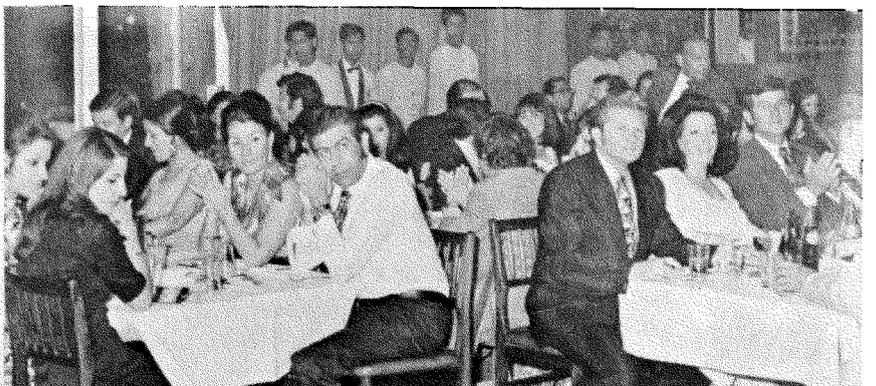


Alumni in Dubai Raise Money in Ball

More than 200 alumni and friends of the University attended the "Grand AUB Ball" which was held at the Bustan Hotel of Dubai on April 5. The Ball, which was sponsored by the AUB Alumni Group in Dubai, was described by the chairman of the

Group, Mr. Yousef K. Shalabi, BE 63, as a complete success.

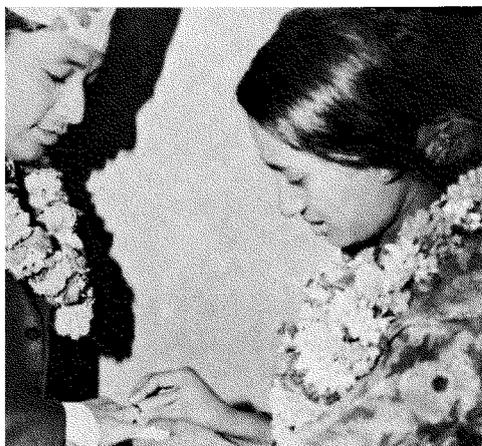
The net proceeds of the event amounted to about 16,000 Riyals which were donated to AUB by its alumni in Dubai to support the University's program.



Class Notes



GEBARA - Amal Gebara, BE 64, and Miss Margaret Jiryes were married in Beirut on September 9. Amal is working at Dar al-Handasa while Margaret is continuing her studies at BCW.



RAJBHADARI - Madan Raj Rajbhadari, BS Pharm. 67, and Miss Dharm Devi Yami were married in Birganj, Nepal on December 14. The bride is a medical doctor who graduated from India.

Address: P.O. Box 777, Khatmandu, Nepal.

'27

JAMALI - Dr. Mohammad Fadil Jamali, BA, PhD Columbia, recently presented to AUB Library a copy of his new book, *Towards the Unification of Educational Thought in the Islamic World*.

Dr. Jamali has been Professor of the Philosophy of Education at the University of Tunis since 1962. He occupied various distinguished government posts in Iraq. He was Minister of Foreign Affairs eight times and was twice elected speaker of the Iraqi Parliament. He was also twice appointed Prime Minister and also participated in the San Francisco Conference and signed the UN Charter in the name of Iraq.

'32

MAJDALANY - Labib Majdalany, BA, has been living in Stamford Conn. since 1955. He is manager of Middle East Airlines in the U.S.A. and Canada with offices at 680 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Mr. Majdalany is married to the former Jeanne Comings who used to teach at A.C.S. here in Beirut. They have three children: Ronald, 21, Carol 19 and Gails 16.

'38

SAAD - Mr. Michel A. Saad, BA Engineering, has established a scholarship in his name for a needy AUB civil engineering student of Lebanese nationality. He gave AUB a check for LL. 4000 which will be given over a four year period LL. 1,000 a year.

This amount will be matched under the terms of a special grant from an anonymous donor and again under a special grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

'46

NASSIF - A baby boy, Nader, was born to Dr. and Mrs. Raif Nassif on March 13 at the AUB Hospital. This is their first baby.

Dr. Nassif is Director of the School of Medicine at AUB. Mrs Nassif is the former Nuhad Abi Farah .

'49

MCKELLAR - Aida Ayoub McKellar, M.D., has been on the staff of the Veteran Administration Hospital, Brentwood in Los Angeles, California since 1963 as a psychiatrist. She has also been assistant professor of psychiatry at the University of California, Los Angeles, for the last two years teaching psychiatry to medical students. Since July 1972 Dr. McKellar has been chief of the mental health clinic and out patient services of the V.A. at Brentwood, Los Angeles.

NASSER - Dr. Karim W. Nasser, BSCE, PhD, last April gave a lecture at the Alumni Club on the 'K' Slump Tester, the device he invented and which can measure the consolidation of concrete after it is placed in the forms. Dr. Nasser is professor of civil engineering at the University of Saskatchewan. He was born in Shweir, but soon after his graduation from AUB emigrated to Canada.

Before his recent short visit to his birthplace, Dr. Nasser was invited to London to speak of his invention in an address to a conference of engineers and scientists from all over the world.

The 'K' Slump Tester is a calibrated, hollow tube about 12 inches long and 3/4 inches in diameter which can be inserted into fresh concrete by hand. It has a solid, conical end for easy insertion, a round disc that controls the depth of penetration, and two groups of openings through which the wet concrete can enter the tube. The level of concrete retained in the probe after it has been withdrawn provides an index of water content and the degree of compaction which are both related to the workability of concrete.

Dr. and Mrs. Nasser established in 1968 the Karim W. Nasser Educational Loan Fund to assist qualified students at AUB.

'51

HALASA - Dr. Adnan Halasa, BA, MD55, MS Iowa, has recently authored a book on *The Basic Aspects of the Glaucomas*. It was published by Charles

Thomas and Co. and has already received favourable reviews in medical journals. One review described it as "a valuable reference to the student and practitioner of ophthalmology."

Dr. Halasa is associate professor of ophthalmology at AUB.

'57

MUSFI - A baby boy, Ziad, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Khaled Musfi on April 25. This is their third child, but the first baby boy.

Mr. Musfi is a vice president of Middle East Airlines and has been the general secretary of the Alumni Association for the past six years.

'58

ZAKHARIA - Alex Zakharia, BS, MD 62, last February performed the first aortic graft operation in a government hospital in Lebanon.

Dr. Zakharia has his private practice on Abdul Aziz Street in Beirut.

'59

NASRALLAH - A baby girl, Sawsan, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Shukrallah F. Nasrallah on October 2. This is their third daughter. The other two are Mona, 9, and Rindala, 6. Mrs. Nasrallah is the former Jamileh T. Jabbour, and ex-student of the School of Nursing.

Mr. Nasrallah works for the Arabian American Oil Company in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

SHEHADEH - Dr. Ziad H. Shehadeh, BS Agr., has accepted a new position with FAO in Rome. He is Fishery Officer at the Inland Fishery Resources Branch, Aquaculture Section.

Previously, Dr. Shehadeh was Director of Food from the Sea Division at the Oceanic Institute of Hawaii.

'60

ASFOUR - Ramzi F. Asfour, BBA, and his wife Lily had a baby girl, Zeina Sally, on January 25 in San Francisco. This is their second baby. The first is two-year old Farid.

The Asfours live at 355 Serrano Rd. 1-D, San Francisco, California, 94132.

JEZMAJIAN - A baby boy, Roy Ara, was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Jezmajian, BCE, on April 5 in San Francisco. This is their second child. The first is 2½ year old Sylva Lana.

Mr. Jezmajian works with the Office of Architects and Engineers at the Medical Center of the University of California at San Francisco. Mrs. Jezmajian is the former Maha Farah, BC-BCW.

'62

SHAIKH - Mohammad Anwarul Quader Shaikh, BS, MS Agr. 64, obtained a PhD degree from the University of London in 1969 and is now senior scientific officer and head of plant genetics division, Institute of Nuclear Agriculture, Atomic Energy Centre, Dacca, Bangladesh. Mr. Shaikh is author of fourteen published papers in Agronomy, Genetics, Breeding and Mutation Breeding of Plants and has been working in a research team trying to increase the yield potential of jute. He was able to isolate a mutant giving 15% higher yield than the existing varieties.

Mr. Shaikh was married in 1966 and has one son, Bulbul 6, and one daughter, Niloofar, 1.

SAAD - Mattia J. Saad, BE, is working with Bechtel Corporation as civil structural supervisor. He is currently supervising a nuclear power plant project for two 2-100 MW units in Michigan.

Mr. Saad went to the U.S. with wife Norma and daughter Marlene, now 6 years and a half, in 1967. They also have a son, Joseph, 4 years and a half, and are expecting their third child very soon.

The Saads reside at 2030, Yeoman CT., Ann Arbor, Mich, 48103.

'63

HADDAD - A baby boy, Nabil, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Fahim Haddad, BBP, on March 3 in Beirut. This is their first baby.

Mr. Haddad works in the Office of Business Services at AUB. Mrs. Haddad is the former Hind Ma'louf.



BERNHARDT - The former Salpi Arslanian, BS Pharm 69, and Anders Bernhardt, who were married in Beirut last October, photo above, hope their friends will write to their new address: Backebolslyckan 12, S-42254 Hising Backa, Gothenburg, Sweden.

Anders works in Gothenberg as a system analyst while Salpi is a student at the University.

ABU HAMDAR - Anis Abu Hamdah, BBA, has recently accepted a new position with General Electric Co. as system designer. He is with the Nuclear Energy Division at San Jose, California.

Address: 21179 Gardena Dr., Cupertino, Calif. 95014.

KRONFOL - Dr. Zuhair Kronfol, BA, MA 66, is currently working for the Lebanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs as a research specialist in the Center for Research and Documentation.

After graduating from AUB, Dr. Kronfol earned a PhD degree in 1970 from the American University, Washington D.C. While there he was awarded the U.S. National Science Foundation Dissertation Fellowship. Later he went to the University of

Cambridge in England where he earned an LL. B. in 1972.

Dr. Kronfol is author of *Protection of Foreign Investment: A Study in International Law*, published by AW. Sijthoff of Leiden.

'64

POLEMITIS - Andreas Polemitis, BBA, MBA 66, is currently working with the Cyprus Productivity Center in Nicosia.

In 1970, Andreas obtained a DBA degree from Indiana University and last year he got married to Miss Olga Chrysanthou, BA (London).

'66

AL-KHALIL - A baby girl, Maha, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Tawfiq al-Khalil, BA, MA 69, on January 6 in Amman, Jordan.

'68

LAMBADITIS - Vassilis Lambaditis, BE, is currently employed by Archirodon, S.A., Port Contractors, at the Larnaca Port works, Cyprus. Still a keen sportsman, Vassilis is one of the best basketball players in the island.

SPHICAS - George Sphicas and Miss Elena Chan were married in New York City last year.

XYTTAS - Nicholas Xyttas, BB, obtained an MS degree in marketing management from Salford University in 1971 where he completed one year of military service. He is currently employed at the Government Planning Bureau.

Address: 12 Anna Comnene Str., Nicosia 110, Cyprus.

'69

JABBER - Fuad Jabber, BA, MA 69, is currently a PhD candidate in International Relations at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Mr. Jabber is a co-author of *The Politics of Palestinian Nationalism*, just published by California University Press and *Israel and Nuclear Weapons*, published by Chatto and Windus of London.

'70

PETASSIS - Avis Petassis, BBA, and Miss Sophie Kallis last year got married in Cyprus. They are presently in the U.S. where Avis is studying towards an MBA degree at Indiana University.

PETRONDAS - Andreas Petrondas, BBA, has accepted the position of Commercial Councillor at the Cyprus Embassy in Bonn, West Germany starting March 1973.

In Memoriam

YASHRUTI - Nada Yashruti, BA 61, MS Agr. 72, was shot dead in Beirut on May 2. She was the widow of Khaled Yashruti, BCE 57, who died in a construction accident on January 16, 1970.

The late Mrs. Yashruti, who was preparing for a doctorate degree in rural sociology at the University of Redding in England, was a graduate assistant at AUB this year. She is survived by a daughter, Mona, 8, and a son, Hadi 7.

Three alumni were victims of recent Israeli aggression in the Middle East. MR. MAURICE JIRJI SALEM, BE 58, and Mr. AREF FUAD FARRA, BBA 66, MBA 69, were among the passengers killed when the Boeing 727 of the Libyan Airlines was shot down last March by Israeli fighter planes over Sinai. Both graduates, Salem a civil engineer and Farra, a businessman, were successful in their respective fields throughout the region.

Mr. KAMAL NASIR, BA 45, was shot dead in his apartment in Beirut during the Israeli raid on the Lebanese capital. He was a leading poet and writer, a former deputy in Jordan and the Official Spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

SHERMAN - Dr. G. Donald Sherman, who spent the past three academic years (September 1969-July 1972) with AUB as chairman of the Department of Soils and Irrigation and professor of Soils at the Faculty of Agri-

'72

YAFI - Amr Yafi, BA, recently became engaged to Miss Nawal Yafi. They plan to get married next summer.

Mr. Yafi is account executive at Kazan Advertising Agency in Beirut.

UMARI - Akram Umari, BE, and Suna Yusuf Ibish, BA 71, were married in Beirut on March 16. They now reside in Abu Dhabi where Akram works with the CCC.

cultural Sciences, died last month in Hawaii at the age of 68.

Before coming to AUB, Professor Sherman had served for 25 years as Director of the Soils Department at the University of Hawaii where he built up the department to one of the six best schools for soils in the world and the best one in tropical soils.

SHUKLA - Professor Uma Kant Shukla died at the AUH on April 8, at the age of 62.

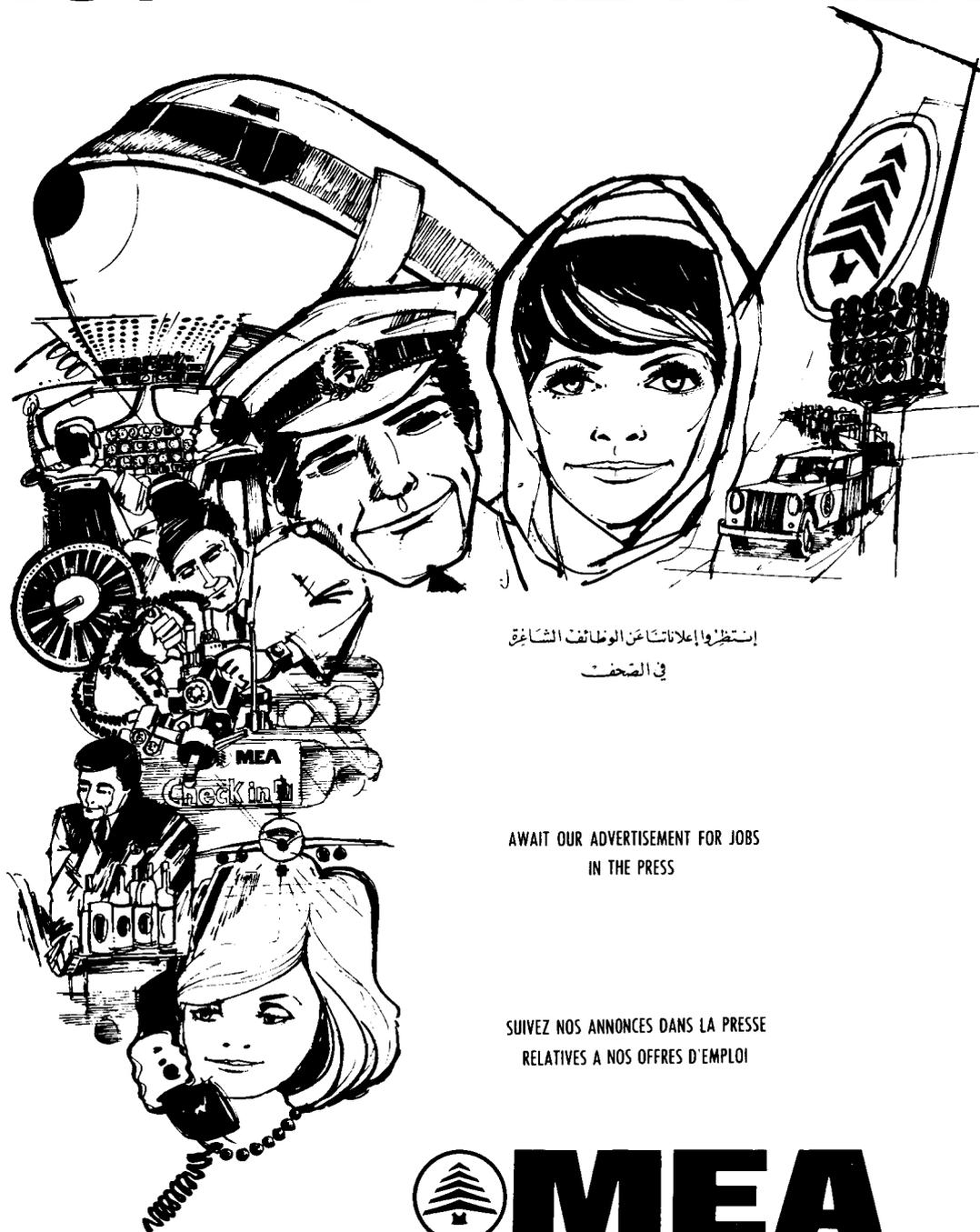
Professor Shukla was associate professor of Mathematics for more than nine years. He was with AUB during 1957-58 and 1959-61 as visiting professor, before he joined the University in November, 1963.

Professor Shukla was warmly appreciated by his students and colleagues. As a researcher in mathematics, he made valuable contributions in analysis (real variables).

Professor Shukla is survived by his wife and a son.

MACNEAL - Word has been received of the death of Professor Charles MacNeal, a member of the AUB Faculty 1919-1922, a long standing friend of the University and a distinguished musician and teacher. Many generations of Middle East students were inspired by his scholarship and his contagious enthusiasm for all musical and artistic expression. His teaching career at Robert College in Istanbul as Professor of Music and Literature spanned nearly forty years before his retirement in 1962.

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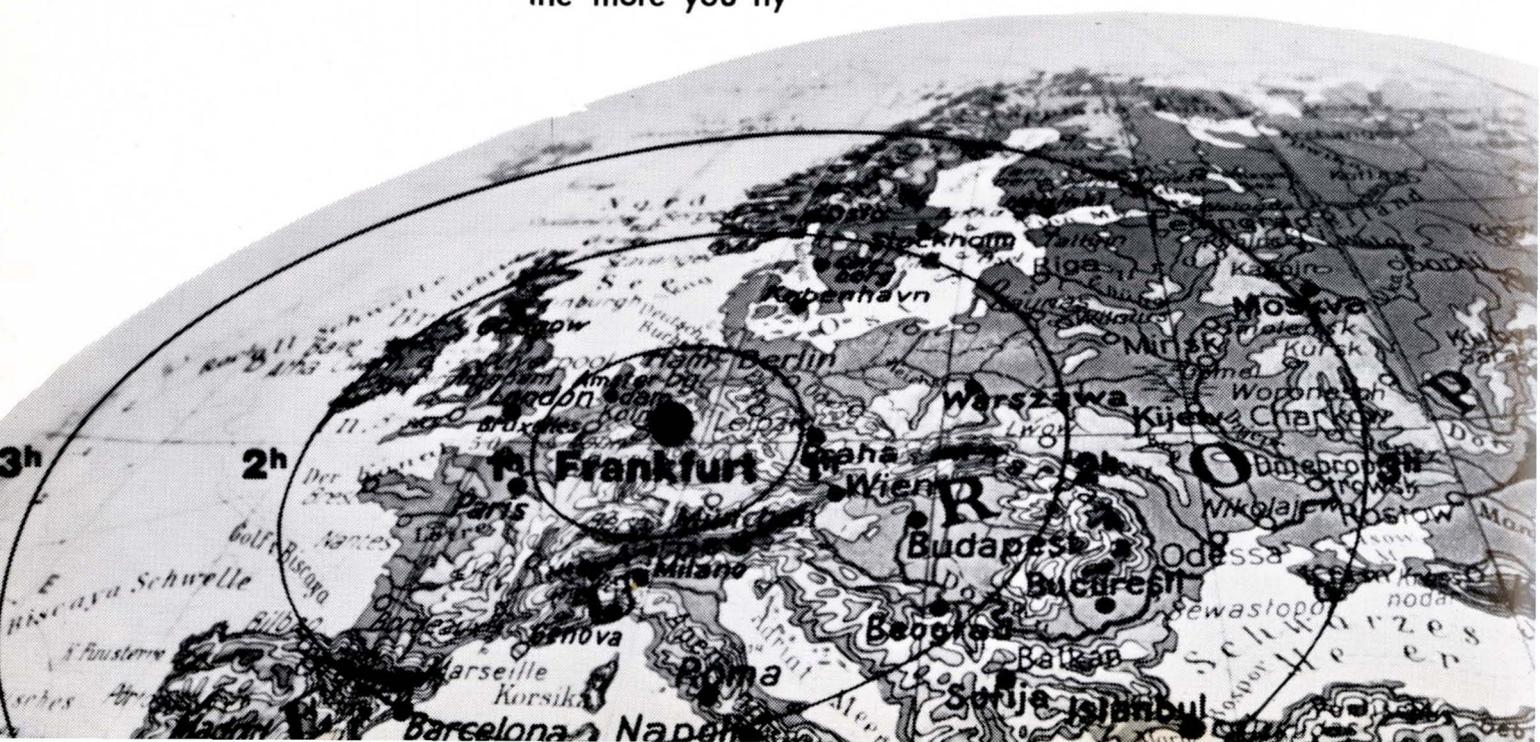
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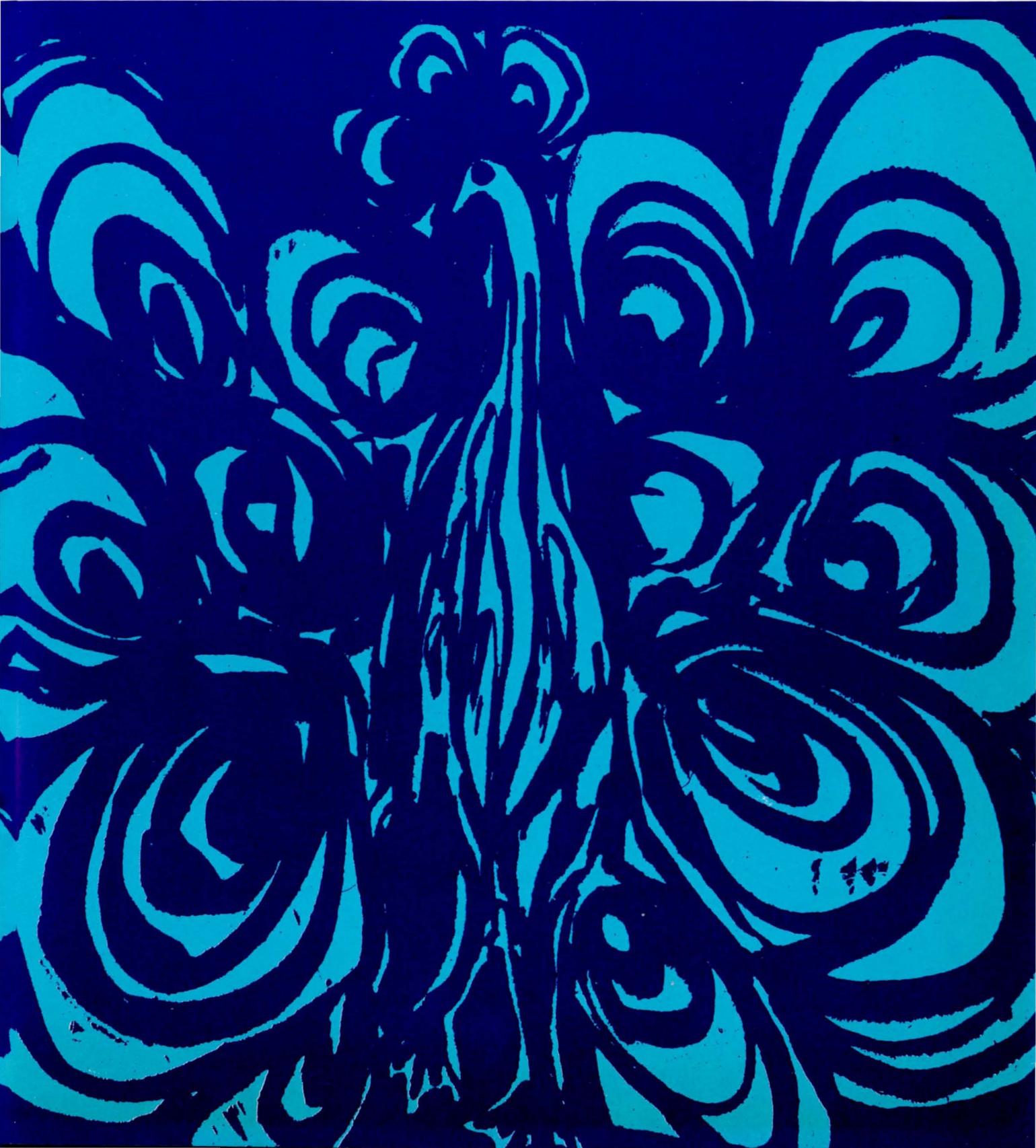
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al-Kulliyah

MAGAZINE OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT

Summer 1973



THE LIONS OF MARASH

Personal Experiences With American Near East Relief, 1919-1922

by Stanley E. Kerr

The Lions of Marash is an eye-witness account by an American Near East Relief official of the tragic events which resulted in the annihilation of the Armenian population of Marash, in Central Anatolia, following World War I.

On 10 February 1920, the French garrison at Marash withdrew abruptly under cover of darkness, thus abandoning more than twenty thousand Armenians to the Turkish Nationalist forces. The French pullout caused considerable embarrassment in Paris and roused a storm of angry protest in England and the United States, but for the Armenians of Marash, and all of Cilicia, it led to renewed massacre and to final exodus.

American philanthropy administered through Near East Relief, successor organization to the American Committee for Relief in the Near East, saved thousands of starving Armenian women and children from Turkish marauders. Workshops and other rehabilitative establishments built by ACRNE and NER slightly mitigated the bitter disappointments arising from the American refusal to ensure the Armenian people a collective future by accepting a protective mandate over the independent Armenian state that had been sanctioned by the Paris Peace Conference. In Cilicia NER worked among the repatriates for four years and, after the total Armenian exodus in 1922, attempted to assist the refugee throngs to resettle in Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, and other lands of the Middle East.

Among the scores of men and women who responded to the ACRNE call for volunteers in 1919 was Stanley E. Kerr, then an officer in the United States Army Sanitary Corps. First serving at Aleppo in a multiplicity of positions, including clinical biochemist, and photographer, Kerr transferred in the autumn of 1919 to Marash, where he took charge of American relief operations after the French withdrawal. In view of the fact that many Turks regarded the Americans as collaborators with the French and Armenians, it was at no small risk that Kerr and his courageous colleagues stayed at their posts to help the thousands of Armenians whom the French had deserted. Indeed, the uncertainties of a hostage-like existence did not end until Kerr departed for Beirut with the last caravan of Armenian orphans in 1922.

Now, fifty years after leaving Cilicia, Dr. Kerr presents his account of the happenings of Marash. Although his personal experiences form the basis for narrative, the author has also utilized the studies and memoirs of French officers, and priests, Turkish military historians, and Armenian survivors, particularly prominent Protestant and Catholic spokesmen.

Stanley E. Kerr earned his Ph.D. at the University of Pennsylvania just three years after his separation from the Near East Relief and returned to Beirut in 1925 as chairman of the Department of Biochemistry at the American University. During their four decades in Lebanon Professor Kerr and his wife, Elsa Reckman Kerr, a former teacher at the Marash College for Girls and later at Beirut College for Women and the American University, counseled hundreds of students whose parents had been the refugees from Marash and other Cilician cities. In recognition of his service, the American University conferred the rank of Distinguished Professor on Dr. Kerr and the Lebanese government honored him with the Order of Merit. On their retirement the government again honored Stanley and Elsa Kerr by bestowing on them the Order of Cedars, Chevalier rank.

Foreword by the late Bayard Dodge, former President of the American University of Beirut; son of Cleveland H. Dodge, one of the organizers of American Near East Relief.

Introduction by Richard G. Hovannisian, Associate Professor of History at the University of California, Los Angeles.

Ready July 2, 1973 – \$15.00

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al-Kulliyah

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Samir Abu Jawdeh, Vice President
Nabil H. Dajani, General Secretary
Adeeb G. Khouri, Treasurer

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AUB, Beirut.

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See pp. 18-19.

Photographs on pages 6 and 10
courtesy of *Aramco World*.

Letters



APPRECIATION

Sir: A copy of the Spring issue of *Al-Kulliyah* has just reached me: and I wish to express my sincere gratitude to whomever gratitude is due. The little *In Memoriam* of my husband, at the very end of the last page, touched me greatly. Prof. McNeal was always devoted to AUB, although he spent so few years there. They were the best years of his teaching career, and he had a special happiness and thankfulness in all his memories of them. It is beautiful that he is remembered still among you.

May I add that I was impressed by the whole magazine. It is full of interesting articles, of wide variety, and most expertly edited and produced.

I have very much enjoyed reading all of it.

Sarah MacNeal
Hightstown, N.J.

OIL IN LEBANON

Sir: I was happy to read the news of the study undertaken by Profs. Accra and Ayoub on the possibility of oil existing in Lebanon (*al-Kulliyah*, Spring 1973). The two professors say that samples of water from the sea shore extending from Sour in the south to Tripoli in the north were examined in AUB laboratories and that oil and grease were found.

This was great news to me as a Lebanese. But I would like to draw your attention to this: Tankers are obliged to remove all oil residue and to wash out their tanks away from

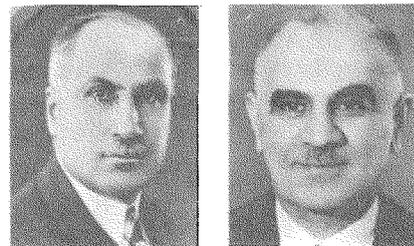
our shores before refilling in Saida, Tripoli or Banyas in Syria. For this reason the oil and grease removed may suspend in the sea water and reach our shores gradually. You cannot make sure of the presence of oil or derive good conclusions unless you actually drill in our shores.

Said Bayakli, D.D.S.
Tripoli

MISUNDERSTANDING

Sir: Thank you for finding room in *al-Kulliyah* to write an article on me (Spring 1973). I appreciate very highly my colleagues and friends of the Medical Alumni Association for bringing to the notice of AUB alumni my 55 years of professional service as a medical practitioner and teacher.

There is one paragraph in the article which mentions a misunderstanding in 1936 between Arab and American communities in Beirut. The misunderstanding was between Arab and Armenian communities, obviously a printing error.



Drs. Ardati and Yenikomshian
in the 1930's

I take this opportunity to re-emphasize the achievements that could be accomplished by the values and friendships that students acquire on campus. I specially like to revive the memory of the late Dr. Najib Ardati, distinguished graduate of AUB and one of the founders of Makassed Hospital. When the misunderstanding in question took place he played a crucial role by bringing representatives of the Armenian and Muslim Arab communities in Beirut to meet in my house and his. Soon after that an atmosphere of understanding, confidence and mutual respect prevailed.

Hovsep Yenikomshian, M.D.
Beirut

Who's Who on the Alumni Council

A Message from the New President

It is with mixed feelings of challenge and pride that I convey to you, on behalf of the new Alumni Council, this note of greetings.

Former officers of the AUB Alumni Association have been such distinguished leaders of their communities and professions, that we cannot help but feel the great challenge you alumni have placed on our shoulders when you named us as their successors. The AUB Alumni Association, by its very nature, is an association of great men and women; to be in a position to serve such a group is in itself a continuous source of pride and joy.

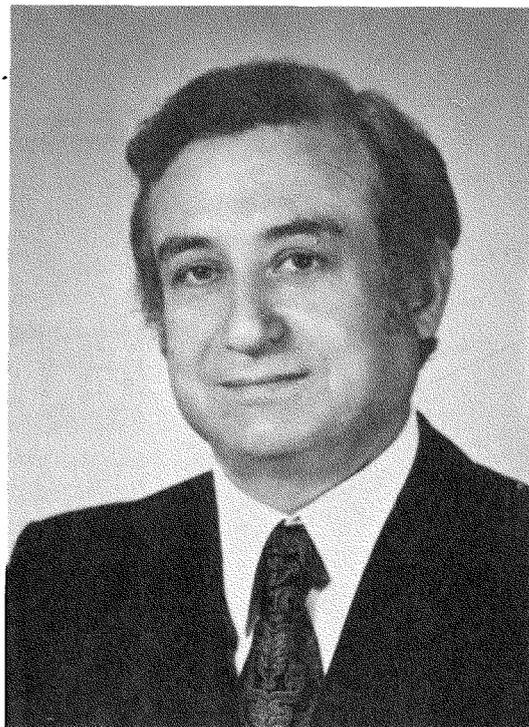
The new Council takes office at a time when the aims and spirit of our Constitution need to be implemented more urgently and efficiently than ever in order to strengthen the ties between the alumni wherever they are. We also come to office at a time when our University is in great need for its alumni. We intend to play our complete and full role as one of AUB's main pillars.

To accomplish this we call on our fellow alumni to join hands with us so that we can reach together the goals for which our Association was founded.

Fawzi Malouf

Fawzi Malouf

President



The new alumni president graduated from AUB with a BA degree in 1948 and later carried two years of graduate work.

Immediately after graduation, Mr. Malouf established his own one-man business, specializing in the export of Lebanese produce (fruits and vegetables) to Europe, West Africa and the Gulf Area. Today, Mr. Malouf's company is considered one of the leading in this field. It has branches in Dubai and Abu Dhabi and associates in over one dozen European and African countries.

Mr. Malouf is married to the former Rosette Shami and has two children, Hayat and Issam, both of whom are at high school. He was first elected to the Alumni Council in 1962 and for the past six years has served as vice president of the Association.

Samir Abu Jawdeh

Vice President

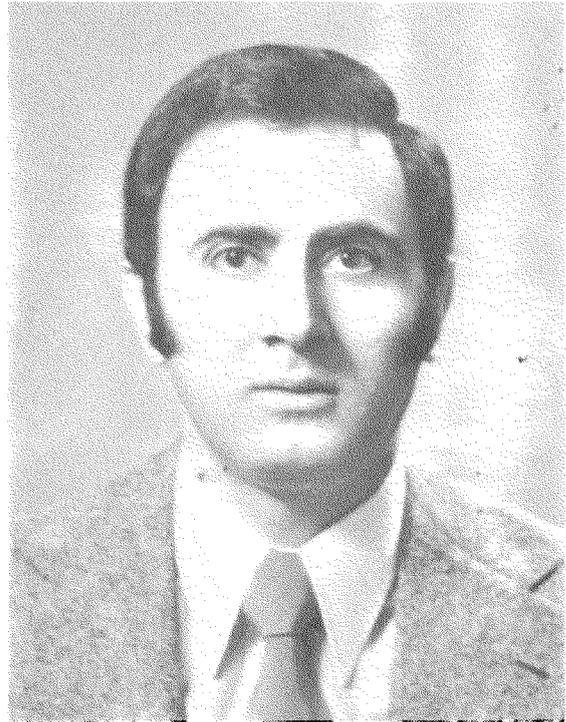


The new Vice President of the Association received all his schooling at AUB and its Preparatory Section. Graduating in 1958, BS in Agriculture, Mr. Abu Jawdeh took immediate interest in alumni affairs. In 1959 he was elected President of the Alumni Agriculture Chapter and occupied that position for ten years. Since 1967 he has been chairman of the Alumni Club Committee, and between 1970 and 1973 he served as Treasurer.

Mr. Abu Jawdeh works with the Green Plan and he presently occupies the position of department head. He is married to Samia Audeh, BA 60, and has two children, Rima, 7, and Ramzi, 3.

Nabil H. Dajani

General Secretary



Dr. Dajani is a BA and MA sociology graduate of AUB in 1957 and 1960 respectively; he also holds a PhD degree in mass communication from the University of Iowa.

The new General Secretary is presently Assistant Professor of Mass Communications in charge of the newly established Mass Communication Program at AUB. He is also a Unesco consultant on communication research and communication policies and planning as well as member of the executive committee of the International Association for Mass Communication Research.

Prof. Dajani is married to the former Huda Shurbaji. This is his first term of office on the Alumni Council but he has been an active member of the Association's Club Committee for many years.

Adeeb G. Khouri

Treasurer



Ever since his graduation in 1932 with a BA degree in civil engineering Mr. Khouri has been continuously engaged in civil engineering and contracting. He filled key positions in such major contracting firms as CAT and CCC. He is now working on his own in Lebanon.

Mr. Khouri has served on the Alumni Council since 1967 as representative of the Engineering Chapter. On the present Council he serves as treasurer.

Mr. Khouri has been widowed in 1965. He has four sons: Ramzi, BS 66, MD (Cairo), now resident doctor at AUH; Wadie, specialized in hotel management; Sameer, is pursuing studies in the U.S. and Nabeel, third year engineering student at AUB.

Samir Mishalani

Member, Managing Board



Samir Mishalani has been on the Alumni Council for almost 20 years. He is presently member of the Managing Board. Mr. Mishalani graduated in 1945 with a BA degree in political science and economics. He is Manager for Lebanon of the Gresham Life Assurance Society Ltd., and this year, is president of Beirut's Lions Club.

Mr. Mishalani is married to the former Salwa Salah and he has one boy, Philip, who just graduated with a BA degree in economics from AUB, and two daughters, Rima and Nayla.

Khalid Al Musfi

Chairman, Relations & Welfare Committee



Mr. Musfi graduated with a BS degree in electrical engineering in 1956 and started his professional career with Mideast Aircraft Service Company. He transferred to Middle East Airlines in 1961 when this airline bought MASCO and made it its Engineering Base. He is now Vice President, Engineering, of MEA and is in complete control of all the engineering and maintenance activities of the airline. He was recently elected to the IATA Technical Committee as one of its 24 members that control the activities of a large number of sub-committees working on the different aspects of civil aviation.

Mr. Musfi joined the Alumni Council ten years ago, and spent six of these years as General Secretary. His interest in the Alumni and the University is deep rooted. As Chairman of the Relations and Welfare Committee, he hopes to be able to serve in this field with aggressive plans to reach all Alumni wherever they are, and increase their awareness of their Association and its vast potential as an institution that is working to their benefit.

Mr. Musfi is married to Hayat Tali and has three children: Dima, 8; Salma 6, and Ziad, four months.

Jacob Thaddeus

Chairman, Publications Committee



Jacob Thaddeus graduated in 1950 with an MD degree (distinction). He is a founding member of the Medical Student Society and was its president from 1948-50.

Dr. Thaddeus has held various alumni positions including the presidency of the Medical Chapter, 1965-1967. He is currently the Chapter's representative on the Council and chairman of the Publications Committee.

Dr. Thaddeus' professional career includes post-graduate training at the London School of Medicine. He has been with Tapline since 1951 and for the last nine years he has held the position of Medical Director. He has been also a lecturer in industrial medicine at AUB since 1965.

Dr. Thaddeus is married to the former Wadad Samaha and has two children, Sreen and David, both at high school.

TO BE CONTINUED IN THE NEXT ISSUE

From the Diary of Bayard Dodge



Mrs. Bayard Dodge recently presented Jafet Library with the private papers of her late husband who was President of the American University of Beirut between 1922 and 1947. Among these papers is a Diary (1913-1949) in which President Dodge recorded most of the activities that took place on campus during that period as well as events that had colored his life.

Throughout the diary, President Dodge's personality shines through and one cannot help but admire the humane quality of this almost legendary great figure. Beside being President, with all what that position entails in responsibilities, Dr. Dodge was also a scholar and much of his time was spent studying Arabic, the Koran, and carrying translations from and to Arabic. He and his wife were greatly involved with the Beirut community and they extended their hospitality to their friends as well as to visitors of the university.

Al-Kulliyah takes pleasure in publishing a few notes from this Diary.

IN THE WINTER OF 1922 President Dodge wrote, "During the main part of the winter we worked hard at the college. Some ten Russians were sent down from Constantinople to study and I taught them English and also taught II, III, and IV Form Ethics, in addition to a lot of administrative work and substituting for sick teachers. I studied French with Mr. Alexander Wuthier and Prof. Crawford and I studied the Koran 'Surat al-Baqara', with Sheikh Ahmad Omar al-Mahmassani."

In the Autumn of 1923, he was appointed President. He says, "As the Trustees of the University brought final pressure to bear on me, I finally accepted the Presidency of the University, with the condition that the Trustees should retain all financial responsibility. Prof. Nicholey consented to remain as Acting President for another winter."

"The great excitement of the autumn," Dr. Dodge writes, "was when David Stewart Dodge was born 8:30 p.m. Friday, Nov. 17th in the Women's Pavilion with Dr. Dorman, Miss Mitzler and Alice Osborne attending . . . He was the nicest baby in the world."

In 1923, President Dodge and his family sailed to New York and the diary is full of details of the trip and his activities in the U.S. He spent some time in France and Italy before he was back in Beirut in June. "The Inauguration was on June 28th, after a very fine Alumni Lunch of about 300. The Inauguration and Commencement exercises were on the tennis courts for the first time, in front of College Hall."

The College opened in October. "Some fifty students came from Iraq, as the new motor lines were running for the first time." The Dodges held receptions for the Faculty, a great reception for the Shah of Persia and another for General Weygand.

In 1924, he records the major AUB reforms for that year:

- "New Constitution drawn up for Faculty.
- Revised curriculum and plan for a middle school.
- New laboratories, kitchen, personnel house, Isolation ward, garage, nurses' home, X Ray deleo, enlarged clinic, and animal house for hospital.
- Reorganized laboratories for physics, natural sciences, physiology.
- Engaging Shihadeh as alumni secretary and starting of 19 associations."

In that same year he was visited by two members of the Rockefeller Foundation who promised aid to AUB Medical School. A landmark of that year was the birth of his son Bayard Jr. on August 20.

Back in the States in 1925, "We started a campaign to raise \$ 2.5 million to support the American schools in the Near East including AUB. Father gave \$ 500,000 and Mr. Rockefeller gave \$ 625,000."

Then as now, enrolling at AUB was a difficult venture. "So many students tried to enter that we limited the New Freshman class division to 375 men. Prof. Nicholey and Dr. Ward became deans, Mr. Knudsen superintendent of the Hospital and Miss Stancliffe [his secretary] stayed with me. Stanley Kerr, Pierre Lepine, Shanklin and many new instructors came including Hammond Blatchford. 18 women students entered."

"Work progressed slowly on the athletic field by the sea, but we purchased the Rubeiz property behind the Hospital for \$ 18,000. The Syrian money dropped to 137 piasters to the dollar."

"At Christmas time we learned that our 2.5 million drive was a success."

Beside events at the university, President Dodge carefully records political events. In 1926, there was the Revolt of Jebel-el-Druze and Damascus. On campus, "a relief committee worked hard to aid refugees from the revolt and Mlle Tolon held a tag day. We also gave work to refugees on the campus."

Commencement in 1926 was a happy occasion as girls graduated from Arts and Sciences and Dentistry for the first time.

In the summer of 1926 he visits Robert College. "President Gates opened Robert College for a new year with over 700 students enrolled before we left... The Turks under Mustafa Kamal Pasha were friendly to the College but irritated because America would not sign the Lausanne Treaty, and levying heavy taxes."

All the time, the university was expanding. In 1929, "the Institute of Music was started at New Year's under Mr. Kouguell. The University Medical Laboratory and Clinic buildings, given by the Rockefeller Foundation, were begun."

In the summer of 1929, "some improvements were effected on Marquand House which required all the summer." Enrollment in that year was good, "in spite of the Arab-Jewish troubles in Palestine. Over 700 in the university, over 50 nurses, 48 in the Institute of Music, 170 in the elementary school and 460 in the Preparatory." In 1940-41 "enrollment had reached 1000 Freshman and above, and 1000 below."

WAR YEARS

In the summer of 1941 (during WWII): "Although the foreign students had left, classes kept up for the Syrians and Lebanese until May 24th. We had no Commencement, but a reception in our garden. Handel's "Messiah" was given in the Chapel by an amateur society inspite of the war.

About this time we lunched at the Residency and General Dentz told Mary about his moral reform: that women could not wear shorts in public

places or bathing suits that did not meet across the waist."

"The University opened early in October with a 75th anniversary assembly. Later we had another assembly, Dec. 3rd. for the Alumni and also an exhibit to take the place of the Archaeological material, which we put in Van Dyck Hall basement to escape bombing. Later the ground floor of the museum was turned into a store house.

"No professors returned from furlough, but Mr. Lowe, Miss Jowitt, several friends, Ambulance Service boys and a number of wives taught English, so we had over 145 studying special English. Altogether (both French and English) we had about 1,100 from Freshman grade up and an equal number below Freshman. Julius Arthur Brown was Dean of Arts and Sciences and George H. Miller of Medicine. Archie S. Crawford was in charge of International College, Leslie Leavitt, Robert Widner and George Shahla under him. Monsieur Kouguell had over 100 pupils in the Institute of Music and gave many concerts for the troops & community."

Throughout the war years, President Dodge wisely steered AUB through many difficulties. In the winter of 1944 he reports the following, "The Staff and Faculty was large, with nearly 350 professors, teachers, nurses, clerks, technicians, etc. For the first time the Federal Government appropriated funds to the University and International College through the Cultural Relations and Science, Education and Art Divisions of the Department of State."

"The appropriations were as follows:

\$ 35,000 Arts & Sciences & Int. College
25,000 Agriculture & Engineering
30,000 Medicine
30,000 Training rural extension workers
45,000 Scholarships for Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia & Ethiopia
10,500 (about) History of U.S.A. - in Arabic.

"The money was given through the Near East College Association and applied to individual projects. It made it possible to order equipment with which to complete the Civil Engineering course and to pay the teachers at war time rates, as well as to develop the Institute of Rural Life Program.

"During the year the cost of living was so high that full time teachers were given extra bonuses ranging from over 70 per cent for persons with low salaries to about 35 per cent for high paid persons. The cost of living was about 700 per cent what it was in 1939."

In 1944 tragedy hits the Dodges—Bayard Jr. was killed in the war. "A cable came telling us that Bayard Dodge, Jr. had been killed in France November 22nd at the age of 20. He was in the 411th

Infantry Rgt., 103 Division of the 7th Army, somewhere near Metz. The citation signed by President Roosevelt was:

"— In grateful memory of Private First Class Bayard Dodge, Jr. A.S. No. 32976907 who died in service of his country in the European Area, November 22nd, 1944. He stands in the unbroken line of patriots who have dared to die that freedom might live, and grow, and increase its blessings. Freedom lives and through it, he lives — in a way that humbles the undertakings of most men."

He was awarded the Purple Heart 'For military merit and for wounds received in action.'

After learning of BD's death, Mary and I spent a day at the Swiss tea house and later went to Mrs. Little's hotel at Brummana for a week-end."

RETIREMENT

In 1948 President Dodge retired and attended a meeting of the Board of Trustees at Princeton for the last time as President. He returned the same year to Lebanon, passing through Damascus. "We called on President Kuwatli, the minister of education and other persons. One day Mr. Eyer and Miss Vogt took Bayard to see the Near East Foundation work in a number of rural centers of al-Ghutah and at Dumar.

"We also called on the Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Memminger, as the minister (James Keeley) had not yet arrived.

"Archie Crawford, who had been serving as Acting-President at Beirut, met us at Damascus with Sim'an Samaha, the chauffeur and our blue Plymouth car. We drove over to Beirut.

"At Jamhur a large group of graduates met us and took us to sign our names at the President of the Republic's house and then for refreshments at the Zurayks.

"As the Purdys, Stauffers and Lehman were upstairs in Marquand House and Crawford was using downstairs as an office, we stayed at the Hotel Saint-Georges, until after Commencement."

In Beirut, "There was still great inflation and an unfavorable rate of dollar exchange. The Lebanese and Syrians were trying to negotiate with the French about the future of their currency.

"Beirut was greatly built up, and the new houses were crowded by wealthy Palestinians, although the big staff of the Trans-Arabian Pipe Line was being dismissed, since the construction was rendered impossible by the trouble in Palestine.

"The University was giving such large bonuses to the faculty and staff that it was incurring a deficit of \$ 200,000, but gifts from the oil companies met this debt in 1947-48....

"June 22nd the Alumni had a huge meeting on the tennis courts north of College Hall in honor of our retirement.

"Ibrahim Khairallah as President of the Alumni Association, Said Taki id-Din, Riad Bey Solh, Prime Minister were the principal speakers.

Bishara el-Khoury, President of the Lebanese Republic, decorated Mary with the Mérite Libanais, gold medal, and Bayard with Grand Officier of the Order of the Cedar. A letter from Cairo announced that the Egyptian government was bestowing the Order of Ismail, Commander Grade on Bayard. There were also communications from Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

"It was an unusual occasion as it showed that as an independent state the Lebanon was free to honor the University and the Alumni and that inspite of Mr. Truman there was a real love of America."

After visiting Beirut the Dodges passed again through Damascus. "July 5th in the afternoon, Shukri Bey Kuwatli held a formal meeting in the auditorium of the Syrian University. Mary and I sat on the platform with him. The minister of education, Costi Zurayk and others spoke. Then the President decorated Mary with the Mérite Syrien gold medal and Bayard with the Order of Ummaya. It was the first time this honor had been bestowed upon any foreigner other than a ruler or prince, and one of the few times Syria had decorated a woman."

On October 1st, 1948 Stephen B.L. Penrose was inaugurated as President of AUB and International College.

Winter 1949: "After living overseas for most of thirty-six years, Mary and I retired to live at 19 Alexander Street, Princeton. I was made "President Emeritus" by the Beirut trustees and continued to help the Near East Society and Near East College Association, as well as to support Damascus College.

"I was a member of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, Dodge Foundation and Near East College Association, as well as Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Dpt. of Oriental Languages and Literatures at Princeton. There was also work to do for several committees to help the Arab refugees.

"Mary was a member of the Infirmary Committee at Princeton and helped with foreign students, as well as with Near East Society forums. The old house at Riverdale was split into three sections and sold. The children were all on their own at Richmond, Paris and Dhahran.

"Thus as 1950 began, the whole course of our family life was greatly changed and we started upon an entirely new period, with our interests centered in America and with the children living far away."



"I'M SORRY SIR, BUT WE DO NOT CONSIDER YOUR GIFT OF YOUR WIFE AS A CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTION."



"IT'S A LETTER FROM A PARENT ASKING US IF WE CAN SEND HIM A YEAR-END GIFT."



"WAKE-UP, PRESIDENT. YOU'RE HAVING THAT DREAM AGAIN."



GIBRAN AND THE CEDARS

SUHEIL B. BUSHRUI, Ph.D.
Chairman, English Department

The landscape of Kahlil Gibran's childhood and youth and of his early poetry was Bisharri and the country immediately surrounding it in the north of Lebanon, with the Holy Cedar Grove dominating the scene. When in Lebanon during his schooldays, he spent his summers at Bisharri, and after his emigration in 1894 to the United States, this part of Lebanon became the object of his yearning and a constant source of his inspiration:

... And I remember, too, the beautiful spot in North Lebanon. Every time I close my eyes I see ... those valleys full of magic and dignity and those mountains covered with glory and greatness trying to reach the sky.

The country around Bisharri fascinated Gibran's mind and stirred his imagination: the ancient Cedars, the magnificent valley of Kadisha; the myriad streams, rivulets and waterfalls; in the background, leaning against God's shoulder, the awe-inspiring mountains of Sannin and Famm al-Mizab, dominating both sea and sky. These were the scenes that first fired the mind of the poet. Bisharri seemed to have been left untouched by the forces which were robbing America of her countryside:

We who live amid the excitements of the city know nothing of the life of the mountain villagers. We are swept into the current of urban existence, until we forget the peaceful rhythms of simple country life, which smiles in the spring, toils in summer, reaps in autumn, rests in winter, imitating nature in all her cycles. We are wealthier

than the villagers in silver or gold, but they are richer in spirit. What we sow we reap not; they reap what they sow. We are slaves to gain, and they the children of contentment. Our draught from the cup of life is mixed with bitterness and despair, fear and weariness; but they drink the pure nectar of life's fulfillment.

Reminiscences of Bisharri and the Lebanese countryside fill his letters and conversations with friends, and colour all his work. Impressions of Bisharri and the cedars remained with him until the end of his life:

The most beautiful thing in life is that our souls remain hovering over the places where we have once known happiness. I am one of those who remember such places regardless of distance or time. I do not let one single phantom disappear with the cloud, and it is my everlasting remembrance of the past that causes my sorrows sometimes. But if I had to choose between joy and sorrow, I would not exchange the sorrows of my heart for the joys of the whole world.

Among the mountains, hills, streams, waterfalls and little copses, he rejoiced in "savouring the delights of freedom" that stimulated his boyish dreams and reveries. For him that was a period "when man's teacher is nature, and humanity is his book and life is his school." Everything revealed a message: "the distant caves echoed their songs of praise and victory"; mist, cloud, earth, snow, bird, beast, flower, tree and leaf "sent forth the Word of Life." Ho was thus invited to Life's

splendid feast where "the villages reposing in peace and tranquillity upon the shoulders of the valley rise from their slumber; church bells fill the air with their summons to morning prayer. And from the caverns echo the chimes as if all Nature joins in reverent prayer."

The world of his childhood was full of silence in which he heard "the hymns of the ages and songs of the firmament announcing the secrets of the Unseen." No other place had the same fascination for Gibran. The Cedar area and its neighbourhood were rich with historical and legendary associations. They were the arena of great battles between gods and fighting men; in the vicinity of the Cedars prehistoric civilizations had developed, to be followed by the Phoenicians, the ancient Egyptians, the Chaldeans, the Assyrians, the Greeks, the Romans and the Arabs:

The phantoms of past ages walk in the valleys,
In the heights the Spirits of Kings and Prophets
wander.

My thoughts have turned towards the places of
remembrance

And shown to me the might of Chaldea and the
pride of Assyria and the nobility of Arabia.

Reared as a Maronite Catholic, and well acquainted with the Bible, Gibran could not miss the significance of his surroundings, nor could he forget with what reverence the sacred text made reference to both Lebanon and the Cedars, which it imbues with symbolic stature indicating power and longevity. The Psalmist's cry in his song of praise had linked for all time the tree with the land and with God: "the trees of the Lord are full of sap; the cedars of Lebanon, which he hath planted." Elsewhere in the Bible the name given to the country of his birth becomes a term synonymous with beauty: "His countenance is as Lebanon, excellent as the cedars."

Early in his life he came to love his beautiful homeland, a love that developed over the years to become the greatest passion in his life, and to include a still greater love for all mankind:

I am kindled when I remember the place of my
birth, and I lean in longing toward the house
wherein I grew... I love the place of my birth
with some of the love for my land; I love my
country with a little of my love for the world, my
homeland.

But for Gibran the words "Lebanon" and "cedar" were interchangeable and came to mean one and the same thing. Neither was valued simply for its own sake, but for what it evoked. Lebanon was not merely the name of a mountain but "a poetical expression" capable of almost infinite extensions of meaning; while the word "cedar", became

linked in his mind with what he called "the continuity of life" and stirred in him spiritual longing akin to religious ecstasy.

Spring is beautiful everywhere, but it is most beautiful in Lebanon. It is a spirit that roams round the earth but hovers over Lebanon, conversing with Kings and Prophets . . . repeating with the Holy Cedars of Lebanon the memory of an ancient glory.

The sacred branches of the cedars spread to encompass within their shade Wadi-Kadisha (The Holy or Sacred Valley) associated with Mar Maroon, the patron saint of Lebanon. It was here that Saint Maroon, in the early days of Christianity, found the followers who championed his cause, adopting for their ritual the Aramaic language, which was spoken by Jesus, and developing a liturgy and ecclesiastical chant which are among the most musical in the Christian world of today. But in this very spot, where Christian Lebanon found its spiritual birth, pagan Lebanon received the seasonal visits of Adonis, who deserted Mount Olympus every spring to return to his native hills in the environs of the sacred Cedars. It pleased Gibran to observe young girls of Christian faith casting flower petals into the spring that "sing their way to the sea" unaware that they were celebrating the return of Adonis from the realms of death. The name is of Phoenician origin (from *adon*, "lord"), Adonis himself being identified with Tammuz. Once more Gibran's ancestors had enriched the world with an enduring symbol of humanity, linking the worlds of ancient Greece and Phoenicia.

For Gibran the East and the West, the pagan and the Christian, the ancient and the modern, the past and the present, came together to reaffirm his faith in the "Unity of Being"; and the image of the eternal re-birth of beauty and passion in Adonis joined forces with the message of Christ, who taught selfless love, so that this in turn confirmed him in his passionate belief in the healing power of Universal Love.

Bisharri was the home of the families of both his parents, the Gibrans and the Rahmis; and for him these families came to represent a world of heroic achievement, an ideal world of peace and order, as opposed to the confusion of contemporary history, and that material civilization he described as "running on wheels." For Gibran his relatives, and above all his mother, possessed the character to enable them to lead a "heroic" life in which he saw represented all the human ideals he believed in. In the people of Bisharri, and the inhabitants of the countryside he knew as a young man, he saw the true children of Lebanon fully engaged in the business of life:

Let me tell you who are the children of my Lebanon:
 They are the farmers who would turn fallow field into garden and grove.
 They are the shepherds who lead their flocks through the valleys to be fattened for your table meat and your woolens.
 They are the vine-pressers who press the grape to wine and boil it to syrup.
 They are the parents who tend the nurseries, the mothers who spin silken yarn.
 They are the husbands who harvest the wheat and the wives who gather the sheaves.
 They are the builders, the potters, the weavers and the bell-casters.
 They are the poets who pour their souls in new cups.
 They are those who migrate with nothing but courage in their hearts and strength in their arms but who return with wealth in their hands and a wreath of glory upon their heads.
 They are the victorious wherever they go and loved and respected wherever they settle.
 They are the ones born in huts but who died in palaces of learning.
 These are the children of Lebanon; they are the lamps that cannot be snuffed by the wind and the salt which remains unspoiled through the ages.

They are the ones who are steadily moving toward perfection, beauty and truth.

In this setting, with its personal and ancestral associations, Gibran wished to be buried. He took inspiration from the landscape, and the people of Bisharri, and the countryside girdled by the forest of the cedars; and it was understandable that he should wish to go back to them "and remain there forever." He died at the age of forty-eight on 10 April 1931 in New York; four months later his body was brought back to Lebanon and arrived at the port of Beirut on 21 August. The casket carrying his remains was then taken to his hometown to be placed on a carved bier within the little crypt in the Chapel of Mar Sarkis, an ancient monastery, rugged and dark, hewn out of the very side of the mountain, and within walking distance from Bisharri and the house where he was born. All around him the mighty cedars stand in silent majesty reiterating his own words:

The cedars upon thy breast are a mark of nobleness and the towers about thee chant thy might and valour, my love.

The Prophet of Lebanon chose to return to "the cedars in the garden of God," and to Bisharri where life's short journey began - in the words of *The Prophet* :

The stream has reached the sea, and once more the great mother holds her son against her breast.

Courtesy C.N.T.

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 Year (s) of Graduation Effective date

STUBBORN STRUCTURES IN ARABIC ENGLISH

Dear Sir,

Much salutations to you.

Indeed when I read your bulletin, I interested it for containing the best methods for the teaching of English language.

I am in addition to translator in — Office, I teach on occasion this vital language.

Please, will you mail to my address regularly this bulleting and register my name within the list who receives this bulletin.

I thank you already for your kindness. With Best Regards.

Yours Faithfully

The bulletin referred to in this letter is TEFL (Teaching English as a Foreign Language), a quarterly publication of the Center for English Language Research and Teaching at the AUB.

The letter is not untypical of many that are sent to the editor, sadly enough, by teachers of English who put their linguistic talents to practice in various parts of the Middle East. As is apparent to the Arab reader, most of the errors and the unidiomatic language in this letter can be traced to Arabic interference. Besides supplying some entertaining examples of "Arabic English", this article will attempt to explain why Arabic speakers produce the kind of English they do. The explanation will be illustrated by actual examples taken from letters

SAMIR ABU ABSI, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Linguistics

and composition papers. * In order to understand the reasons behind errors of linguistic interference, it might be helpful to look into the process through which a language is learned.

LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

Language acquisition, often considered an act of mere imitation and memorization, is in fact a very complex activity. Scholars in the field are baffled by various aspects of human linguistic behavior which, given the present state of knowledge about the neurology of the brain, seem to defy explanation. Nevertheless, it is generally accepted that a child constructs a grammar of his native language by listening to linguistic data and forming generalizations which come to function, unconsciously and automatically, as grammatical rules for the language. The fact that a child produces unacceptable forms such as "foots" for "feet" and "goed" for "went", which he cannot have learned by imitation, means that he is involved in a complex activity of hypothesis verification. At a later stage, when the child discovers by further observation that his rules for forming the plural and the past are too general, he modifies them to account for irregularities.

The same process of hypothesizing and rule formation is employed in acquiring a second language. However, for reasons not completely understood, the capacity for language acquisition diminishes with age. This change constitutes one handicap against the learner who is often exposed to his

* Most of the examples were made available through the courtesy of Professor Richard C. Yorkey, Mr. Shehadeh Abboud, and Miss May Uwaydah, all of AUB.

second language, under artificial situations in the classroom, years after he has gained control of the system of his first language. The learner of a second language also has an added complication in the form of interference from the system of his native language which has been internalized in the brain. It is this type of interference which is at the source of recurring and stubborn structures in the English of Arab students.

With this brief description, one might attempt to explain the errors that a native speaker of Arabic makes when speaking or writing English. Naturally, one finds errors such as misspellings, mispronunciations, and ungrammatical usages which are not the result of Arabic interference. Such errors are due to improper generalizations or insufficient exposure and are also made by speakers of languages other than Arabic.

First language interference, which varies in degree with the individual's competence in his second language, is manifested at all levels of linguistic structure. Even though the number and nature of linguistic levels is a subject for argument, one might assume the existence of a *phonological*, a *grammatical*, a *semantic* and a *stylistic* level. Each of these will be dealt with separately, keeping in mind that the separation is artificial and solely intended to facilitate the analysis.

PHONOLOGICAL INTERFERENCE

Each language has its own inventory of sound segments (consonants and vowels) which combine according to systematic patterns to form syllables and words. In addition, a language has "suprasegmental" features (e.g. stress and rhythm) which are superimposed on the segmental sounds. By comparing these phonological aspects in English and Arabic, it is possible to identify the problems which the speaker of one of these languages will face in learning the other. In English, for instance, there is no sound which is equivalent to the Arabic / ʕ /; and consequently, a native speaker of English will substitute for this sound the closest sound available in his language, which is /a/.

The Arabic speaker learning English will have to deal with a number of distinctions which Arabic does not employ in its system of segmental sounds. Thus the most common mispronunciations involve the following distinctions: /p-b/, /f-v/, /k-g/, the vowel sounds in "boat" vs. "bought", and the vowel sounds in "nut" vs. "not". Other problems are caused by the sounds represented by the underlined letters in "*thin*", "*then*", and "*thing*" and by the different phonetic quality of English and Arabic /t/, /d/, /r/ and /l/. Even though these problems

are mainly manifested in speech, they are sometimes transferred into writing as shown by the examples below.

1. He brayed to the god for merci.
2. I did not bitch well in my first baseball game.
3. I was advised not to put my eggs in one pasket.
4. My father infested 1200 dollars in the bank.
5. We may pull Shakespeare out of his crave.
6. Ulysis was bald in battle.
7. Jonson was too fund of Shakespeare.

Examples number 3 poses an interesting question as to the reason behind writing or pronouncing the word "basket" as "pasket", when the speaker is expected to do the exact opposite. The answer lies in the fact that this student, after being repeatedly corrected for substituting /b/ for /p/, is unconsciously using this information in inappropriate situations in an effort to be correct. This process is known as hypercorrection.

Another possible source of interference is the pattern according to which syllables are formed. When an Arabic student pronounces "spring" as "spring" or "spring", it is because Arabic generally does not allow for a cluster of three consonants in one syllable. However, contrary to English, Arabic does allow for a sequence of two identical consonants. Hence, an Arabic speaker often pronounces the double consonants in words such as "appointment", "account", "arrest", and "umbrella".

The suprasegmental features of a foreign language are probably the most difficult to learn, and they are often the clues that betray a foreign accent. In fact, many people who have mastered the segmental sounds of English run into some difficulty with rhythm, pitch, and stress. To compare and contrast the suprasegmental features of Arabic and English is a task which is beyond the scope of the present discussion. Some examples on stress patterns, however, should clarify the point. The word "dictionary", which has a primary stress on the first syllable, is often pronounced as "dictionary", with stress on the second syllable. The wrong placement of stress is clearly due to interference from the Arabic stress pattern of words such as *madrasati* (my school), which contains the same number and type of syllables as in "dictionary". Other common examples are "development" for "development", which is analogous with *sa'alathum* (she asked them), and "secondary" for "secondary", which is analogous with *sa'altani* (you asked me).

GRAMMATICAL INTERFERENCE

Grammatical interference from Arabic to English is undoubtedly one of the main factors contributing to the high consumption of aspirin among com-

position teachers. The result of such interference is often manifested in unintelligibility, ambiguity, or unintended meanings. But even when the meaning is clear, it is difficult to get at because of the foreign structure that carries it.

One source of trouble for beginners (even for some advanced students) is the relative construction, which differs in a number of respects from Arabic to English. Here are some examples:

8. There is a large school consists of nine buildings.
9. Freedom is a meaningful term cannot be understood.
10. I did not read the book which I borrowed it from you yet.
11. He wrote in a brilliant way which he reached the top by it.
12. It is a play about a man which pretends to be dying from hunger.
13. But Satan who God postponed his punishment was very rebellious.

If translated verbatim into Arabic, the above sentences would be perfectly grammatical. They illustrate four points of interference from the grammatical rules which govern the relative construction in Arabic.

a. Sentences 8 and 9 follow the Arabic rule which requires the absence of a relative pronoun just in case the noun modified by a relative clause is indefinite. e.g.

madrasatum, tat'allafu min ... vs. al-madrasatu llati tata'allafu min ...

b. Sentences 10 and 11 are the result of applying an Arabic rule which requires that an object pronoun referring to the modified noun be included in the relative clause. e.g.

*alkitaabu lladhi akhadhtuhu...
tariiqatun wasala biha...*

c. Sentence 12 shows that the distinction in English between the human and non-human forms of the relative pronoun (who-which) has no equivalent in Arabic. Hence, the two forms are sometimes used interchangeably.

d. Sentence 13 is the direct transfer of an Arabic structure functioning as a substitute for an English structure (Possessive form of the relative pronoun) which has no equivalent in Arabic. e.g. *ashshaytaanu lladhi ajjala llaahu qasaasahu*

Another major area of interference is detected in the verb system — particularly with regard to agreement of tenses, agreement between subject and verb, infinitive forms, and improper use of tense. The examples below will hopefully illustrate these points without subjecting the reader to any further grammatical jargon. Arabic speakers will

no doubt be able to identify the source of these problems by translating the sentences into Arabic.

14. He looked to the people as if they are beasts.
15. We hear Jonson says, "men fear death".
16. He signed a paper which let Shylock to take one kilo of Antonia's flesh.
17. We must to learn in order to succeed.
18. He asked people to don't fear death.
19. He told to his wife that he has not eaten since two days.
20. Several of these problems has no solution.
21. In spencers poems we notice it deals with human nature.
22. I cut my hair. (meaning: I had my hair cut.)

Other common mistakes, though not restricted to Arabic speakers, are to be found in verb-adverbial combinations such as "turn off", "turn out", "turn in", "turn up", "turn down", etc. Such distinctions, which have no corresponding forms in Arabic, seem to be difficult to learn. Thus, we often find people "filling up" application forms, but "filling in" glasses; "wiping out" baby's face, and "wiping" the water on the follor; "picking out" garbage, and "picking up" a nice color. The writers of the two sentences below intended to use "take off" in 23 and "rub off" in 24.

23. He took out his shoes to rest his feet.
24. A good teacher should rub what he writes on the blackboard before he leaves the class.

The use of prepositions (almost all of them) is a particularly difficult aspect of second language learning. The problems which stem from first language interference are: (a) the addition of a preposition where it is not needed, e.g. sentence 27, (b) the deletion of a necessary preposition, e.g. sentence 34, (c) the use of the wrong preposition, e.g. sentence 29.

25. I met with a pretty girl on my way to the school.
26. I am in favor with his ideas.
27. I chose science because it concerns with the mind.
28. He got married from a woman older from him.
29. He was angry from his wife.
30. I paid to him five pounds and thanked him.
31. Let me do to you a favor.
32. I'll try to reach to my aim.
33. I left to Beirut by the plane.
34. I went to London after noon.
35. I agree with Milton for how he looks to the freedom.
36. Most of the writers in that time admired him.
37. I am responsible about my actions.
38. He did it by his own.

The remaining examples in this section illustrate the problems with the verb "to be" (39-41), indirect

questions (42 and 43); the distinction between "too" and "very" (44), the distinction between "for" and "since" (45), and the use of the article (46 and 47).

39. His lyrics can sung by the people today.
40. This literary creation worth reading.
41. He is will succeed in all his life.
42. I don't remember how many plays did Shakespeare write.
43. It is difficult to ask what is literature.
44. His children were too happy when he returned.
45. She didn't see her husband since three years.
46. A poet must admire the beauty.
47. Jonson also wrote poem.

SEMANTIC INTERFERENCE

The most striking instances of semantic interference are likely to be found in idiomatic usages and in common and useful expressions such as greetings. The use of "welcome" as an initial greeting corresponds to the use of *ahlan* in Arabic. The answer to "How are you?" is often "thank God." "How much is your age?" has been heard for "How old are you?" and "How much your watch?" for "What time do you have?". The list of such errors is inexhaustible.

Another instance of semantic interference involves the use of a word in an inappropriate context which usually requires a different word with a similar meaning. This often happens when two or more words in English correspond (at least in the mind of the individual) to one word in Arabic, thus obscuring some meaning distinctions. Examples of this nature (48-56) include sets of words such as "do - make", "shallow - superficial" 'steal - rob", "agree - approve", etc.

48. Everyone does mistakes because nobody perfect.
49. He was capable of making the job.
50. The carpenter worked a nice table for her.
51. Most of the lakes in Lebanon are superficial.
52. He saw a person stealing a shop.
53. We don't approve with him about the things which he said it.
54. Milton shows how God made the world in six days and then he retired.
55. We can take many informations from it about the human beings.
56. If someone speak something wrong, he feels sorry.

The use of malapropisms (mistaking one word for another) is not specifically an Arabic interference problem. Nevertheless, it is quite common, as suggested by the following examples:

57. Shakespeare's plays are still wildly read.
58. Julius Caesar is a hysterical drama.
59. The play is empty from the feminine sect.

60. Swift wrote "Tales of a Tub" which is a satire about religious sex.
61. Thomas Gray wrote the Alergy in a country Churchyard.
62. Wordsworth wrote "Imitations of Immorality"
63. Another reason for the decline of the medieval church was the immortality of the clergyment.
64. I plan to study petroleum theology in the U.S.
65. Nearly every religion has been connected with a profit.

STYLISTIC INTERFERENCE

One may master the grammatical and semantic systems of a foreign language, yet fall into the stylistic trap of the first language. This type of interference is quite apparent in the English of many Arabic speakers for whom the distinction between descriptive and creative writing is nonexistent. Consequently, poetic elements and flowery expressions find their way into letters and composition papers, with effects ranging between the humorous and the pathetic. The samples below are taken from a composition paper (64), an application form for an M.A. program (65), and a letter to the editor of TEFL (66).

64. Is there something its beauty more than love? No, and a thousand times no.
65. In the absence of enlightenment in our Arab world and due to the lackness of knowledge and justice, one can't stumble on a torch to scatter the arrows of darkness better than education. 66.

Dear the editor:

I can't say what I felt when our darling "Teff" came at my hand, I came at the highest of my spirits and soon began to swallow what is richly and cleverly put down on "her"...

Again, I hope I could continue to be one of your forever friends; and "Teff" would get more success and prosperity; with my dearest wishes and greetings.

Thanks very much again.

Finally, whether one reacts to errors of linguistic interference with laughter or with dismay, one must never be unsympathetic. Such errors should be viewed not as a result of stupidity, but rather as a natural consequence of the interaction between two extremely complex linguistic systems. Some errors, though, defy linguistic analysis and can only be attributed to individual genius: for instance, the statement of a Baccalaureate student who said he had read with great interest "*The Rape of the Pope* by Alexander Locke".

Learning and teaching a second language are activities which require a lot of time and effort and, above all, a good sense of humor.

A BULLETIN CALLED TEFL

For the past seven years, the Center for English Language Research and Teaching at AUB, has been publishing a quarterly bulletin under the title, T.E.F.L. It is designed to help English language teachers in the Middle East and North Africa. However, the Center has received requests from many other countries in Asia and Africa, as well as from the United States and Europe. Articles appearing in *TEFL* are designed to be of practical value to the classroom teacher. Every effort is made to insure that something of interest to teachers of beginning, intermediate and advanced students appears in it. The question foremost in the minds of editors has always been, "Will this make the reader a more efficient teacher?"

TEFL publishes articles by teachers at AUB as well as articles submitted by teachers in Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Libya and Saudi Arabia. Lately, the editor has been receiving articles from well known figures in the field of English and Education in America and Europe. Some articles in *TEFL* have been reprinted in *English Teaching Forum*, a USIS publication in Washington, and one was published in *Englishe* a journal of Education published in Berlin.

Having been instrumental in the training of teachers for the area for a number of years AUB established the Center for English Language in 1964. The students who enrolled in the program leading to the MA degree in Teaching English, were the first ones to express interest in the establishment of a journal.

Many students in the Middle East who were in contact with the Center during summer programs expressed similar interest. Most of these students felt that they received no professional publication of any kind, and had no feeling of belonging to a profession. As a result, it was decided to publish *TEFL*, keeping in mind always that it was to be of practical use to the students. In the seven years since it was started, *TEFL* has grown to a circulation of approximately 3500 in 46 countries, and we receive over 200 requests a year from individuals and organizations wishing to be placed on our mailing list.

The bulletin is intended primarily for secondary English teachers in the Middle East,

but also reaches a wide audience outside of this area. It is written at a level, both of exposition and subject matter, well within the competence of the average poorly educated local teacher of English. Thus, in contrast with better known publications, it treats in readable fashion subjects that are of immediate applicability to classroom teachers, and consequently enjoys wide popularity.

Circulation is carried both by bulk mailing for distribution to regional AID training officers and to the Ministries of Education of some countries in the Arab World, and by direct mail to individuals who request copies. So far, *TEFL* has been distributed without cost. A subscription fee has been considered but rejected because we want to reach as many classroom teachers as possible. Most of these are poorly paid and either would not or could not pay even a modest cost no matter how small the charge may be.

Not only does *TEFL* reach local teachers, but it is circulated to peace Corps volunteers, few of whom are trained, experienced linguists. It is also addressed to Ministry Officials, English Language inspectors, and other educators who are concerned with the improvement of English Language teaching. At present more than 40 libraries are on the *TEFL* regular mailing list. Over 3300 readers receive it regularly.

The Center staff feels that *TEFL* is getting into the hands of the people for whom it is intended, and that it is reaching a wide audience who make immediate use of the materials for teaching that we provide, and use the techniques we suggest.

FUTURE OF TEFL

TEFL has had six editors since it was first published, five of whom have been native speakers of English. The present editor is a native speaker of Arabic, a Lebanese, and a graduate of the Center for English Language. This fact is significant in the sense that the editor can be more sensitive to the problems of teaching English to native speakers of English, and can grow with the bulletin.

May Uwaydah
Editor, *TEFL*, Bulletin

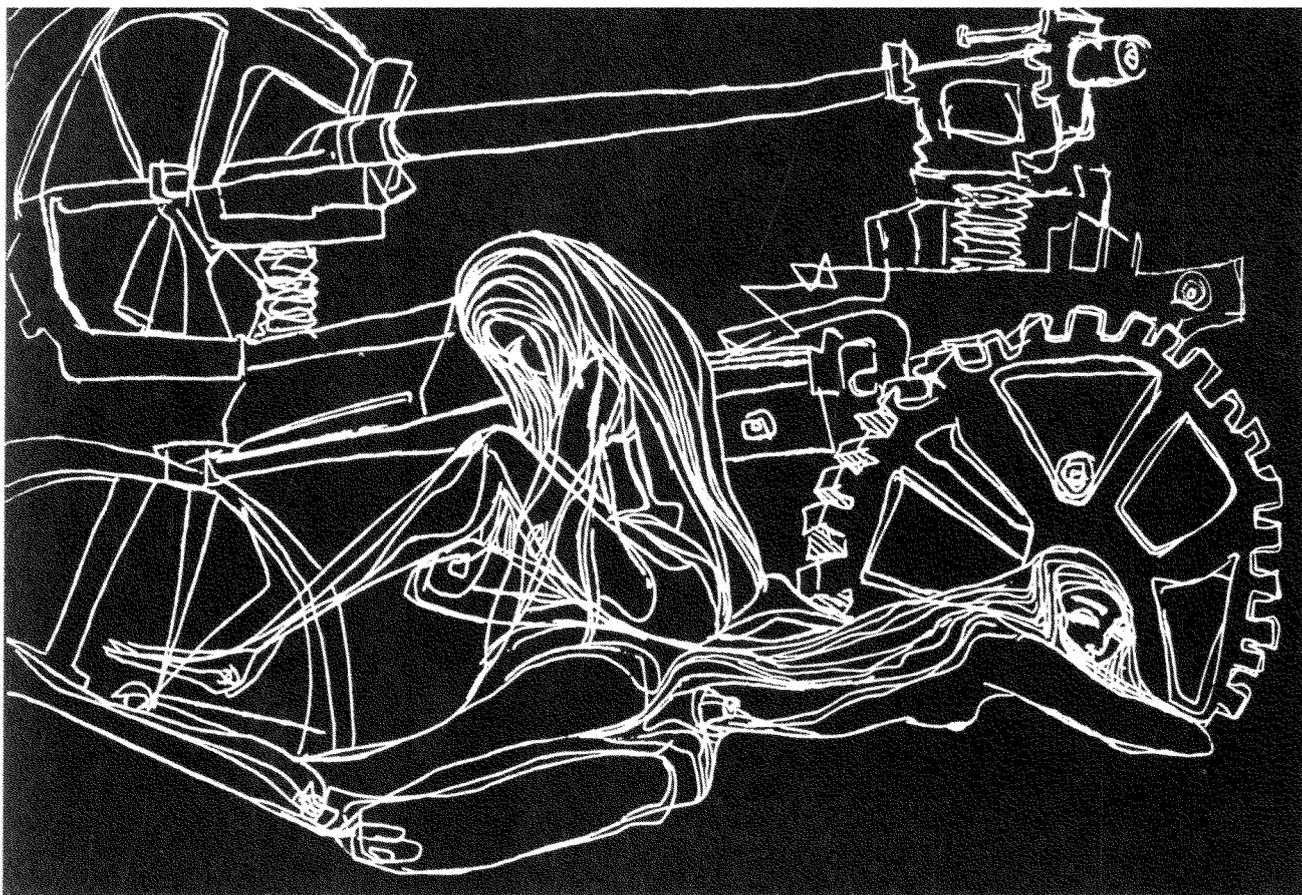
MAGDA MABRUK



The cover designer of this issue is alumnae Magda Mabruk. Born in Tripoli, Libya, of a Libyan father and a Turkish mother Miss Mabruk graduated from AUB with a BA degree in Fine Arts and a Normal Diploma of Education in 1962 and an MA degree in Art Education in 1970. Her thesis dealt with the need for an improved art program for public and private elementary schools in Lebanon. Since 1963 Miss Mabruk has participated in several group exhibitions in Beirut, Istanbul and Tripoli, Libya. In Beirut, her oil paintings were exhibited in Jafet Library in 1963, at the Open-Air Exhibition (International College) in 1968 and at the University Christian Center in 1969, 1970 & again in 1973. For the past two years her artistic activity has gradually shifted from oil painting to engraving. She has recently attended the "Atelier de Gravure" at the Institute of Fine Arts of the Lebanese University.

Besides her artistic talents, Miss Mabruk is interested in languages. She is fluent in Arabic, English, French, Turkish and Italian. She is a former Miss AUB (1961) and enjoys ballet, classical music, cooking, reading, swimming and riding.

Samples of her engravings (size reduced) are printed on these two pages.



Medicine

MENTAL RETARDATION

LENA SALEH

THERE ARE about 30,000 mentally retarded individuals in Lebanon but only 400 of them are placed in specialized centers (see below). All the mentally retarded are in need of special assistance, education, training and care. Help also means assisting the entire family to understand the problem of their child and, hopefully, accepting it.

This serious problem is the responsibility of the whole society: institutions, individuals, physicians and parents. The 23rd Middle East Medical Assembly, aware of the gravity of the situation, organized a symposium on this topic last May. Meanwhile the Lebanese Association for the Mentally Handicapped devotes great efforts in making society aware of the problem and continuously calls on parents and friends to join in promoting the welfare of retarded children.

Miss Lina Saleh, the Executive Secretary of the Lebanese Association for the Mentally Handicapped, presented the following paper during the 23rd MEMA on parent-physician relationship.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS FOR THE MENTALLY HANDICAPPED IN LEBANON

- * Al-Amal Institute, Broumana, Tel: 960279
- * Ecole Moderne, Ghobeiry, Boulevard de l'Aéroport, Beirut, Tel: 270330
- * St. Luke's Center, Beit Mery, Tel: 961011
- * Saint Michel, Bkenaya, el-Metn, Tel: 410300
- Le Prelude, Montée de Sabtie, Bauchrie, Tel: 262621
- Special Classes for Children with Learning Difficulties, Institute for Armenian Blind and Deaf, Bourj Hammoud, Tel: 260533
- * Social Rehabilitation Center, Fanar, Zahrani, Sidon, Tel: 9
- * Training Center, Richani Bldg., Rue Mme Curie, Beirut, Tel: 232709

** These centers are subsidized by the government through the Office of Social Development.*

IN SPITE of several positive changes which man has been able to bring about in society, the process of complex living keeps producing many problems especially to human lives which cannot be solved readily or perhaps not at all. Mental retardation is one of these problems; this is not a simple disease for which there is a cure. To physicians it is a syndrome of diverse and complex etiology. To the parents it is a syndrome of one or more entities: personal defeat, cruel fate, angry God, marital strife, guilt, despair or genetic contamination. But above all mental retardation is a family tragedy.

PARENTAL REACTIONS

The discovery that their child is mentally retarded comes as a great shock to parents and causes reactions characterized by anxiety and distress. In an article on "Parent Responses to a Mentally Retarded Child" Olshansky talks of "chronic sorrow" that almost all families of retarded children face. This sorrow, however, will vary in intensity and several factors will combine to determine the amount of stress that a parent undergoes. These factors stem from one or more of the following: the parents, the retarded child, the siblings and the community.

A very important factor in parental reactions is the ability to adjust and the general emotional atmosphere of the family. Other factors are directly related to the child - degree of deviation in intelligence, social adjustment, behavior of the child, sex and age. The size of the family and the ordinal position of the child are other factors. It softens the situation a little if there are other normal children who meet the expectations of parents. It is easier if the affected child is the youngest.

Community pressure can determine to a good extent the direction and degree of parental reactions. Space does not allow a detailed discussion of the various feelings, reactions and stages that a parent of a mentally retarded child goes through, however, it seems that professionals are impatient in their judgements of parents' feelings and often fail to help parents bring these feelings out to help in understanding them better.

Our culture provides us with the manner in which we have to play our various roles in life. An expectant couple for example learns how to play the role of a parent of a normal child. Parents of retarded children do not have the acquired experience or learned response patterns to adjust adequately or even to accept their child's mental retardation. They react and adjust, as they would, to a crisis, but it is a unique crisis because there is absolutely nothing known to man at present, that will make a retarded child normal.

THE INITIAL INTERVIEW

Parents of retarded children require the cooperative services of various disciplines in coping with the problem of their child. They need advice on etiology, diagnosis, prognosis, therapy and training. Usually the first step that they take is to seek information from a physician. The physician continues to occupy the strategic position in this initial interview and the manner in which he occupies this function is very important as it involves the future welfare of both the child and the family. This interview is likely to be the source of the parents' greatest single emotional trauma in what is commonly a lifelong struggle. It must therefore be handled with much skill and empathy.

Two years ago, the Lebanese Association for the Mentally Handicapped initiated a Family Counseling Service which operates one day a week. More than one hundred and fifty families have already sought the help of this service. Their contacts were initiated either by press publicity, special schools, other parents or physicians. It is noted that referrals from physicians are few. Parents usually come to the service seeking special placement or information for training and for support from a parent-centered group.

It is interesting to note that parents referred by physicians usually express some dissatisfaction with the practitioner, the pediatrician or the psychologists. They are often described as being too rushed and not interested in the child.

When the diagnosis is obvious to the physician he is too abrupt and suggest placement right away, probably thinking mainly of the family or that the child may outgrow the condition. In some cases the professional may recognize signs of retardation, but for one reason or another, he does not bring it to the attention of the parents. There are times however when the professional recognizes retardation and attempts to inform the parents but is not heard or headed by them.

It is interesting to quote some suggestions from a parent to professionals:

1. The truth must be expressed. A great deal of damage may be done in not stating the facts clearly, yet gently.

2. The truth must be expressed in terms clear to the parents. Some doctors may assume a superior attitude which is far from reassuring and does not help build confidence in the listener.

3. Both parents should meet the physician in order to realize the problem and understand it.

4. The doctor should avoid putting the parent on the defensive.

5. He should know his resources.

6. He should remember that parents of retarded children are just people.

With the different conflicts and complexes surrounding this problem, parents often "shop" for advice by making several visits to the same professional or to a number of different professionals or clinics. This is costly in time, energy and money. Some professionals may view this behavior as a cover up for guilt feelings, as a sign of the child's failure, or, as incompetence on the part of the consultant. In fact, the structure of the initial interview has much to do with this behavior for it takes two to carry the shopping — the "shopper" and shop-keeper.

THE PHYSICIAN'S RESPONSE

To the majority of physicians, specially pediatricians, the mentally retarded child is not a rewarding patient where satisfactory medical results can be obtained. Once the diagnosis is made the contact between the physician and the family is discontinued. Does the physician find himself handicapped in such a situation? Or is he not interested to render further assistance, counsel and advice on health care which he may feel is beyond him?

Part of the answer lies in the general public attitude of society as well as in the commitment of the physician vis-à-vis such severe problems in human life and behavior. There should also be more emphasis in medical schools in the training of physicians, giving them a broad insight into these problems, familiarising them with the management techniques available and helping them to accept the responsibility for working and planning with a family.

HEPATITIS—HOW TO PREVENT IT

NABIL T. NASSAR, MD, MPH
Director of AUB Health Service
Lecturer in Internal Medicine

THERE ARE several viruses that cause hepatitis in man. The ones commonly encountered are infectious hepatitis (termed hepatitis A or short incubation period hepatitis) and serum hepatitis (termed hepatitis B or long incubation period hepatitis). Hepatitis A is the disease most prevalent in Lebanon. It is usually an acute benign disease which may occasionally take a subclinical form (i.e. without jaundice), and at rare instances may run a fulminant course resulting in serious and chronic sequelae.

Taking the A.U.B. community as an illustration, each year 30 to 40 cases of hepatitis A are diagnosed among its population of about 12,000. The majority of cases occur in Americans and Europeans. The incidence ratio between non-middle easterners to middle easterners is nine to one (9:1) of the local *adult* group. This fact, deems it necessary for us to establish some guidelines of prevention that can be recommended, in particular, to the non-middle easterners who reside in this area for any length of time. For reasons we need not go into in this article, these recommendations are at best arbitrary.

The incubation period of hepatitis A ranges from 15 to 90 days, commonly about 25. The disease takes a mild and short course in children, and more often may escape notice. Person to person contact is the most common mode of transmission via the fecal-oral route. The disease can however be contracted through blood transfusions, needles, syringes, water and food (notably oysters and clams) that have been contaminated.

The patient with the clinical disease usually complains of anorexia (lack of appetite), nausea, abdominal discomfort and may have fever, chills, and diarrhea. Jaundice appears 1-21 days after onset of symptoms. The liver area is often tender. The period preceding jaundice is most important as far as infectiousness to others is concerned. It is important to note at this point, that when deciding on prophylactic treatment for contacts, proper diagnosis of the type of hepatitis is the question that becomes crucial. Sophisticated methods have to be developed in order to help physicians

make a more accurate diagnosis. In the study of viral hepatitis, one exciting event in recent years has been the finding of an antigen in the serum of an Australian aborigine in 1963 by Blumberg. The association of the Australia antigen (now termed HAA, Hepatitis Associated Antigen) with patients suffering from viral hepatitis has opened new horizons for proper diagnosis. The antigen was found to be present in 82% of sera from patients having long incubation hepatitis B (serum hepatitis) if tested within twelve days of the onset of symptoms. The significance of this finding, is in the differentiation of the two major forms of the disease.

TREATMENT

Treatment is conservative. It consists of bed rest followed by gradual ambulation after the subsidence of the jaundice; together with some simple dietary observations including abstinence from alcoholic beverages for a period of twelve months.

Perhaps the most distressing aspect of this disease lies in the prolonged recovery period it requires the patient to return to normal. This calls for understanding and cooperation between the patient and his physician. Relapse rates are high in patients who attempt to shorten this period.

An outstanding and most frequent "complication", is the development of what is known as the "post hepatitis syndrome". The patient will complain of malaise, fatigue, and vague gastrointestinal symptoms. Reassurance, dietary adjustments coupled with "tincture of time" form the plausible mode of therapy in these individuals.

In the fight against hepatitis, prevention remains the best means. This is based on the knowledge of its mode of transmission. Therefore, the following simple procedures must be faithfully exercised. Hand washing, exclusion of infectious patients from the handling of foods, and disinfection of toilets and other facilities that become contaminated with the patient's feces or blood. When the above

criteria are strictly observed, the value of extra precautionary measures (e.g., the use of gowns and masks) become to my mind of doubtful value. The use of disposable needles and syringes is certainly mandatory.

In the home or dorms, where there is close contact with infectious patients, the prophylactic use of hyperimmune serum globulin (ISG) is indicated. ISG is a sterile solution containing antibody derived from human blood. The antibodies formed during latent and manifest infections are exclusively contained in the gamma globulin fraction of the plasma. Adverse reactions resulting from the administration of ISG are rare.

Contact at school is not an important means of transmitting the disease. Casual contact with patients at home or in group settings, is likewise not significant. Hence, the routine immunization of these individuals is not recommended, unless the contact is reported to be as intimate as a household exposure. However, in cases where a vehicle, such as water or food, has been incriminated as a common source of infection to several individuals, administration of ISG should be considered for all those at risk.

As I pointed out earlier, for those Americans and Europeans travelling or residing in endemic

areas, the risk of catching hepatitis becomes substantially augmented, and appears to continue for years. Whether some long term residents of the above group acquire natural immunity is not known. It then follows that whenever practical, regular administration of ISG should be given to such individuals. This will usually offer partial protection. Tourists staying less than two months in endemic areas, specially when they follow ordinary tourist routes are not at a higher risk than being in their native countries. These need not be immunized provided they exercise the elementary rules of hygiene. The dose of ISG that is recommended for eligible persons is 0.06 ml. per kilogram of body weight. This dose has to be repeated every six months while the person continues to reside in an endemic area. This obviously becomes both impractical and costly for persons who plan to stay two years and over. At AUB we have so far limited our recommendations to those expecting to reside in the country from two months to two years.

Like other viral illnesses, the answer to hepatitis prevention lies in the future. It is hoped that a vaccine will be developed, which will allow an immunization program to place the disease into the pages of history along with smallpox, measles and poliomyelitis.

MEDICAL CHAPTER ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

The general assembly meeting and business luncheon of the Medical Chapter of the Alumni Association originally scheduled for May 6, had to be postponed because of the unfortunate situation in Lebanon at the time. It was held on June 23 at the Alumni Club and about fifty members attended.

After listening to, and approving, the Secretary's report of activities during the past year, the Treasurer's financial report and the President's report which outlined the achievements and failures of the Association, the Assembly considered the business agenda and took a momentous decision in respect to the Chapter's scholarship fund. To assist the Alma Mater in its difficult financial situation and to augment the scholarship fund for needy medical students, the Assembly decided by majority vote to donate the amount accumulated in the fund, (totalling LL 39,000) to the matching fund of AUB thus forming the nucleus of the Medical Alumni Scholarship Loan Fund. A check covering this amount was presented to President Samuel Kirkwood on June 27.

The assembly also approved another proposal establishing a new merit award to be given annually to a medical alumnus who had distinguished himself in assisting and

serving the Medical Alumni Chapter even though not a member of the Executive Committee.

The last item of business was the election of the new Executive Committee. Based on a decision taken during the General Assembly meeting in 1972 the article in the constitution about elections was modified such that the Secretary and Treasurer would be elected on alternate years, each serving for three years instead of two years, as the other members of the committee. Since this was the first time that this modified article was being applied the assembly voted on extending the term of office of the Secretary, Dr. J.D. Thaddeus, one more year while Dr. M. Slim was elected as treasurer for three years. A new Secretary will be elected next year. The new elected committee consists of:

Caesar Shediak, MD 59, President
Marwan Uwaydah, MD 61, Vice President
Jacob Thaddeus, MD 50, Secretary
Michel Slim, MD 54, Treasurer
Amine Barakat, MD 67, Member
George Bridi, MD 60, Member
Samir Srouji, MD 64, Member

In Memoriam



Dr. Munib Shahid, a friend, a teacher, a distinguished **alumnus**, an indefatigable clinician, a compassionate husband and father but above all a humane person, is no more. On the eve of August 25, 1973 cruel death abruptly claimed him leaving behind a shocked and unconsolable family, colleagues, students and friends who had admired and loved him through a rich life full of accomplishments.

Dr. Shahid who graduated with honors from the AUB medical school in 1935 soon plunged into an energetic career which made him one of the most outstanding members of the AUB faculty of medicine as well as a renowned internist not only in Beirut but also all over the Middle East. Immediately after graduation he was an intern and later clinical assistant in the Department of Internal Medicine. In 1939 he became an instructor in the Department and was soon given the responsibility as University physician at the Infirmary. In 1943 he was promoted to Adjunct Professor teaching medical students in the wards as well as clinical laboratory methods in hematology which was his first and main in-

terest. In addition he was also put in charge of the electrocardiography section and became the Director of the University Health Service from 1945-1946 in which capacity he also taught in the School of Public Health. In recognition of his bounding interest and zealous work he was granted a Rockefeller fellowship in 1946 to continue his studies in hematology first with the renowned Dr. John Lawrence of the Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester and later in Boston with the famous Dr. William Dameshek. On his return from the States Dr. Shahid was promoted to Assistant Clinical Professor of Internal Medicine and devoted his time mainly to teaching and research in hematology as well as to an active private practice. He became Clinical Professor of Internal Medicine in 1962 and at the time of his untimely demise he was also Chief of the Hematology Division.

Dr. Shahid's main interest was in the diseases of the region which is amply reflected in his numerous publications. Early on his return from the States he did clinical research on Hodgkin's Disease specially as manifested in the Middle East and later he concentrated

his efforts in research on the hemoglobi-
nopathies for which he became internatio-
nally recognized. He was a member of the In-
ternational Society of Hematology as well as a
member of the European Society of Hemato-
logy. He participated in several international
congresses on hematology to which he con-
tributed with his vast knowledge and expe-
rience. In spite of all his active academic life
Dr. Shahid remained above all a humane cli-
nician whose vast knowledge of medicine was
put unstintingly at the service of all patients
who flocked to his clinic to seek his advice
and care, and a teacher whom students,

alumni and colleagues of all ages loved and
respected.

In the name of all his medical friends the
Medical Alumni Association extends its
deepest condolences to Mrs. Shahid and her
three daughters and assures them that even if
Dr. Shahid is no more in person, he will be re-
membered and cherished by all his present
and former students and colleagues who are
all grateful and proud for having known him
— and associated with him through his years
of service, devotion and achievement.

J. Thaddeus, M.D.

In recognition of the inspiring career of the late Dr. Munib J. Shahid as
a dedicated teacher, a copious researcher and an astute physician,

His students,
His patients,
His colleagues,
His friends and
His family

have decided to make this appeal for the establishment of

THE MUNIB SHAHID MEMORIAL FUND

This fund will be an ENDOWMENT for the support of postgraduate
medical education and research in fulfilment of the needs of the area.

A special committee has been appointed to launch the fund-raising
campaign.

The target: LL. 1,000,000.

Ad Hoc committee: Nabib Abu Haydar MD, Samih Alami MD, Ph.D.,
Samir Azzam MD, Hassan Husseini, Philip Salem MD,
Ibrahim Salti MD, Ph.D., Hassan Shahid, Laila Shahid,
Munir Shammaa MD, Caesar Shediak MD, Riad
Tabbara MD.

*Contributions may be sent by check, payable to the Munib Shahid
Memorial Fund (Account No. 1-43386/51090), through any of the Ad
Hoc Committee members or through: Arab Bank — Ras Beirut, P.O.
Box 5187, Beirut, Lebanon.*

Board of Trustees Meets in Beirut

AUB President Samuel B. Kirkwood last July summed up the decision taken by the AUB Board of Trustees during their four-day meeting in Beirut early that month.

President Kirkwood said the Board approved the Senate's reorganization whereby assistant professorial rank faculty, who have served the University for at least two years, shall henceforth be eligible as members of the University Senate which also includes representatives of the Administration. The Board also approved promotions within the various faculties. The Board reviewed as well the revised curricula developed by the Schools of Pharmacy and Public Health, and requested that these studies be continued and further reported at the November meeting.

Speaking of the financial situation, President Kirkwood reported that after postponing procurement of budgeted equipment items, deferment of plant maintenance, adoption of a policy to freeze employment at February 1973 levels, and the receipt of about \$ 300,000 of additional income, the fiscal year of 1972 - 1973 ended surprisingly well.

President Kirkwood explained that the increased cost to the University was primarily due to the dollar devaluation and amounted to \$ 70,000 as a total deficit. This deficit will reduce the University's permanently invested funds.

The present fiscal year presents a more difficult situation due to the extreme dollar fluctuation, President Kirkwood explained. If the dollar exchange rate is stabilized at the 2.40 level a \$ 1.2 million deficit is anticipated provided the University receives a \$ 6.0 million aid grant.

President Kirkwood added that due to drastic reductions it was possible to save \$ 730,000 by a variety of cuts. Further cuts have also been proposed: a 75% reduction in equipment; a 50% reduction in foreign travel budget;

postponement of hiring new personnel. Should a number of measures be taken the deficit will be reduced to the neighborhood of \$ 500,000.

President Kirkwood concluded by pointing out that the financial picture of the University is not discouraging. He believes it presents a challenge to the University's alumni, friends, faculty and staff to develop the necessary additional resources to assure the long-term future of the institution.

President Kirkwood stressed that raising individual funds is the responsibility of every single member of the University, because the area includes prospective donors but they must be approached through alumni and friends of the University on whom AUB always depends and whom it trusts.

Edwin Terry Prothro Resigns as A&S Dean

Dr. Edwin Terry Prothro last July resigned as Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences after serving eight years in that post.

President Kirkwood appointed Dr. Prothro as Director of the AUB Center for Behavioral Research. Dr. Prothro will be devoting his time to his work as Professor of Psychology at the University and to supervise the Center for Behavioral Research which is jointly sponsored by the Department of Psychology and the Department of Sociology and Anthropology.

This Center carries out interdisciplinary research in human behavior with particular attention to the Middle East. It also channels applications for grants from outside agencies, and sponsors projects by Faculty members of the two Departments.

President Kirkwood said, "I call attention to the accomplishments of Dr. Prothro during the past eight years of his services as Dean and thank him for his efforts. I am pleased that Dr. Prothro's educational and administrative experience and ability will further benefit the University in his teaching and administration of the Center."

Board Chairman Page Speaks of AUB Role

The Chairman of the AUB Board of Trustees last July declared that AUB has no political role because it is an educational institution. However, he said, AUB is naturally influenced by political factors in its environment. Mr. Page was speaking at a press conference which he held in Beirut following the meeting of the Board of Trustees last July.

Speaking of AUB's type of education, Mr. Page stressed that AUB strives to supply the best standard of American-type education, and that the academic standards reached by AUB are among the highest attained by similar American institutions elsewhere.

Asked to comment on views held by some who consider AUB an obstacle to the development of the Lebanese University, or to the establishment therein of faculties of applied sciences, Mr. Page said that the question of the development of the Lebanese University and the creation of new faculties in this university are the concern of the Lebanese Government and not the responsibility of the American University of Beirut.

Pointing out that AUB does not exist for Lebanon only, but for all the region, Mr. Page went on to explain that AUB is not a university for the elite, but that on the other hand it cannot admit 50,000 students. He stressed that AUB is not a university for rich students, otherwise it would have raised its tuition fees threefold.

Mr. Page argued that education is costly, and that students who wish to join AUB will have to pay their share of its price. On the subject of financial aid to students, Mr. Page remarked that opportunities for financial assistance are available in the form of scholarship grants and loans, work grants-in-aid, graduate assistanships, student employment and emergency loans. The amounts awarded, he explained, may vary from a small part of the tuition to full support for tuition, room, board and books. Many students come to



Trustee Chairman Page

AUB, he said, because of its academic level, and also because it creates within its students a large capacity of thought, and prepares its students in this part of the world to be good citizens in the service of their countries. AUB graduates, he said, have always occupied ministerial and high ranking positions in this area.

Referring to the deficit in AUB's budget, Mr. Page spoke in details of the University's sources of income, mentioning that the Board of Trustees has requested Arab oil producing states to participate in financing AUB.

Asked what will happen if AUB ceases to be under American control, Mr. Page said it should be clear that all American aid, public or private, which AUB gets will be suspended if the administration of the University does not remain under American control.

Referring to the work achieved by the Program Study Committee, Mr. Page said that the Board of Trustees consider the work of the Committee as extremely useful, and that this work must continue.

In answering a question on participation by students and faculty, Mr. Page explained how AUB is run, pointing out that it is the Board of Trustees who appoint the President of the University, as well as the Deans of faculties after consultation with faculty members. He made it clear that this policy is maintained.

Alumni Council Issues Policy Statement: We Intend to Play our Role Fully

The Council of the Alumni Association, in its meeting of July 30, 1973, adopted the following statement concerning its role as an active member of the AUB University Community. The statement will be incorporated in a general statement of policy now under preparation by the Association's Relations and Welfare Committee.

"The Council of the Alumni Association which took office newly is convinced that any teaching institution is built on three pillars: faculty and administration, students, and alumni. The Alumni Association, therefore, fully intends to play its role as one of these pillars.

"The Alumni Council firmly believes in the University's teaching system which over a hundred years has produced thousands of worthy graduates who have gone out to lead and serve their communities in the Middle East. Alumni of this University have been leaders of contradicting and opposing political beliefs, intellectual philosophies and cultural activities in the Middle East. They have ranged themselves from extreme right to extreme left and with whatever lies in between. Some have even been the severest critics of this University itself, a proof indeed of the greatness of this University.

"Furthermore, the Alumni Council believes that the University can best serve its mission as a private institution. It sympathizes with the University's need to solve the financial crisis it is facing especially that it is the declared policy of the University that the education of no student already enrolled in the University will be jeopardized by his financial difficulties.

"The Alumni Council also sympathizes fully with the legitimate demands of the students as partners in the University. The Council believes that the students have the right to participate in certain areas of the University life which concerns them intimately and that they have the right to express their opinions freely. But it also believes that such a freedom should be within the framework of responsibility and constructive dialogue which are and must be the trademark of University students.

"Finally, the Council believes that members of the University Community, as individuals or as groups, should have mutual respect of each others' opinion whether in politics or in intellectual pursuits. That is the essence of university education and practice".

Saudi Businessman Supports Hospital

Mr. Ahmad Hamad Al-Gosaibi, the well known Saudi businessman has donated LL 10,000 to the department of surgery and to needy patients at AUB Hospital.

Mr. Al-Gosaibi, who was suffering from paralysis resisted various treatments in several European hospitals and clinics, last May sought the services of AUB Hospital where he underwent two successful operations which cured him.

On presenting Dr. Samuel B. Kirkwood with a check for LL 10,000, Mr. Al-Gosaibi said he was making this donation in appreciation of AUB's educational services to the Arab world and of AUH's medical services to patients.

University Sponsors Summer Programs

The Division of Extension and Special Programs at AUB has sponsored a number of Special 1973 Summer Programs. The aim of these programs is to make AUB's educational competencies available to the countries of the region in the development of human resources.

These non-degree programs are offered as in-service, refresher, and advanced education in areas of interest to the region.

The 1973 Summer Programs included:

- Management Development Program (July 11 - August 1).
- Library Institute on Arabic Language Materials (July 11 - August 8).
- Secondary School Administrators Workshop (July 11 - August 19).
- Secondary Teachers Institute - Teaching of Chemistry (July 11 - August 19).
- Secondary Teachers Institute - Teaching of English (July 11 - August 19).
- Colloquium on University Education for Administrators (July 18 - August 1).



1973 Class is Largest in AUB History

AUB has graduated 990 men and women students this year. This is a record figure as the number of graduates is almost 25% of the total number of students at the University.

Three graduation exercises were organized last July instead of the general commencement exercises ceremony that is annually held on the AUB Green Field but which was

cancelled this year due to the extension of academic programs in May. The exercises were held in the Assembly Hall. Besides the President's charge (see below) there were three faculty speakers and three student speakers. Professors Nicola Ziadeh, Adib Sarkis and Afif Mufarrij addressed the graduating students during the three exercises.

President Kirkwood's Charge to Graduates

"Before the castle of Elsinor, Hamlet, the Prince of Denmark, followed the beckoning of his father's ghost. Finally, Hamlet stopped and said,

"Where wilt thou lead me? Speak. I'll go no further!" In this one line Shakespeare has put all the questions of the great calling of leadership.

"I give that to you this evening as my charge to you as you leave AUB this year. I stress that because you are going to be leaders. Because of the training you have had as university students, you cannot avoid that destiny. You came here because of the kind of training a university can provide and the kind of opportunity it would bring to you. You have survived to this Graduation Day because you have met the test of this education.

"Fortunate it is that you have, for times are still stern—as they were a year ago—and still demand leadership—a leadership of knowledge, of one whose convictions come from a hard personal training in the search for facts and the discipline of daily decision. It is a leadership of the practical understanding of how to work and of the visions of people, too. It must be a leadership of high calling and of selfless dedication. To lead is to serve.

"Collectively and individually, as leaders, you will occupy positions from which there is no return. Your own abilities, your honesty, your sincerity will mark your success—and only these.

"You have been acknowledged as capable of inspiring others to follow. Clearly you must have a purpose, a reason for wishing to lead in a direction

you would give. It was the imperative manner of his father's ghost which drew Hamlet along. Without that, there is no leadership.

"With this first enthusiasm comes the great and initial question,

"Where wilt thou lead me?"

"The answer, of course, lies in the cause, small or great, as may be. And for this the leader is the spokesman. His voice is the one that is heard throughout the land.

"But, then, it is the years of development that are the difficult ones—the ones of accommodation, of compromise, of doubt. These are the times in which the leadership is tested and emerges in its full glory or fails.

"For the next question is far more difficult. Hamlet said,

"... Speak. I'll go no further."

"It is a far more taxing time upon the leadership than the early phases. Many of the great pioneers fall at this point. Many of those who pick up the burden to carry on have never exhibited the special qualities of the pioneer. Each is an honorable estate.

"But each must account for his actions to his own people, to the whole community, and ultimately to his own conscience.

"No one has to become a leader, but if he does there is no turning back. He assumes an awesome responsibility, for which he alone becomes accountable, an accountability which includes the lives of other men. There is always a time when those you lead will demand this accounting, if your leadership is to grow.

"Speak, or I'll go no further."

"There is only one final guide in all this. It can be only the motivation, the driving force, the will, the vision, the beliefs of the leader. If these have truth in them, all is well, for truth must be at the center of any valid leadership—that in the end must account to all people. It is here that your training and your education support you—if you have learned that truth lies in facts that are objective, that truth cannot be distorted or it ceases to be truth, that in truth is service.

"This is the truth that sets people free—none other and none less.

"Great leaders can never be narrow men nor proud men. They are men who are humble before the great panoply of the past and the great broad opportunities of the future.

"You of the Arts have had perhaps the broadest training for leadership. You have in your studies the balance that is so essential in a world of science and commerce. It is the right of every man to think and read and contemplate, but it is your particular contribution to the world to guard its thought and beauty."

James Cowan Named Dean of Agriculture

Professor James W. Cowan has been named Dean of AUB's Faculty of Agricultural Sciences during the Board of Trustees meeting in Beirut last July.

Professor Cowan joined AUB's Faculty of Agricultural Sciences in 1961 when he obtained his Ph.D. in Biochemistry from Pennsylvania State University. Apart from teaching undergraduate and graduate courses in nutrition, nutritional biochemistry, general biochemistry, food science and microbiology, Professor Cowan's academic work during the past 12 years involved research, mainly in the general area of human nutrition - 32 research papers were published from AUB between 1963 and 1971.

Dean Cowan has worked closely with the Lebanese Ministry of Agriculture and the Lebanese National Institute for Scientific Research. He has helped initiate a contract with the Government of Jordan for in-service training of Jordanian Ministry of Agriculture employees by members of FAS. He also helped with the initiation of the Interfaculty Graduate Nutrition Program, in 1970, which is still the only such interfaculty academic program at AUB.

In addition to his various administrative duties, Dean Cowan is Chairman of the Board of Graduate Studies which is the responsible policy body for all graduate programs (Master's and Ph.D.) of AUB.

Dean Cowan is member of the American Society for Clinical Nutrition, the Lebanese Nutrition Society, Sigma XI, as well as many other professional and honorary organizations. He is also member of the editorial board of the International Journal of the Ecology of Food and Nutrition, consultant to UNICEF/WHO/FAO for regional nutrition training projects for the Middle East, and consultant to FAO on agricultural research - 1972-73.

Ph.D. Degree Awarded in Arabic Literature

Miss Wadad Afif al-Kadi, BA, MA, last July obtained a PhD degree in Arabic Literature. She spent about three years on the preparation of her dissertation, *The Kaysaniyya Sect in History and Literature*. She had for advisor Dr. Ihsan Abbas, Professor of Arabic at AUB.

Miss al-Kadi defended her dissertation before a jury of four professors. The defense took only an hour and a half.

Dr. al-Kadi explains, «Al-Kaysaniyya» as one of the earliest Shiite sects,

which had a particular view towards the Imamate different from that of other more known sects, such as the Imamiyya, the Zaydiyya and the Ismailiyya. It was this sect which developed in detail the idea of the «Mahdi» who is in concealment and who will return to implement justice in the world. It was from the Kaysaniyya that many extremist sects developed.

Dr. al-Kadi pointed out that the Kaysaniyya was not studied before despite its importance in the history of Islamic religious thought.

Two Professors Invent New Chemical Reaction

Two AUB professors, Costas Issidorides and Makhlouf Haddadin last June announced a new chemical invention that covers synthetic procedures used in the production of quinoxaline-di-N-oxides. Their research was supported by the Research Corporation of New York, a non-profit organization for the advancement of science.

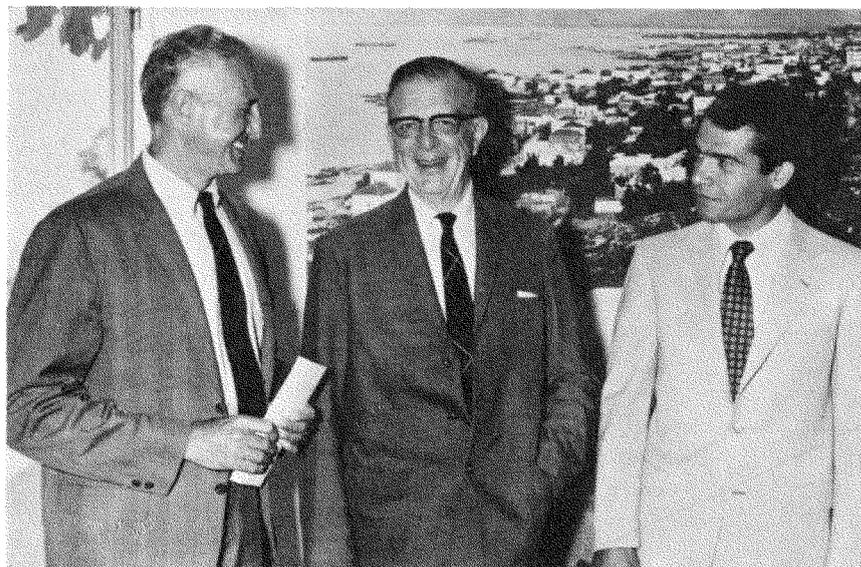
The method developed by the two AUB professors is a one-step synthesis of compounds possessing a high degree of antimicrobial and antiviral activity. Known as the Beirut Reaction, this method not only eliminates several cumbersome steps required to make quinoxaline-di-N-oxides and phenazine-di-N-oxides, but also makes possible the synthesis of compounds previously inaccessible.

Professor Makhlouf J. Haddadin began work at AUB in October 1964 as Research Associate with Professor Costas H. Issidorides who suggested a study of enamines. These are electron rich compounds with oxidizing agents. Several oxidents were tried, among them benzofurazan oxide. The 2-man team managed to separate the compounds which proved to have antibiotic and antiviral activity. This work, supported by a grant from the Research Corporation, was published in 1965.

Further work on the Beirut Reaction was undertaken in 1967 by the two AUB Professors and their students, with financial support from Pfizer Inc. To date, research grants totaling

North America Alumni Hold Annual Meeting

The 1973 Annual Meeting of the AUB Alumni Association of North America was held on June 19 at the Carnegie Endowment International Center in New York City. The main speaker was Mr. Howard W. Page, chairman of the Board of Trustees, who spoke on "The Future of AUB in Relation to the Growing Energy Crisis."



President Kirkwood between Prof. Issidorides, left, and Prof. Haddadin, right.

\$ 75,400 have been contributed by Pfizer to the American University of Beirut for support of the work of the Beirut team. The group includes 17 AUB students and researchers.

Professor Haddadin, who thanked the students and praised their efforts in developing this invention, pointed out that many AUB chemistry graduates are studying in the U.S., the largest number from any single university being Ph. D. candidates in the Chemistry Department at the University of California in Los Angeles (UCLA).

The Beirut Reaction provides a basic synthetic route leading to a new area of biologically active materials. For the past several years, AUB has collaborated closely with Pfizer Inc. and with Research Corporation in order to secure broad patents covering the invention. Pfizer Inc., the sole licensee, introduced in 1972 a product for use in animal feed in several countries, including the United States, under the trade names Carbadox and Mecadox. The material has been advertised in all the major trade journals. It increases weight gain and feed efficiency, and effectively controls swine dysentery, a serious chronic disease. Pfizer predicts that the introduction of Mecadox could well mark the start of a new stream of animal health products based on the quinoxaline-di-N-oxides.

The AUB Chemistry Department is well equipped for research with a modern six story classroom and laboratory building constructed on the AUB campus in 1968 with funds from the Agency for International Development (AID).

Lebanon Decorates Dwight Monnier

Former AUB Vice President Dwight C. Monnier last July was decorated with the Lebanese Order of the Cedars, Officer Rank, by Minister of Education Edmond Rizk.

Mr. Rizk explained that in honoring Dr. Monnier, Lebanon honors AUB and its community. There is no better occupation for a Minister of Education, he said, than that of honoring educators.

The Minister referred to Lebanon as an educational prospect and stressed that Lebanon shall be the State where the university, education and knowledge are always honored. Mr. Rizk praised AUB for its services to Lebanon and the Arab world.

Dr. Monnier considered his decoration not as a recognition of one man, but of many persons - young and not so young, Lebanese and Americans - who have banded together as a team which has brought a high level of coordination, efficiency and dedication to the University's support programs.

Johns Hopkins Official To Occupy Senior AUB Medical Positions

Dr. Samuel P. Asper, Vice President for Medical Affairs at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, has been named Dean of AUB's Medical School and Chief of Staff of the Hospital. In addition, Dr. Asper will hold the academic post of Professor of Internal Medicine.

In announcing the appointment, AUB President Samuel B. Kirkwood said, "I am pleased to welcome Dr. Asper to AUB, where he is well-known in our community. Dr. Asper has taken an active role in the implementation of the successful exchange program in medicine between Johns Hopkins and AUB, and I am confident that our University will benefit greatly from his vast experience and distinguished record in medical sciences." Dr. Craig S. Lichtenwalner, Dean of the Faculties of Medical Sciences of AUB, added, "Dr. Asper has had rich experience in medical education and hospital management which I know will be invaluable to AUB."

Dr. Asper, a native of Fort Worth, Texas, and a graduate of Baylor University, has been associated with medicine at Johns Hopkins throughout his career, having completed his medical studies in the School of Medicine in 1940. After his internship and residency training in Internal Medicine, a fellowship at Harvard and military service in World War II, Dr. Asper was appointed Assistant Professor of Medicine at Johns Hopkins in 1950.

Later, he also became Associate Dean of the School of Medicine and as such, served as Chairman of its Admissions Committee and directed the School's Postdoctoral Studies Program.

During this period, he became Professor of Medicine and Chief of the Division of Endocrinology. He was appointed Vice President for Medical Affairs in 1970, a post he has held for the past three years.

Since the early 1960's Johns Hopkins has had an exchange program and affiliation with AUB, supported by a grant from the Commonwealth Fund of New York City, to improve medical education and health care in the Middle East. In particular, the program was designed to provide advanced experience for younger members of the AUB Faculty preparing them for academic medical careers. Under the Hopkins-AUB Program, carefully selected medical graduates of AUB have received advanced training in medicine at Johns Hopkins. Of 25 physicians who have studied at Johns Hopkins on this Program, 4 have become department chairmen in AUB's Medical School.

Medical Alumnus Zaouk Sponsors Scholarships

Dr. Rassem Zaouk, head of the Health Department at the Municipality of Tripoli has donated LL 3,000 to be paid annually in scholarship to two Tripolitan students at AUB.

In a letter to AUB President Dr. Zaouk pointed out that he is establishing this scholarship fund because he believes in the services which AUB has been offering to succeeding generations in Lebanon and the Arab World.

Dr. Zaouk (MD) said he graduated from AUB and so did several members of the Zaouk family, among them his two sons. He explained that this scholarship fund is only an expression of gratitude to AUB and the role it has played in developing this part of the world through AUB graduates in the various fields. He added that this scholarship is in support of the University's message and motto: That They May Have Life.

Dr. Zaouk presented a cheque for the above amount to President Samuel B. Kirkwood in the presence of Vice President George Hakim and Dr. Charles Malik. He expressed the wish to have this scholarship divided equally between two Lebanese students from Tripoli.

Iranian Aggie Team Visits Campus

Dr. Kambiz Ghorban, BS Agr. 61, Dean of the College of Agriculture at Pahlavi University in Shiraz, Iran, and a team of three professors visited the AUB Faculty of Agricultural Sciences (FAS) from June 25-29. The team included Dr. Keshavarz, Prof. of Animal Science, Dr. Maftoun, Prof. of Soil Science and Dr. Banihashemi, Prof. of Plant Protection.

The visitors met with President Samuel B. Kirkwood, Dean James Cowan, Department Chairmen of FAS and several Faculty members. They toured the FAS laboratories in Beirut, and spent a day at the Agricultural Research and Education Center (AREC) visiting the research plots and the animal science and farm machinery facilities. They also held several conferences with members of the Academic Affairs Committee, Research Committee and Advisory Committee to discuss the implementation of a co-operative program between the two faculties.

The visitors were entertained by the Faculty to a luncheon at the Alumni Club, and a cocktail party given by Dean Cowan at his house.

Alumni Ministers in Lebanon, Jordan

Three ministers of the new 22-man Lebanese Cabinet are AUB alumni. They are the Prime Minister, Mr. Takieddine Solh, who is a former student; Minister of Economy and Commerce Dr. Nazih Bizri, BA 36, MD 40; and Minister of State Dr. Ali al-Khalil, BA 55, who is also member of the AUB Faculty of Engineering and Architecture.

The present Jordanian Cabinet also includes two alumni: Mr. Ghalib Barakat, BBA 49, who is Minister of Tourism, and Dr. Zuheir al-Mufti, BA 44, who is Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

Minister Rizk Praises AUB Role, Honors Zeine and Ziadeh

Minister of Education Edmond Rizk July 6 decorated Professors Zeine Zeine and Nicola Ziadeh with the Order of the Cedars of the Chevalier Rank at the dinner party given in their honor on the occasion of their retirement from the AUB Department of History and Archaeology.

In his speech at this party which was attended by the Chairman of the AUB Board of Trustees, President Kirkwood and a good number of professors and notables, the Minister said:

"It is a sign of health to have the Order of the Cedars of the Chevalier Rank awarded to two professors when chivalry is badly needed; and for the two chevaliers to be of the Order of the Cedars is a profession of faith in the Cedars' eternity.

Does knowledge, and do education and teaching have an end? Or does a professor, on retiring, continue to exist in thousands of students and in the conscience of the people?

"A society which believes in values realizes that the best of nations are founded on education and science..

"I bear witness, in the name of

Engineering Chapter Elects New Officers

The following were elected members of the new Cabinet of the Engineering Alumni Chapter at the General Assembly which was held on July 9, at the Alumni Club:

Mr. Adel Hamiyeh, President
Mr. Riad Salamoun, Vice President
Mr. Garbis Tabourian, Secretary
Mr. Nizar B. Karam, Treasurer
Dr. Usamah Abdus-Samad, Member
Mr. Isam Bazzi, Member
Mr. Hagop Demirdjian, Member
Mr. Rajai Khuri, Member
Miss Vassiliki Laios, Member.

Lebanon, that AUB has been an address of culture and education in Lebanon. AUB has been a testimony to Lebanon, attesting that education and knowledge grow in this country which is hospitable to institutions like AUB. Nothing will sever the close bonds between Lebanon and AUB, because we are a people who preserve their heritage, a people who know very well that when they stand in the judgement of values they shall be asked about their attitude towards a university like AUB.

"I am pleased on this occasion to honor two men who have given much, whose giving has been abundant, and at the same time to honor an institution which we revere and protect.

"We want AUB to be assured of the protection of the Lebanese State.

"This is also an occasion to honor educational and intellectual values which gather here tonight this elite of distinguished friends who represent the spirit of Lebanese aspirations and future for which we strive in the epoch of His Excellency President Sleiman Franjeh," the Minister concluded.

Tropical Health Team Discovers Useful Chemical For Surgical Operations

A research team at the AUB Department of Tropical Health has discovered a chemical (scolicide) which greatly reduces the risk in the delicate surgical operation for the removal of hydatid cysts. This Department is one of the few leading research centers in the world, and the only unit in the Middle East, to be concerned with the study of hydatid disease, considered as one of the most prevalent parasitic diseases in this area. AUB teams began research on this disease more than 15 years ago.

The scolicide, namely cetrimide, which has proved to be an effective chemical with no toxicity to the patient, and a successful substitute for a dangerous compound which was already in use, is now used by AUH surgeons.

Currently, an AUB team is working on how to control the hydatid disease in man by prophylactic measures and

Retired Emigrant Bequeaths Estate

Dr. Samuel E. White, a retired dentist, has given AUB more than a quarter of a million dollars in scholarships.

Dr. White (b. 1891), who never attended the Syrian Protestant College, as AUB was then called, credits the "College" for having taken him to USA where he achieved his success through the practice of dentistry and an investment program.

Early this year, Dr. and Mrs. White established a trust which bequeaths their entire estate to AUB upon their deaths.

Dr. White was born in Garzuze, north of Beirut. His father, who was a school teacher when the American Presbyterians established their mission school, went to USA three times before he finally emigrated with his family.

also by controlling infected dogs in Lebanon. The Lebanese National Council for Scientific Research is presently studying with AUB the possibility of cooperating in combating this disease, and Dr. Joseph Naffa', the Council's Secretary General has shown particular interest in this research work.

Hydatid disease is caused by the larva of a small tapeworm, *Echinococcus granulosus*. The adult of this worm measures between 3 and 6 mm in length and 0.5 mm in width at its widest part and completes its life cycle inside the bodies of a number of different hosts.

The head of the AUB team, Dr. George J. Frayha, Professor of Parasitology and Tropical Health at the School of Public Health, has explained that when the eggs of the adult worm which lives in the intestines of a dog

are excreted, they are ingested by cattle, sheep, pigs, or other grazing animals. The eggs then hatch in the grazing animal and enter into its blood stream, and the small larvae lodge in various tissues of the host's body and develop into cysts, usually in the liver and lungs which are discarded when the host animal is slaughtered. Dogs feeding on this offal ingest the cysts contained in these organs, thereby repeating the cycle, as the scolices in the cysts develop into full-grown tapeworms in the dogs and begin to produce eggs which in turn are excreted, and so on. Man becomes infected when he ingests or inhales then swallows the unhatched eggs, much as do the cattle.

The symptoms of this disease are indigestion, great pains and disturbance in liver function (similar to symptoms of liver cirrhosis).

About 30% of dogs are carriers of this fatal parasitic affliction, and 100 cases are annually admitted for surgery at local hospitals including AUH, not to speak of the many unsuspected cases which are probably carrying the disease.

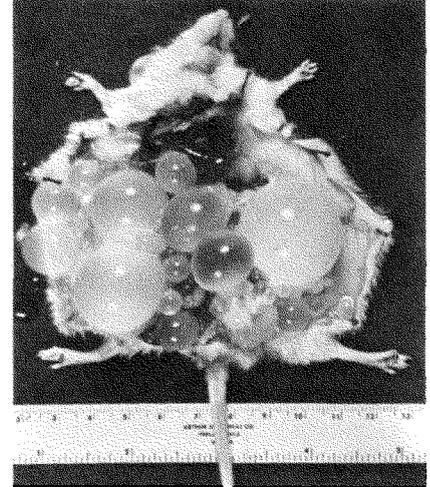
Professor Frayha says that the treatment of hydatid disease is impos-

sible without surgery which has become less risky as a result of the scolices found by AUB research teams that were the subject of many papers in world medical journals.

These chemicals are injected into the cysts prior to their surgical removal to kill the scolices and prevent the reinfection of the patient if the cysts, which grow to measure more than 20 litres, should burst during the operation.

For years the most common chemical used was formalin, a solution of formaldehyde and absolute ethanol which is an excellent scolicide, but also extremely toxic to the patient. AUB's test procedures yielded first six and recently 13 important chemicals which proved to be more efficient and less toxic than formalin. This took years and thousands of tests and cost thousands of dollars. Two of the chemicals, cetrinide and sodium hypochloride have been used by AUH surgeons for several years as well as by surgeons in various parts of the world. Perhaps the successful application of

the Indirect Hemagglutination Test to the diagnosis of hydatid disease was the most important procedure reached by the AUB research team which was headed by Dr. G.A. Garabedian in the fifties. This highly successful procedure is being used in all parts of the world.



Secondary hydatid infection in albino mice. The infection was 1 year and 5 months old. The weight of the cysts 55 gm; that of the carcass 34 gm.

Student Council Establishes Fund

The AUB Student Council this year deposited LL 37,443.75 with the AUB Comptroller to establish the *Student Council Scholarship Loan Fund* as an endowed fund. This gift was matched by the Anonymous Donor in equal amount for the same purpose, and by another equal amount from the Rockefeller Foundation, with this second matching sum going to the operational budget of the University. Applications for scholarships from this Fund will go through the Student Council, with the Council's recommendations of names and amounts to be submitted to each Faculty Scholarship Committee for final decision. One year after the total Student Council Scholarship Loan Fund equals LL 100,000, scholarships out of the annual interest will be available for disbursement.

UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.

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For detailed information, please write to Mr. R.K. Basu, Secretary, Board of Trustees, United Nations International School. Address envelope as follows only:

United Nations
UNIS - Room 820
Box 20, Grand Central P.O.
New York, N.Y. 10017
U.S.A.

Class Notes



GHUBREIL - Suheil N. Ghubreil, BCE 65, and Victoria Tarabay were married in Beirut on June 9. Mr. Ghubreil has an engineering office in Beirut. The bride is the secretary of the Sociology and Anthropology Department of AUB.

Address: P.O.Box 7861, Beirut.



SHATILA - Dr. Fuad Shatila, MD 71, and Miss Leila Shatila were married on June 16 in Beirut.

During 1973-74, Dr. Shatila will be clinical fellow at the Baptist Memorial Hospital, Memphis, specializing in cardiology.

'17

APELIAN - Dr. Albert S. Apelian, MD 17, was among 30 doctors recently honored with gold badges in recognition of 50 years membership with the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Dr. Apelian, who is 80 years old, retired only last January from general practice.

He is the author of "The Antiochians", a semi-historical biographical novel published in 1960.

'23

ASHKAR - Dr. Philip Ashkar, MD, last July was awarded the Lebanese Order of the Cedars (Knight) in recognition of his services to the medical and educational fields during the past 50 years.

Dr. Ashkar is the founder and first president of the Lebanese Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. He is President Emeritus of the Association.

'37

FARAH - Dr. Alfred Farah, BA, MD 40, has been appointed vice president for research of Sterling Drug Inc. and chairman of the Sterling - Winthrop Research Institute.

Dr Farah was consultant in pharmacology to the Institute for many years before he joined Sterling in 1968 as associate director of the Sterling - Winthrop Research Institute division. In 1970, he was director of the biology division of the Institute.

Before joining the Institute, Dr. Farah was professor and chairman of the pharmacology department at Up-state 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 School and an assistant professor of pharmacology at the University of Washington. Between 1940 and 1945 he taught pharmacy at AUB.

Among Dr. Farah's research interests are cardiac and kidney pharmacology, diuretics and secretory activity of the kidneys, and enzyme inhibitors.

Dr. Farah is a member of the American Society for Pharmacology

and Experimental Theapeutics, American Heart Association, New York Academy of Sciences and an honorary member of the German Pharmacological Society.

'48

NAJJAR - Dr. Fauzi M. Najjar, was one of 16 faculty members at MSU cited at the 1973 Awards Convocation and State of the University Address last June.

All the awardees were given certificates and a check for \$ 1,000. As a yearly tradition, Michigan State honors faculty members who have distinguished themselves in the fields of teaching, research and public service. These professors are selected on the college level by college committees.

Dr. Najjar received his masters and doctoral degrees from the University of Chicago. He was an instructor in political science at AUB from 1954 to 1955. He also taught at the University of Chicago, before joining the social science department at MSU's University College in 1958.

'53

YUNIS - A baby boy, Faisal, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Suheil Yunis, BA, at AUB Medical Center on June 19. He is their third baby boy. The first two are Amin, 4 years, and Karim, 1 1/2.

'57

PAMBOOKIAN - Hagop S. Pambookian, BA, MA Columbia, has been awarded a Ph.D. degree in educational psychology by the University of Michigan. He now resides in Ann Arbor, Mich.

'60

RAFII - After wandering around for some time, Dr. Ziad Rafii, BS, MD 64, has finally settled in Tripoli, Lebanon, where he is practicing pediatrics. He passed the American Board of Pediatrics examination in 1969 and won the American Medical Association Recognition Award in 1970.

NASSAR - A baby girl, Christine Elaine, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Rudy Nassar, BA, MA 70, on May 31. This is their second baby. The first is 5-year old Carl.

The Nassars live in Canada: P.O. Box 1119, Lennuxville, Quebec.

'62

KHALIFEH - Raja Khalifeh, BS, Ph. D. Princeton, has been appointed assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Virginia (Charlottesville, Va., 22901).

Following his graduation from Princeton, Dr. Khalifeh carried post doctoral research at Harvard and Stanford on "nuclear magnetic resonance studies on proteins and enzymes."

KASSAB - A baby girl, Michele, was born to Mr. and Mrs. André Kassab, BBA, in Beirut on June 2. Mr. Kassab who works for the American Life Insurance as claims supervisor is also father to Mark, born on March 27, 1969.

'63

BUHEIRY - A baby boy, Samer, was born to Prof. and Mrs. Marwan Buheiry, BA, MA 63, on March 6 in Beirut. This is their second boy.

Mrs. Ghantus is the former Laila Ghantus, BA. She works with the Credit Suisse in Beirut. Marwan is a lecturer in cultural studies and history at AUB.

'64

AUBRY - Mrs. Safia Dowagher Aubry, MA, who is Director of Higher Education and Cultural Affairs at the Bahrain Ministry of Education has received a one-year scholarship to study educational planning in France.

'67

ROTTENSTEN - Gunor Rottensten, BA, has taken a new job as translator with the European Parliament in Luxemburg.

After graduating from AUB, Gunor studied for three years at the Commercial School in Arhus, Denmark, and then became language teacher at the School for Marine Engineers in Copenhagen.

'68

AYNILIAN - George H. Aynilian BS Pharm., MS 70, received his Ph.D. in pharmacognosy from the College of Pharmacy, University of Illinois at the Medical Center. He has been appointed as senior investigator of the antitumor program at the department of Pharmacognosy and Pharmacology, University of Illinois at the Medical Center.

'69

NSOULI - Saleh Nsouli, BA, recently received a Ph.D. degree in economics from Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. He has joined the research department of the International Monetary Fund in Washington D.C.

There are a number of AUB graduates who are carrying post-graduate studies at Vanderbilt. They include Abdallah Bu Habib, 67, and Samir Khuri, 67, both working towards a Ph.D. degree; Dr. Ronald Kourani, 72, specializing in psychiatry and Dr. Nabil Mikati, intern. Dr. Khalid al-Yusif, 68, is a psychiatrist who teaches at the same university.

'70

SAEED - Khawaja Amjad Saeed, MBA, has been appointed Chairman of the Department of Business Administration, University of the Punjab, New Campus, Lahore. Mr. Saeed also holds a Master's degree in Commerce from the University of the Punjab, Lahore, and is an Associate Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan, Pakistan Institute of Industrial Accountants, Society for International Development, Washington and American Accounting Association, U.S.A. He is also a fellow of the United Nations Asia Institute for Economic Development and Planning, Bangkok.

Address: P.O.Box 1164, Lahore, Pakistan.

'71

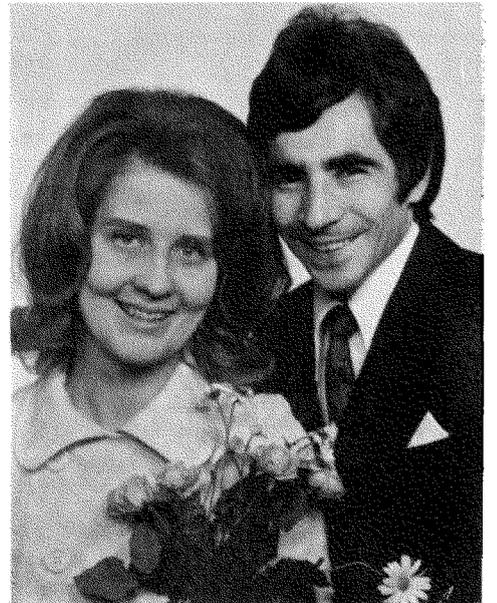
BEST - Barry H. Best, BA, has joined The Toronto-Dominion Bank as trader in the Foreign Exchange Trading Department.

Address: The Toronto-Dominion Bank, International Division, Toronto, 55 King St. W. and Bay St., Toronto III, Canada.



AL-HASSAN - Mr. Al-Abed Mohammed al-Hassan, BS 69, and Miss Wafa Ida were married in Kuwait on May 20.

Address: P.O.Box 8510, Salmiyah, Kuwait.



EBRAHIMI - Mohsen Ebrahimi-Mojarad, BCE, and Lena Silverberg, MSec. (Lund University/Sweden) were married in Stockholm, on May 11.

Mr. Ebrahimi is presently project leader doing research with Professor S. Olof Gunnarsson, at the Faculty of Urban and Traffic Planning, Chalmers University of Technology, Gothenburg, Sweden. Mrs. Ebrahimi is working with L.M. Ericsson.

Address: Gibraltargatan 86-635, S-412 79 Goteborg, Sweden.



HELWANI - Miss Wadad Helwani, BA 70, recently married Dr. G.R. Zain Eddeen who works with The Meternity Hospital, Hall, England.

'72

SCHWEIGHER - Robert L. Schweigher, BA, has been elected vice president of Frank H. Baxler Associates, Inc. of Stamford, Conn. This company specializes in packaging, printing, data processing and air quality equipment.

Mr. Schweigher is married to AUB alumnae Mary Mukhtarian, BA 72 and they reside at 112 Bentwood Drive, North Stamford.

'73

ZACHARIOU - Leonidas Zachariou, BBA, became engaged to Katerina Phessa, BA, on July 22. Both may be reached through P.O.Box 4007, Beirut.

Former Student

NASSAR - Former Student Carmen Nassar was awarded a Master's degree in international affairs, with distinction, from Johns Hopkins University last May. Beginning in September, she will assume the position of information specialist in the international division of the Monsanto Company in St. Louis, Missouri.

In Memoriam

ALI - Professor Jamil Ali of the AUB Department of Mathematics died August 3 at AUH at the age of 66.

Professor Ali, B.Sc. (Honors), Exeter University, UK, was with the Government Arab College, Jerusalem and the Syrian University, Damascus, before he joined AUB in 1953.

Professor Ali translated a number of mathematical works into Arabic. His interest in mathematics and its development culminated in his preparation of the AUB's centennial publication entitled "*A translation of Al-Biruni's astronomical book : Kitab Tahdid Nihayat Al-Amakin Li-Tashih Masafat Al-Masakin*". He will be remembered for his strong interest and devotion to the teaching of mathematics. He was responsible for the introduction of "additional mathematics" at the secondary schools in Palestine, and for strengthening the mathematics curriculum at the AUB School of Engineering.

HIBRI - Mr. Afif Hibri, BA 50, BSCE 51, was shot dead by a stray bullet in Beirut on June 17. He was the proprietor of a big contracting company operating in Lebanon, Libya and the Gulf.

MOORE - Dr. J. Leonard Mooredicb died last May in the U.S. at the age of 77.

Dr. Moore was born in Beirut in 1899 and, like his father before him, he was member of the AUB Faculty. He spent his boyhood in Beirut and went to the US for college and the medical school. After graduating from Princeton University and from Colum-

bia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons, he returned to Lebanon in the 1920's to found the department of pediatrics at AUB where he became Professor of Pediatrics. He also established public health programs in rural Lebanon and was particularly devoted to improving child health care.

Dr. Moore moved to the US in 1939, but in 1963 he returned to Beirut as guest of the Lebanese Government to receive the Order of the Cedars of Lebanon for his humanitarian contributions.

SHAHID - Dr. Munib J. Shahid, BA 31, MD 35, died in Baalbeck on August 25 of a heart attack. He was 65 years old.

The late Dr. Shahid was professor of internal medicine (hematology) at AUB and a leading educator of medicine who has supervised the graduation of successive generations of physicians. Author of many articles, Dr. Shahid is described as one of the very most active research workers in medicine in this part of the world. His research was subject of discussion in international medical papers. He received several research grants, the latest being a three-year grant from the Lebanese Scientific Research Council.

Member of the AUB Medical School since 1935, the late Dr. Shahid specialized in various U.S. medical centers. He founded the Lebanese Cancer Society and served as its president for many years.

Dr. Shahid is survived by his wife Serene and daughters Maya Corm, Leila and Zeina.

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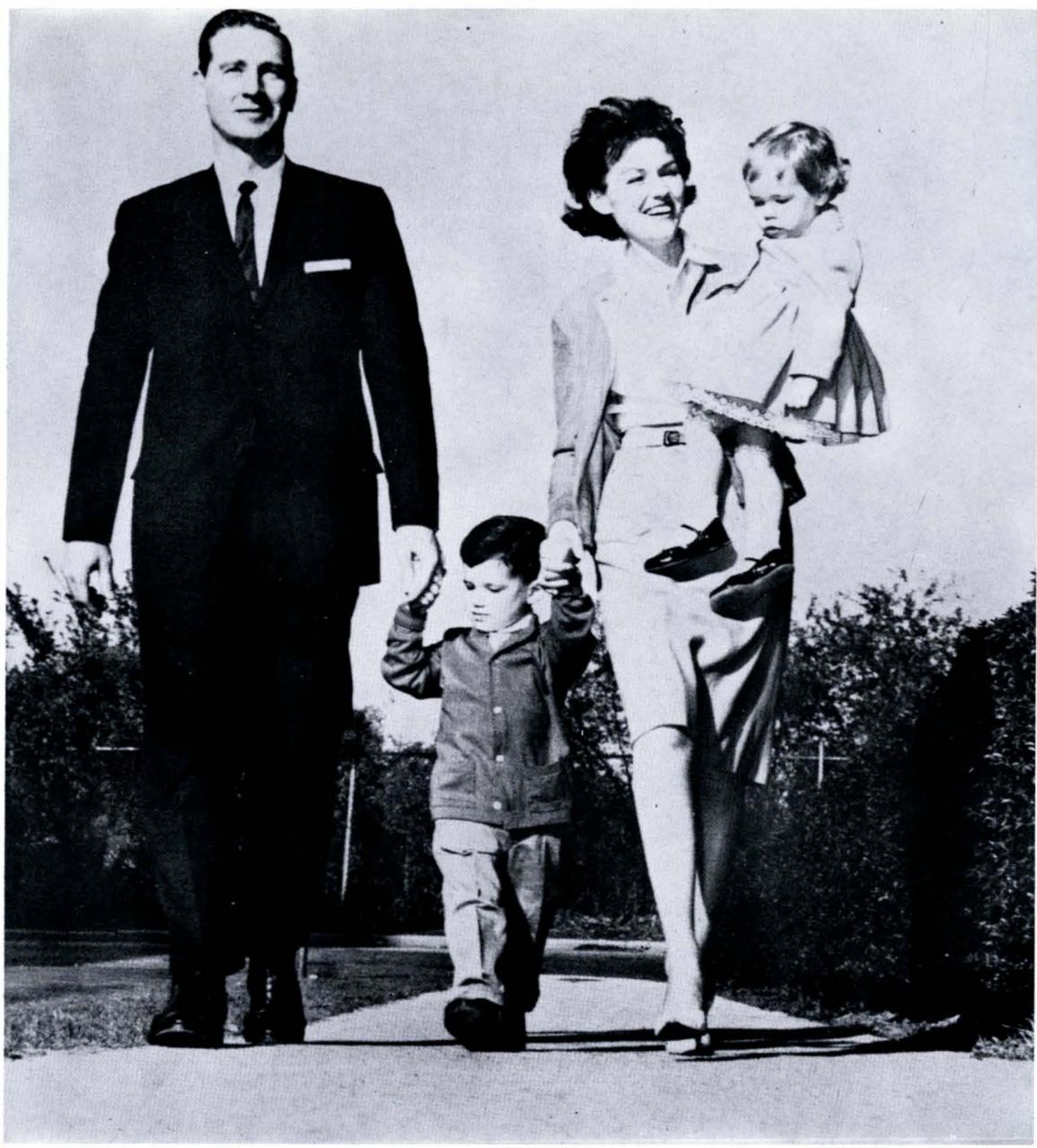
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al-Kulliyah

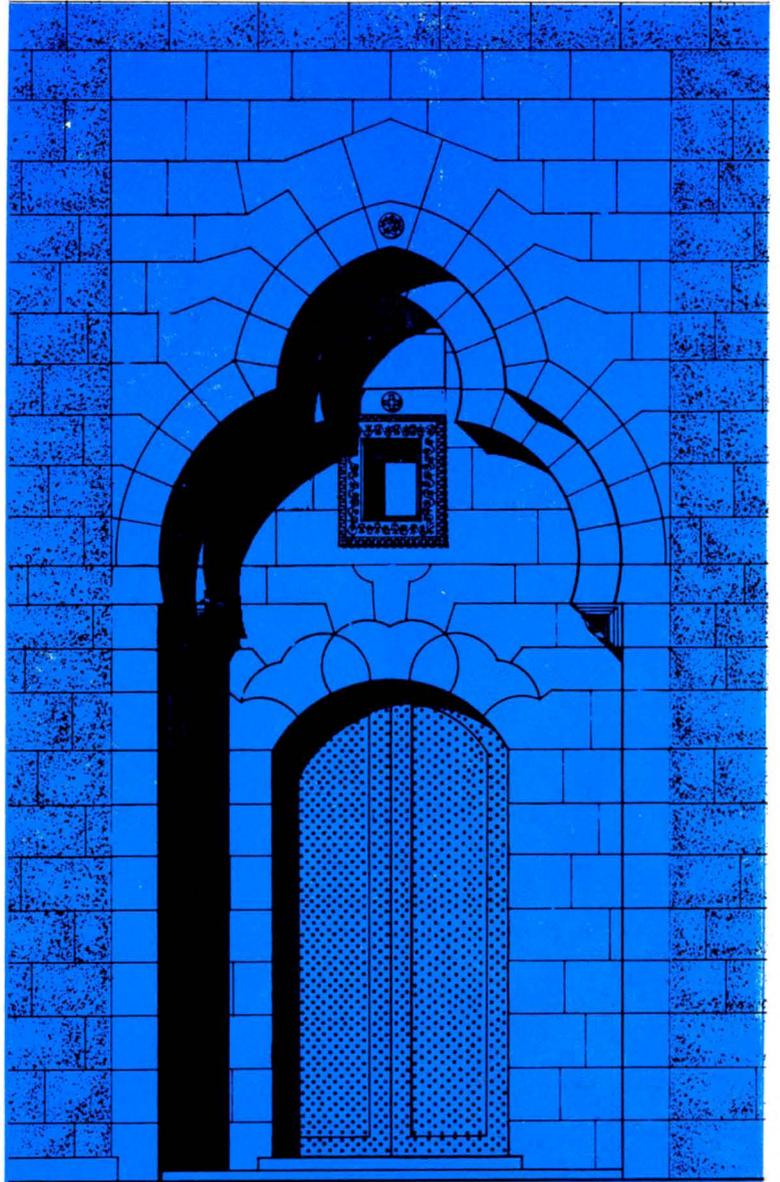
MAGAZINE OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT

Autumn 1973



ARCHITECTURE IN LEBANON

BY FRIEDRICH RAGETTE



A FORTHCOMING PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT

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. It is mailed to all graduates, former faculty and staff of AUB.

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All correspondence should be addressed to the Editor,
Office of University Publications,
AUB, Beirut

Cover: Untitled painting by Farid Haddad, see p. 31

Association Expresses Shock, Disappointment to Nixon

The following cable was sent to U.S. President Richard Nixon by the AUB Alumni Association during the war in the area last October.

PRESIDENT RICHARD NIXON
WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON DC

IN THE NAME OF TWENTY THOUSAND ALUMNI OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT LEBANON WE WISH TO REGISTER OUR SHOCK AND DISAPPOINTMENT AT THE BIASED OFFICIAL ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE REPORTED ARM SUPPORT TO ISRAEL STOP THIS POLICY RUNS COUNTER TO THE IMAGE WE HOLD OF THE TRADITIONAL AMERICAN ROLE OF JUSTICE AND PEACE AS FOSTERED BY THE FOUNDERS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC AND MORE RECENTLY BY PRESIDENT WILSON IN HIS POLICY AT THE TIME OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER IN HIS STAND IN THE 1956 SUEZ WAR STOP IT ALSO CONTRADICTS THE PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE IMPLANTED BY THE TEACHINGS OF OUR ALMA MATER OF WHICH WE ARE PROUD AND DAMAGES THE GOODWILL DEVELOPED BY THIS UNIVERSITY IN THE ARAB WORLD OVER MORE THAN A CENTURY STOP WE URGE YOU TO RECONSIDER THE AMERICAN ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE ARAB JUST CAUSE AND THE FORCES OF AGGRESSION WITH A VIEW TO ESTABLISHING A JUST AND LASTING PEACE IN THE AREA.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT
BEIRUT - LEBANON

During the war also, AUB President Samuel B. Kirkwood issued the following statement to members of AUB community :

In the present critical times, the American University of Beirut reaffirms its commitment to serve the Arab people. Throughout its long history as an educational institution, AUB has provided an opportunity for higher education to thousands of students from the Arab World. Its graduates have become leaders in all fields, serving their countries with distinction.

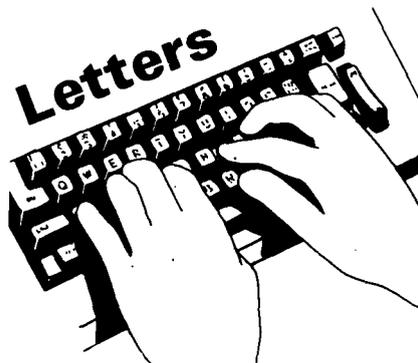
In the present situation, AUB intends to continue within its responsibilities to follow its traditional course, offering higher education and professional training to those who would prepare themselves for the development of their homelands. This is the University's major contribution to the present and to the future.

As an institution of Beirut, Lebanon and the Arab World the AUB has always offered the services of its staffs and its facilities to meet the needs of its community, particularly in times of crisis. At the beginning of the present conflict, the University placed its facilities at the disposal of the Lebanese Government. The Hospital was put on an emergency basis with priority given to battle casualties. Medical teams of AUB doctors and students have already served in Syrian hospitals. Further projects are being set up in each Faculty with students, faculty and staff participating. AUB's students have been active throughout these past days in operating a blood donation center and in collecting funds for relief aid. Women of the

University community are making surgical dressings and have collected blankets and clothes for those made homeless. The University is rearranging its schedules to coordinate the academic program with these activities.

Groups of faculty, students and alumni have expressed their concern to the US Government. Others in the United States have done so as well.

In the great traditions of a university, AUB stands as an independent institution. The University is deeply concerned for its sons and daughters, especially those directly involved in the present conflict, and for the welfare of their families and their communities and countries. AUB is firm in its support of the principles of justice and reason as the only foundation for any enduring relationship among nations and for any lasting solution to the problems of the Middle East. AUB is firm in its support of the Arab people it serves as they seek restoration of their rights and the achievement of a peace based upon dignity and justice.



DODGE DIARY

Sir: I read with interest the selections from Bayard Dodge's Diary (Summer 73), because, among other things, I was a student in the Preparatory Department (now I.C.) and in College, from 1922 to 1928.

I studied Ethics with Prof. Dodge in the Third Form; I have still the thin copy-book in which I took down the gist of Prof. Dodge's talks. Viewed to-day, as might be well expected, there is nothing peculiar in these dictations. The value of Bayard Dodge, as an instructor then, was not in the short sentences which he expected us to write down in our small

copy-books, but in his radiant personality which had filled each class he had entered. Dodge was not only a teacher in the class-room; he was an *educator* in the class-room, on the Campus, in his office and when met occasionally on the streets too. One might compare him to ancient Socrates or modern Muhammed Abdu whose influence was through their contact with their students and not so much through the words they uttered before their students or the lines they dictated.

I have learnt afterwards more of the philosophy of Ethics, but as a teacher - since 1928 - I believe that our educational system, of late, insists wrongly on dispensing to the students what others (learned men or not) have said and not on building up the particular personality of the student through the constant contact with his teachers. And when I come to the Campus, and I come very often, I do not see much of Bayard Dodge's spirit in the air!

Omar A. Farrukh
P.O. Box 941, Beirut

**Alumni who have
not yet settled
their Loan Accounts
with the
Alumni Association
are urged to do so
immediately.**

AL-KULLIYAH COSMOS

Sir: First allow me to record a deserved appreciation for our beloved *al-Kulliyah*. I have witnessed with pride its gradual growth from a small simple leaflet, to a matured attractive magazine. In this respect, I also wish to express gratitude and obligation towards those who fostered its development and at the same time I sincerely appraise those who presently manage and administer its publication.

Now that the *al-Kulliyah* long passed its embryonic and childhood stages; its name which then did suit it, does not do so now. The title bears with it an academic meaning signifying limitation, despite its intended embracing Arabic indication. The dress has become too short and tight.

I humbly believe that it is ripe time to consider changing the name to a more realistic and wider enfolding concept. May I suggest the AUB Alumni Association's "COSMOS"

Magazine (for example)?

Finally, I shall be obliged for your kind initiation in taking the matter up with those concerned, as the issue warrants a serious consideration. An alumni referendum, if necessary.

Nabih J. Zananiri
P.O. Box 3274, Beirut

INVESTMENT

Sir: In the spring 1973 edition my colleague John Munro in discussing fund raising for AUB wrote this question: "How great a sacrifice am I prepared to make in order to insure the continuing development of AUB?"

Certainly this is not a question of "sacrifice" but of plain hard-headed self-interest for the countries and peoples for whom AUB is providing "something which society wants and is willing to pay for" as the author explains. If this is so, then I believe John Munro would agree that the question should be: How great an investment am I prepared to make in order to insure the continuing development of AUB? This attitude assumes a greater partnership with

AUB. A cooperative enterprise whose present and future is intimately joined to the quality and quantity of its indigenous support.

Louis P. Cajoleas
Director, Division of Extension
and Special Programs

ARABIC PRINTING

Sir: I read with interest Mr. Zahi Khuri's article on Arabic printing (*al-Kulliyah*, Winter 1973) and I fully agree with his analysis. I was first intrigued by the problems in Arabic printing five years ago while working on my PhD thesis at M.I.T. More recently, one of my hobbies has been the design of a printer that would alleviate these problems.

As I see it, all existing problems in Arabic printing stem from one basic property of Arabic script, namely: In general, the shape or form of an Arabic character depends on both the preceding character and the following character. This context dependency of Arabic character forms is non-existent in Roman script. Present-day printing and typing of

Arabic script uses machines that have been designed in the western world based on western needs. These machines have to be partially redesigned in order to meet Arabic printing needs. Engineering-wise, the solution is clear and straightforward. The implementation requires cooperation between some printing firm (or governmental agency) with a foreign maker of printers. The final Arabic printer will have fewer keys but a larger number of Arabic letter forms. The result is increased efficiency along with increased legibility and beauty of printed Arabic script.

I have simulated part of such a system on a computer, and there is no doubt that a hardware implementation is feasible. I would be more than willing to cooperate on technical matters with anyone who is seriously interested in implementing such a printer.

It is high time we used western technology to meet our own needs.

John Makhoul
50 Moulton Street
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

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THE DRUZES

SAMI N. MAKAREM, Ph.D.

Dr. Makarem is associate professor of Arabic and Islamic Thought at AUB. He is author of a number of books on Shi'ite Doctrines: this article sheds light on his forthcoming book, *The Druze Faith* (Caravan Books, N.Y.) which lifts for the first time the official veil of secrecy surrounding this esoteric branch of Isma'ili Shi'a Islam.

During the early years of the Islamic era, the followers of the new faith accepted the Holy Book or Qur'an literally. However, before long a group of Muslim thinkers, influenced by Greek philosophical thought and logic, by Indian and Persian thinking and Jewish and Christian theology, started to question the literal meaning of the Qur'an, to interpret it and inquire into its deeper ramifications. As a result the followers of Islam split into two major factions: The People of Revelation (*Ahl at-Tanzil*), or those who believed in the literal meaning of the Qur'an and the People of Allegorical Interpretation (*Ahl at-Ta'wil*), or those who believed in the allegorical interpretation of the Qur'an.

The practical result of such varying view points reflected itself in the concept the two factions held regarding the duties of the leader of the Islamic community, the Imam. The People of Revelation, the Sunnis, saw the Imam as the defender of the faith while the People of Allegorical Interpretation, the Shi'a, believed that the divine Message must be interpreted according to man's needs and the level of his intellectual and spiritual maturity. The latter group thought that if prophethood conveyed God's Message to man, the Imam should be concerned with interpreting this divine Message according to the needs of the time and be able to answer man's questions which can only be done by a divinely illuminated person or Imam, whose divine insight comes to him from the Prophet.

In practical terms this meant that each Imam designates his own successor in order to insure the continuity of inspiration for the allegorical interpretation of revelation. *Ahl at-Ta'wil* considered the Prophet's first cousin and son-in-law 'Ali Ibn Abi Talib as their Imam. They were called the Shi'a of Ali, or simply Shi'a. In fact he became the fourth Imam, after Abu Bakr, 'Umar and 'Uthman. He was killed while in power and his opponent, Mu'awiya, became the political leader of the Islamic com-

munity. However, the Shi'a of 'Ali considered his sons al-Hasan and then al-Husayn as their spiritual leader. After al-Husayn's death, the Shi'a Imamate passed to his son 'Ali Zayn al-'Abidin.

A further split among the Shi'as occurred when some, the Zaydis, considered Zayd ibn 'Ali ibn al-Husayn as their Imam while the rest considered Ja'far as-Sadiq, the son of Muhammad ibn 'Ali ibn al-Husayn, as their Imam.

As the son of Ja'far as-Sadiq, Isma'il, is said to have died during his father's life time, a faction of the Shi'as paid allegiance after Ja'far's death to a brother of Isma'il, Musa al-Kazim. Another faction considered Isma'il's son, Muhammad as the Imam. This latter group is known as the Isma'ilis.

Their allegiance to a spiritual Imam rather than to the ruling Sunni 'Abbasid Caliph, obliged them to go into concealment until al-Mahdi Billah became Imam, probably the fourth after Muhammad, son of Isma'il. Al-Mahdi escaped from 'Abbasid persecution to North Africa where he founded the Fatimid Caliphate in 297 A.H./903 A.D. The third successor to al-Mahdi, al-Mu'izz li-Dinillah invaded and conquered Egypt, in 358 A.H./969 A.D., then under the Ikhshidids, vassals of the 'Abbasids. He founded the city of Cairo and made it the capital of the Fatimid State. In 359 A.H./970 A.D. he founded the mosque of Al-Azhar, which became one of the greatest centers of learning.

As heads of a Shi'ite state based on allegorical interpretation, the Fatimid Imams were noted for their patronage of the sciences, literature, philosophy and the arts. Besides al-Azhar, they founded Dar el-Hikma (the House of Wisdom) during the reign of al-Hakim, in 395 A.H./1005 A.D. With the scholastic activities in such institutions, Cairo became a center of scholars, scientists, philosophers and theologians.

It was in this atmosphere in the reign of al-Hakim bi-Amrillah that the Druze movement

started in 408 A.H./1017 A.D. The movement was headed by Hamza Ibn 'Ali, assisted by four other functionaries.

The Druze doctrine maintains that after four hundred years since the advent of Islam the allegorical interpretation of the religious law was completed. The Caliph-Imam al-Hakim should then be the last Imam of allegorical interpretation. With him a new era should start. If the Prophet delivered the religious law (*ash-Shari'a*) and the Imams after him interpreted allegorically this law and guided the believers along the right path to truth (*at-Tariqa*), then the new era must take upon itself to convey truth as it is (*al-Haqiqa*). The followers of the movement called themselves *Muwahhidum* (monotheists).

The name Druze (Arabic *Duruz*) is foreign to the followers of the movement and probably comes from the name of one of their missionaries a Nashtakin al-Darazi, later expelled from the movement for his disobedience to Hamza's teachings.

Druze scriptures relate that three months after his ascension to the throne al-Hakim sent missionaries to herald the beginning of the new era, and on the first day of the year 408 A.H./30 May, 1017 A.D. he officially announced this by issuing a decree. Hamza ibn 'Ali was proclaimed leader of the movement.

THE DRUZE CONCEPT OF GOD

A basic aspect of the Druze doctrine is their concept of God and creation.

All existing beings derive their existence from God. The one who is God, is infinite and unlimited and perfect. He contains all things without being divisible. He is the whole of existence, inasmuch as He is the One, not in so far as He is the sum total of existing things. Existing things are expressions of God's unity, they are not parts that constitute a whole; because, if one of those existing things ceased to exist, the Divine Unity, the One, does not diminish.

Things are in existence due to God's divine Will. But God's Will is by no means similar to man's will, for God does not desire anything outside of Himself. God's Will is rather synonymous to God's Thought and Vision, and nothing is outside of God's Thought and God's Vision. Only God is anterior to this Will in so far as He is its Originator.

Hamza ibn 'Ali calls this divine Will '*Aql*. It is an Arabic infinitive noun that originally signifies "to bind". He calls it thus because, as an intelligent and purposive principle that contains all existing beings, this Will of God controls and orders all things. It binds, so to speak, and encompasses the whole world.

In this meaning, the world '*aql* has been translated into English as intelligence or intellect. However neither word conveys the exact meaning of '*Aql* which is God's Will, Thought and Vision.

This '*Aql*, or God's Will, is therefore by its very nature both the source of all existing beings and also their perfection.

Being God's Will, Vision and Thought, the '*Aql* is by its very nature in constant union with God and always fully aware of Him. However, by its very nature, too this '*Aql* is conscious of its own perfection. As the pure Thought, Vision and Will of God, this '*Aql* became an entity in itself, but still within the absolute oneness of God. In contemplating God, the '*Aql* was necessarily aware of the fact that it is contemplating God. Accordingly the '*Aql* became aware of itself. It took joy in itself so to speak. By taking joy in itself, the '*Aql* was deflected from its original course; it was impeded from its full joy in the One by its joy in its own self, and it was retarded from its love of the Whole by an inferior love, the love of its own self. This deflection from being in union with God to that of focussing inward upon its own self and enjoying it rendered the '*Aql* rather remote from God. In other words, this deflection is nothing more than absence from God who is absolute Existence and who includes and encompasses all things. Absence from Existence is mere non-existence (*'adam*). This non-existence came forth, so to speak, as a result of this deflection of the '*Aql*'s original course towards the One to the '*Aql*'s indulgence in and enjoyment of its own self. This deflection from being in union with God to that of focussing inward upon its own self and enjoying it is regarded by the Druzes to be the original sin.

The '*Aql* then, says Hamza, "asked God to create an aid to assist it against this transgressive adversity... Of this desire and imploration," continues Hamza, "the All-high... created the Soul of all compasses of being".

This universal Soul, the second luminous entity, is the spiritual nature of the universe, the principle of life and action of the macrocosm.

In a similar process a third luminous entity issued out of the universal Soul. This luminous entity is called the Word, the divine Word of God, the vital principle of all being. From the Word issued a fourth luminous entity, the principle of harmony and order in the universe. It is thus the very rudiment of life. It is the perfection of all cosmic beings (*hadd al-jirmamiyyin*), that is to say, it is the cosmos itself, in so far as it is an inclusive entity which issued from the divine word and which encompasses all cosmic reality. It is the light which pervades everything (*an-nur al-basit*), in so far as it is an effectual principle that imbues the universe with harmony and order. From this fourth principle issued a fifth one. It is an externalization of this divine Light in the creation of the corporeal world. It is thus the perfection of all corporeal beings (*hadd al-jismamiyyin*), as compared to the fourth luminous entity which is the perfection of all cosmic beings.

These are the five principles (*al-hudud al-khamsa*) that are always associated with the Druzes whenever the Druzes are spoken of.

From the fifth luminary entity came forth the corporeal world.

Thus if there is any evil in this corporeal world, it does not lie in matter as such. It lies rather in those who deflected from their real purpose, the very nature of being in union with the One, to another purpose of self-indulgence that leads to separation from God, and absence from real Existence.

Since man is the only being who possesses the faculty to comprehend this reality, he alone can strive for realizing himself in the One. He is the only being who can check this drive of selfishness which deflects him from his real purpose and alienates him from his true nature. Here lies the seed of vice in man: taking joy in one's own self. Virtue, on the other hand, lies in moving away from one's own ego towards the unity of the universal idea of man where one finds himself in unity with the rest of humanity and, consequently, finds himself in communion with God inasmuch as is humanly possible. Virtue, in the Druze understanding of things, is thus attained by using everything according to its nature and purpose of existence.

Those who succeed in reaching this goal find themselves enjoying a state of unity and, consequently, of love. Thus love is seen by the Druzes as a feeling of union with the Whole, whereas hatred is understood as a product of metaphysical egotism where one separates his own being and interests from the being and interests of the Whole.

UNION WITH GOD

Man's ultimate happiness is therefore actualized in his willingness and preparedness to be in union with God who comprises all being. This can be achieved, teaches Hamza ibn'Ali, if man is in conformity in his reason, soul, words and actions with God's Will, the all-inclusive '*Aql* that contains the whole of this creation. This can be reached if man believes in and follows ten commandments, the first three being doctrinal while the other seven are rather behavioral:

1. To profess that God is the author of all-being.
2. To believe that God's Will, the '*Aql* is the cause of all cosmic principles.
3. To believe that the five cosmic principles are the source of all material beings, the '*Aql* being their first cause and their perfection.
4. To be veracious in the broadest sense of the word, i.e. to profess the truth, speak the truth, act according to the truth and live for the truth.
5. To safeguard and help one another, by guiding one's fellow men along the path of truth, justice and love.

6. To renounce falsehood and slander in belief and action.

7. To dissociate oneself from the acts of evil doers which hinder man from knowing the truth and from reaching knowledge and, consequently, happiness. Man cannot reach this stage unless he dissociates himself from self-indulgence. This is the first step man has to take in order to be able to realize himself in God.

8. To recognize the oneness of God and to strive for achieving the real purpose of man namely to be in union with the One as much as is humanly possible.

9. To be always in a state of peace of mind and contentment (*rida*) in relation to God, because God is the absolute good; whatever issues from Him must be true, good and beautiful. Man can only realize this state of peace of mind and contentment if he truly takes joy in the One, instead of indulging in his own self and living in a state of contrariety and discord.

10. To submit to God's actions and will (*taslim*). By doing so man enters the kingdom of God wherein there is real life, true happiness and absolute goodness.

This approach to man is what led the Druzes to propagate complete equality among mankind and, consequently, to provide equal opportunity for every person, so that man may realize himself in God as is humanly possible for him to do so. In an age when, for example, polygamy was permitted and practiced, the Druze faith strictly prohibited it. Complete equality between man and woman was taught. The Druze law of domestic relations legislated by Hamza stipulates that when a man marries a woman he must put her on the same footing as himself and share with her equally all his possessions. Each of the husband and wife must treat the other with complete equality and justice. In case of divorce, whoever is unjust must pay the other half of what he owns.

It is time now to touch upon the question of man's origin and destiny. Since man originated as a spark from the divine Will, and since the divine Will is eternal, so is man's reality, i.e. his soul. After corporeal death, man's soul persists in a new human body so that this soul may continue to perform its function by being in man's constant experience. Hence no sooner does the soul of a human being leave its body than it is received by a new human body which would serve as a medium for this soul to realize its being and participate in the progress of man towards knowledge and happiness.

This is a brief sketch of the framework within which the Druzes couch their beliefs concerning the broadest questions man asks about himself, his world, and his origin, destiny and salvation and about his God.

ALUMNI EXPRESS OPINION ON a new club

Do they or don't they? Do Alumni wish to have a new clubhouse or don't they? If yes, to what extent are they ready to support such a project?

These questions, and many more, which have been the subject of debate for many years are now answered once and for all. The Alumni Association has recently conducted a survey, with the help of the AUB Mass Communication Program, to find out:

1. How many alumni are interested in a new clubhouse?
2. What size and facilities the new clubhouse should have? and
3. What are the financial constraints governing the initial capital outlay of this clubhouse?

To get fairly reliable answers, three surveys were conducted in complementary sequence to determine with a measurable degree of confidence and to quantify the basic facts that are needed as the confirmatory basis necessary before further steps can be taken.

The results of the survey indicated that 82% of the alumni think that a new clubhouse is necessary, 80% said that if such a club is made available they will join and 76% stated that such a club should be exclusive to members of the Alumni Association and AUB community. Details of the survey are spelled out in the following pages. These details have been studied by the Board of Trustees. The Trustees should approve the plan as the proposed site of the new club is the old OPD building, facing the medical gate.

Translated into figures, the survey indicated that out of 4500 AUB alumni residing in Beirut and its suburbs, 3400 are ready to join the new club if it offers the correct type of facilities. The report which the trustees received assumed that most of these alumni have their own established circles and clubs, and the fact that they are willing to leave these

circles for the sake of an "Alumni" club, is an undisputable indication as to the potential solidarity that can be achieved among alumni.

How exactly was this survey prepared?

A random selection of alumni residing in Beirut and its suburbs was taken. The size of the sample was calculated to achieve a confidence factor of 0.95 which was considered adequate. Three separate questionnaires were completed through personal interview by the selected Alumni and the results were analysed and used to determine the need of a clubhouse and therefore, the expected membership, the size and facilities required in this club house and finally, the financial envelope and commitments that can be made.

It is interesting to note that this random selection has resulted in a sample of AUB alumni that has the following characteristics and distribution:

a. Degree and level of study

- 63% of the sample were holders of Bachelor Degrees.
- 11% were holders of Masters Degrees.
- 11% were holders of Ph.D's and M.D.'s.
- 11% were holders of other diplomas.
- 4% no answer to this question.

b. The year of graduation

- 4% 1929 and before
- 4% 1930 to 1939
- 15% 1940 to 1949
- 22% 1950 to 1959
- 31% 1960 to 1969
- 22% 1970 to 1973

c. The age bracket

- 31% of the sample were between 20 and 29 years old.
- 25% were between 30 and 39 years old.
- 21% were between 40 and 49 years old.
- 12% were between 50 and 59 years old.



1951: Alumni examine the maquette of the Alumni Club which was then under construction. They are, from left: Anis Bibi, Ghassan Tweini, Hilda Hakim, Charles Malik, Karekin Tabourian and Moussa Ghantous.

4% were between 60 and 69 years old.
 2% were between 70 and 89 years old.
 5% no answer to this question.

d. *Sex*

78% of the sample were males.
 20% of the sample were females.
 2% did not answer this question.

e. *Marital status*

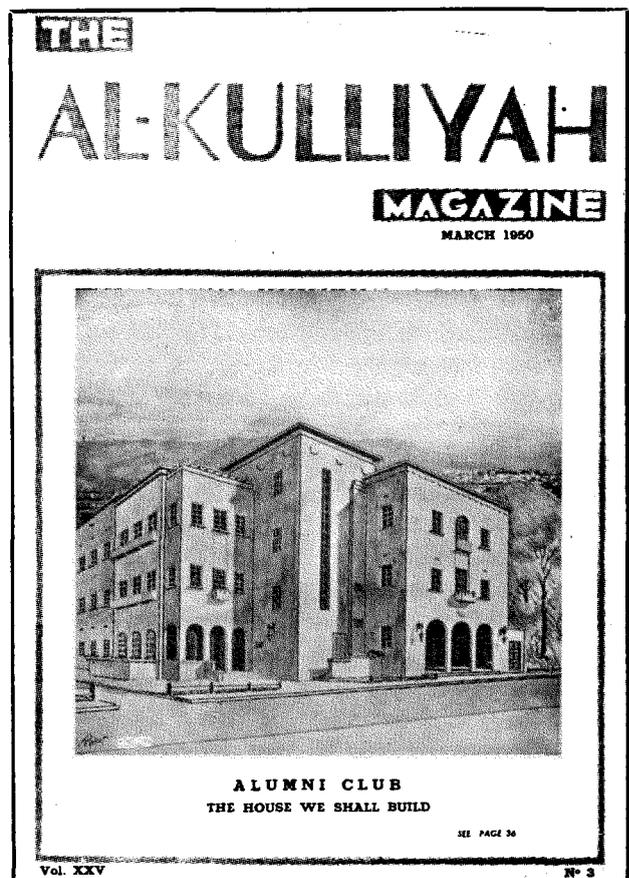
40% single
 58% married
 0% divorced/widows.
 2% did not answer this question.

f. *Annual income*

27% less than LL. 12000 per annum.
 17% between LL. 12,000 and 15,000 per annum.
 13% between LL. 15,000 and 20,000 per annum.
 5% between LL. 20,000 and 25,000 per annum.
 33% more than LL. 25,000 per annum.
 6% did not answer this question.

When asked on the sort of services they wished to have emphasized in the proposed clubhouse, alumni were not in full agreement. 48% gave first

In March 1950 *al-Kulliyah* had for its cover a design for "The House We Shall Build." This design was never realized.



priority to social activities, 21% to cultural activities, 13% to sports and 15% to professional activities. (Percentages in this report do not always add up to 100% due to rounding). Each one of these activities require certain physical features and therefore would influence the design of the club. Alumni were again asked to rank the facilities they wished to obtain within each activity. Results are listed here in the order of priorities within each category.

SOCIAL: Halls for social activities, a restaurant, lounges, rooms for indoor games, children playground.

CULTURAL: Auditorium, library, concert hall, exhibition hall.

SPORTS: Swimming pool, indoor light games, tennis, gymnasium and Sauna.

PROFESSIONAL: Lecture and projection halls, library, limited hotel for business associates, meeting rooms for private business.

Finally, alumni were asked on the amounts of money they were willing to invest in this project. This aspect is of course crucial as the realization of the new club depends on the financial backing of its members.

The results of the survey showed:

- a. 69% are willing to pay LL. 500 as initiation fees
- 21% are willing to pay LL. 1000 as initiation fees
- 4.5% are willing to pay LL. 1500 as initiation fees
- 5.5% stated that the initiation fees should be less than LL. 500.
- b. 66% are willing to pay LL. 300 as annual subscriptions
- 22.2% are willing to pay LL. 500 as annual subscriptions
- 3.8% are willing to pay LL. 750 as annual subscriptions
- 2.2% are willing to pay LL. 1000 as annual subscriptions.
- 3.8% stated that the annual subscription should be less than LL. 300.
- c. 72.5% are willing to pay LL. 5000 for life membership
- 22.2% are willing to pay LL. 10,000 for life membership
- 8.3% are willing to pay LL. 15,000 for life membership
- 1.5% stated that life membership should be less than LL. 5,000.
- d. 79% stated that they are willing to undertake a commitment to pay the club fees as per their choice.
- 21% stated that they are willing to buy nominative shares in the project if offered.
- 30% stated that they are not willing to buy shares.

Financing Three Phases

The construction of the new University Alumni Club can be divided into three phases, the first containing all the most desirable hard core club facilities including the swimming pool and tennis courts, the second phase will add the exhibition hall, gymnasium, sauna, and the limited hotel. The third phase will add the auditorium. The construction of phases two and three is subject to a number of factors and the availability of funds. These phases may be taken into consideration in the total design of the layout and the foundations from the start even though their actual construction may be delayed.

The facilities grouped in phases were determined and passed to the three "engineer members" on the Alumni Council for a preliminary estimate of cost and the following figures were found to be indicative using today's cost figures and escalating them by 10% to estimate the cost of construction twelve months from now.

PHASE I

- Construction (2000 sq. meters above ground 1000 sq. meters underground)	LL. 1,250,000
- Tennis courts and swimming pool	LL. 450,000
- Furniture and Furnishings	LL. 600,000
TOTAL.....	LL. 2,300,000

PHASE II

- Construction	LL. 500,000
- Equipment & Furniture	LL. 150,000
TOTAL.....	LL. 650,000

PHASE III

- A five hundred seat auditorium (integral construction with the main clubhouse)	
- Construction	LL. 350,000
- Equipment	LL. 160,000
TOTAL.....	LL. 510,000

MUSIC AT A.U.B.

NEDKO ETINOFF

From the establishment of AUB in 1866, (known as the Syrian Protestant College until 1920) up to the end of the First World War, music at the College consisted mainly of hymns and school songs sung on the occasions of special ceremonies, chapel services and student assemblies. Informal music activities, very much of the same nature, were held in the homes of professors and teachers. Mrs. Daniel Bliss, wife of the founder of AUB, held music sessions for children in Abeih, where the Blisses first lived and taught. She used the melodeon to accompany the singing. Later, the Dormans held vesper services with singing, especially at their summer house in Shemlan. (Dr. Harry G. Dorman came to the University in 1903 and stayed till 1941; he was head of the obstetrics and gynecology department of the hospital for many years).

When the first pipe organ was erected in Chapel in 1890, it was a great boost to music listening and singing to be accompanied by such a wonderful instrument.

WEST HALL
UNIVERSITÉ AMÉRICAINE

Samedi 29 Décembre 1928 à 8 h. 45 du soir très précises

RECITAL
ARKADIE KOUGUELL



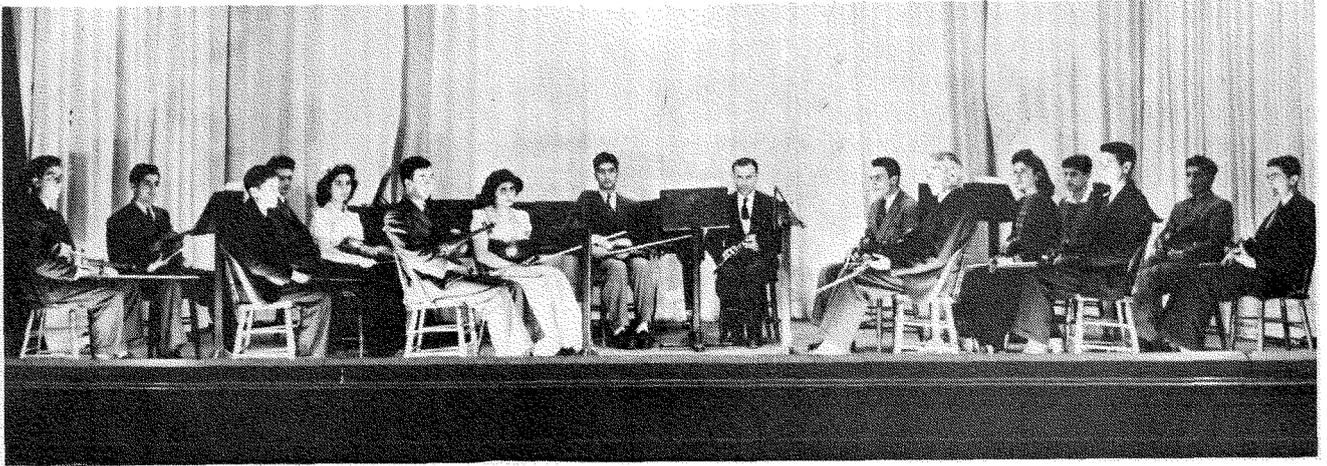
A NEW BEGINNING

When Bayard Dodge was inaugurated as the third president of AUB in 1923, he introduced many innovations. Among others, he and Mrs. Dodge, the eldest daughter of Daniel Bliss whom he married in 1913, encouraged music activities of various kinds. The Russian revolution and the end of the first World War had caused great displacement of peoples. Great numbers of Armenians and Russians found their way to Lebanon and Syria, due to the easy immigration rules under the French mandate in these two countries. Beirut was flooded with many capable musicians of Russian, Armenian and other origin. Through the encouragement of the Dodges they performed as individuals and in groups at West Hall Auditorium. Prior to becoming president, Bayard Dodge had served as director of West Hall, was active in the Near East Relief Organization, and helped in organizing the New York office of AUB. During the period 1923-1928, solo and ensemble recitals and a series of symphonic concerts were given under the direction of Arkadie Kouguell who was an able conductor and excellent concert pianist. Other distinguished participants included Adolf Savaranski, Sonia Alney-Carpassity, Rudolf Kouguell, E. Belling, Michel Cheskinoff, Nicola Dale, Elie Benjamin and others.

In 1925 the Lebanese National Conservatoire of Music was established and many of these refugee-musicians became part of its faculty. Its founder and director for many years was Wadi' Sabra, the composer of the Lebanese National anthem, eminent musician and educator. He was succeeded by Anis Fuleihan, Nicola Dale, Toufic Succar and its present director, R.P. Joseph Khoury.

THE INSTITUTE OF MUSIC

The success of these informal music activities at AUB and the growing interest in learning the use of musical instruments, prompted the University administration to organise music instruction on more academic lines. It took a big step in meeting this need when it decided to establish the Institute of Music. The name under which it was authorized by the French Mandatory authorities was: "Conservatoire de Musique de Beyrouth sous les auspices de l'Ecole



AUB Student Choir and Orchestra, 1944-45

Normale de Musique de Paris et affilié à L'Université Américaine de Beyrouth, autorisé par le Ministère de L'Instruction Publique date du 20 Juin 1928. M. Alfred Cortot, Président Honoraire; M. Bayard Dodge, Président-Fondateur; M. Arkadie Kouguell, Directeur-Fondateur, Professeur délégué de L'Ecole Normale de Paris. Les Professeurs Julius A. Brown et Laurens H. Seelye Délégués du Conseil d'Administration de L'Université Américaine de Beyrouth. Immeuble West Hall Université Américaine, Beyrouth, République Libanaise."

The name adopted in English was "Institute of Music of the American University of Beirut". Its original faculty and instruments and subjects taught consisted of:

- Piano - Mr. A. Kouguell, Professeur délégué de L'Ecole Normale de Musique de Paris.
- Piano - Mme A. Kouguell, Premier prix du Conservatoire de Péetrograd, Médaille d'Or.
- Piano - Mme M. Krechevsky
- Violon & Viola - Mr. G. Abline, Premier prix du Conservatoire de Péetrograd.
- Violon - Mlle. Helene Julian
- Violoncello - Mr. R. Kouguell
- Voice - Mr. A. Savaransky

- Clarinet - Mr. Thirian
- Flute - Mr. Chamboulan
- Wind Instruments, Brass - Mr. Brachet
- Theory (Solfeggio, Theory of Music, Harmony and History of Music) - Messrs. Chamboulan, R. Pernot, R. Kouguell.
- Ensemble Music - Mr. A. Kouguell.

The theory of music was all-inclusive, comprising musical composition, harmony, counterpoint, fugue and orchestration. The language of instruction was French. The course of studies was divided into three stages: elementary, secondary and advanced. On the successful completion of the entire course the student received the diploma of the Institute at the regular university graduation exercises. Others, who completed only partial training (and such was the case of quite a few, especially in voice training under Mr. Alexi Kornaukouff) received a certificate of studies.

The AUB Registrar's Office shows that 30 students registered for the first academic year of the Institute 1929-1930. Most of them were enrolled for studies at the Institute alone although during its history there were some that also followed studies for the degrees of the University.

The first graduates to receive the diploma of the Institute were Misbah Abi-Haydar and Navart Damodian in 1931. From then until June of 1948, a total of 35 graduates received the same diploma. Many others, who did only partial studies received certificates. The last two graduates to receive the diploma in 1948, were Fadlou Shehadeh and Agnes Devletian.

Some of the graduates of the Institute still active in the music life of Lebanon are: Chake Caracach-Zorayan (1932); Arousayk Ayntablian (1933); Keyhanoush Ipranossian (1939); Sona Vartabedian-Aharonian (1939); Wadad Mouzannar (1940); Dr. Emmanuel Elmadjian (1942); Raymond Tabet (1942); Joyce Semerdjian-Bujikianian (1944); Knarig Turigian (1944) and Agnes Devletian (1948). Among those who took partial studies at the Institute, but completed their work elsewhere, and are active in Lebanon are: Samia Hajj-Sandri; Yola Nassif and Nora Vartabedian.

Beside the professional training and class work carried on by the Institute, it also organised every year auditions of students, individual recitals, chamber ensembles and orchestral concerts which have been quite popular with the ever growing interest in music by the Beirut public. The entrance prices of these concerts were low to make them available to AUB students and community. People could buy concert tickets for five Lebanese piasters during the 1920's.

The Honorary President of the Music Institute, M. Alfred Cortot, visited Beirut in 1930 and was very satisfied with the progress of the school. On that occasion he had given a piano recital in West Hall auditorium, for which the first grand piano, a "Pleyel", was purchased from France. The concert of this famous French pianist was a great event.

The Second World War caused many of the professors of the Institute to leave Lebanon, and its activities became more limited. Piano, violin and voice training were the main disciplines taught now in addition to some courses in theory.

In 1948, the Kouguells left Beirut first to France and then to the United States. This was followed by the closing down of the Institute. Some of its teachers, who remained in Beirut, entered the National Conservatoire of Music and established private music studies.

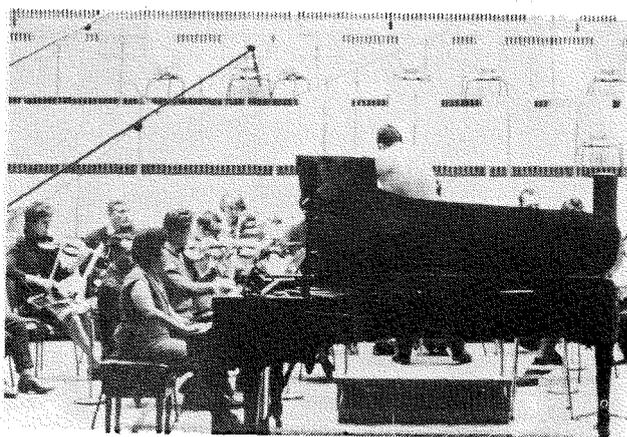
MUSIC IN REGULAR CURRICULUM

The decline of activities of the Institute of Music, due to the Second World War and other changes in the area, did not dampen the interest in music among the students and AUB community, but led the administration to new decisions.

President Dodge, and later his successor Dr. Stephen B. L. Penrose, felt the need to introduce music in the regular curriculum, as well as in various



Nedko Etinoff singing, Salvador Arnita at the Organ, a photo from the 1950 s.



Diana Taky Deen recording in West Berlin

non-academic activities in order to introduce it to an even larger number of students coming from different sections of the population who were ignorant of the arts in general.

The start in this direction in 1944 was very modest indeed, but a beginning nevertheless. Courses in music, drawing, drama and parliamentary procedure were introduced in the Freshman year of studies. Freshmen and sophomore students belonged at that time to what was known as "The Intermediate Section". Each freshman student had to take one of these courses during the year of studies. They were obligatory but non-credit. The author together with Mr. Rolla Foley and later Dr. Dikran Kassouny, as well as student assistant Mr. Joseph Andonian, were in charge of the music course. We had over a hundred students divided in several sections to whom we gave twice-weekly instruction in the art of music, both in theory and appreciation. In addition we held recorded music sessions for listening and comment, and organized a student choir and orchestra in which students from all sections of the University could take part.

For several years this choir and orchestra took part in "University Nights" (variety shows that were very popular at the time), at Sunday evening services, Christmas Musicals and other university occasions.



Allen Hovey conducts AUB Symphonic Band

With these groups, and other talented volunteers from the community, we produced several operettas, among which were Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado" and "Trial by Jury". The drama section produced several plays and the Art Club produced student exhibitions of paintings and sculpture. Prof. Charles Kern of the biology department was the university organist and he accompanied the choir and orchestra when they performed in Chapel.

Encouraged by the activities of the drama group and the art club, the University administration introduced art and drama courses in the School of Arts and Sciences, in which later a regular Art Department came into being.

In 1949 Prof. Salvador Arnita joined the University as organist, lecturer and choir director. In addition to the course in theory and appreciation of music he taught a more technical course on the rudiments and theory of music. He re-organized and enlarged the choir by opening it to community members and assembled an orchestra of professional musicians mainly. This enabled him to undertake more elaborate works to be performed at Christmas and Easter time. A special budget was appropriated to cover the cost of professional musicians and assistants during rehearsals. Presenting complete works and parts of such compositions as the "Messiah", "Creation" and other oratorios was now made possible.

With the help of Prof. Christopher Scaife of the English Department and myself, he produced Menotti's operettas "Amahl and the Night Visitors" and "The Telephone," and "Waltz Dream" by Oscar Strauss. President Penrose, who was an excellent bass singer, took part as soloist in many concerts and so did I. We also formed a vocal quartet with myself as tenor, Dr. Penrose as bass, Prof. Edward Kennedy as baritone, Dr. W. Ward, as second tenor. We sang on various occasions.

In 1953 the Intermediate Section was discontinued and Freshmen and Sophomore classes became an integral part of the School of Arts and Sciences. During the academic year 1953-1954 the course "Appreciation of Music" was re-organized and became "Introduction to the Art of Music". "Rudiments and Theory of Music" continued on the same basis—three hours per week, with three credits per semester, annually. In 1957-1958, an "Applied Music" course was introduced—one hour per week, with one credit per semester, annually. Mrs. Yusra Arnita became assistant instructor for the course, Prof. Arnita and myself continued as lecturers for the other courses. Mrs. Arnita also assisted with the rehearsal of the choir and at performances. This arrangement continued until 1965.

In 1965 the music courses became an integral part of the Department of Fine Arts which included art, drama and music sections. In this year Miss Diana Taky Deen, well-known Lebanese pianist, joined the music faculty. The same year served as a further transition and development of the musical life of the University through the contributions of Miss Taky Deen and the plans laid by the chairman of the Fine Arts Department, Prof. Arthur Frick, to introduce a major in music (BA degree in music). The art section was already granting BA.

MUSIC MAJOR

In 1966 Mr. Allen Hovey was engaged in the music section and the music major program was now put into effect. Candidates for the degree of BA in music were to perform on two instruments (normally piano and a string or a wind instrument) of which they were to acquire instruction outside AUB and take other required music courses in the University. Several courses were offered in the history of music, as well as counterpoint, harmony, formal analysis, composition, orchestration, and conducting. During 1971-1972 and 1972-1973 a course in "Instrumental Performance" was added.

The first graduate to receive a BA degree in music was Kifah Fakhoury. Others to follow were Diane Shill, Roger Nucho, Eileen Hadidian, Marlene Kassab, Arpi Yacoubian and Madeleine Basmadjian.

Diana Taky Deen and Allen Hovey contributed greatly towards performance of music by students

and professionals. Miss Taky Deen gave piano recitals in Lebanon and abroad and performed as soloist with orchestra and with groups of the instrumental performance class. Mr. Hovey organized a Symphonic Band, encouraging popular music fans, students and others, to perform in public. He has also contributed to community musical life by conducting choral and orchestral concerts and operetta performances with associated groups and sister institutions to AUB. Unfortunately, the area was not prepared to provide and absorb the graduates of the music major and therefore the program of the music section had to be re-considered and re-organized again.

NEW ORIENTATION

As a result of the Program Study Committee's recommendations in 1973, which aimed at reducing the University's over-extension and over-loaded budget, several programs and some majors were eliminated. One of them was the music major which may have been introduced prematurely and without adequate evaluation in the first place. The music section of the fine and performing arts department has been preserved but its curriculum is to be revised to meet the more general need of a larger number of students of the area on an elective basis. The more technical courses are to be removed from the curriculum. New ones are to be added, especially dealing with piano literature, Near Eastern music and a workshop course for students interested in enriching their experience as performers on instruments or voice.

With the music section as active as ever, though now on somewhat new lines, and with the growing interest of students and community, there seem new opportunities for making musical life even richer and a more satisfying experience at the University.

Through the encouragement of President Samuel B. Kirkwood, Mr. Thomas Weaver, Provost Samir Thabet, and Prof. Peter Harrison Smith, chairman of the department, we have embarked on extensive service to community and Lebanon by providing yearly series of concerts, as well as facilities and instruments for the public in the field of music. Assembly Hall, after renovation ten years ago, became one of the best concert halls in Beirut. Through the generous gift of Trustee Billy Eddy we have the best pipe organ in the Middle East. Add the new concert grand piano and timpani and the future of music at AUB looks very bright!

Nedko Etinoff is lecturer in music in the department of fine and performing arts. He has the longest period of service with the department, covering almost thirty years. He enjoys a reputation as teacher, writer, and organizer of musical activities at AUB.

Who's Who on the Alumni Council

Alfred Diab

Representative. Medical Alumni

Alfred Diab, MD, FACS, FICS, was born in Brazil, is a U.S. citizen, and resides in Lebanon. He received his MD degree from AUB in 1932 and did postgraduate work at Presbyterian in New York, Johns Hopkins, Western Reserve and the University of California at San Francisco. He has served the AUB Medical School since graduation. He has held the following positions and honors:

Full time professor of ophthalmology and otolaryngology and chairman of department, from 1948-1962.

Chairman of otolaryngology department from 1962 to June 30, 1973.

Fellow American College of Surgeons, 1947
Fellow International College of Surgeons, 1949.

Fellow of the American Academy of Ophthalmology & Otolaryngology, 1957.

Chief of Staff American University Hospital since 1967.

Fellow International Eye Foundation, 1971.

Dr. Diab holds seven decorations: two Lebanese, three Jordanian, and two Church Orders. He has one son and two daughters.

Adib Kaddourah

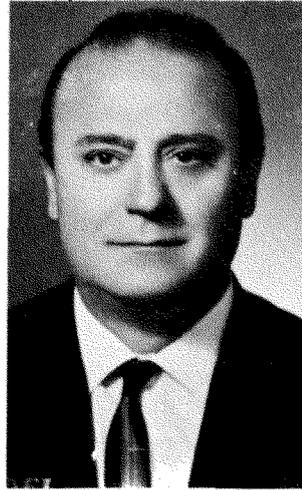
Representative. Pharmacy Alumni

Adib Kaddourah first graduated from AUB in 1937 with a PhG degree and a second time in 1938 with a PhC degree. He owns the Kaddourah Pharmacy which was founded by his father, the late Mustafa Kaddourah in 1900.

Mr. Kaddourah was engaged in political activities for many years. He was imprisoned



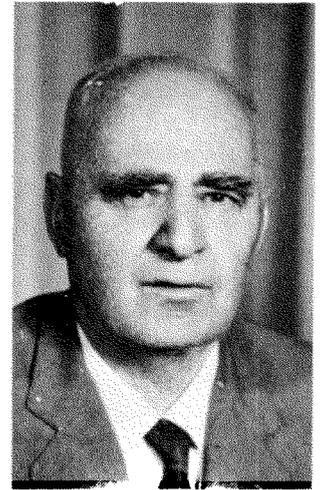
Diab



Kaddourah



Hijazi



Srabian

four times between 1939-43 and a fifth time in 1949 for his relation with the P.P.S. He served on the High Council of the Party and was for sometime its President. In 1958, however, he left all political indulgence and relations.

Mr. Kaddourah twice attempted to become member of the Lebanese Parliaments but did not succeed. He was elected three times President of the Lebanese Order of Pharmacists (1954-1972) and three times to the AUB Alumni Association Council.

His grandfather, also Adib Kaddourah, was the first Muslim to earn an MD degree from AUB (1884). Since then many members of the Kaddourah family graduated from the University.

Mr. Kaddourah is one of the founders of Mephico, the first and largest pharmaceutical manufacturing company in the country and has served for seven years as president of its Board of Directors.

He was married in 1949 and has four children: Ibtihaj, 3rd year pharmacy; Mustafa, Sophomore, AUB; Oussama, baccalaureate I.C., and Rula.

Amin Hijazi

Representative, Agriculture Alumni

Mr. Hijazi holds two degrees from AUB. A BS in agriculture, 1958, and an MS in agricultural economics, 1968. He works with the Green Plan as an agriculture engineer - specialist in economic studies, and also with Dar al-Handassah (Shair & Partners) as a part-time consultant on agricultural economics, irrigation and agricultural development projects.

Mr. Hijazi worked between 1958-62 with AUB as assistant instructor in agricultural economics and rural sociology, and between 1962-65, with the Institute of Rural Economics in Beirut as a senior research assistant. He has conducted many research projects and travelled extensively in the Middle East.

Mr. Hijazi is married to Gladys Houry who is presently working as instructor in social work at Beirut University College (BCW). He has two sons: Ramzi, 6, and Sami, 3.

Hovhannes Srabian

Representative, Dental Alumni

Dr. Hovhannes H. Srabian, DDS 23, an extremely active and devoted member of the Alumni Association, has represented the dental graduates on the Council since 1960. He also organizes monthly scientific meetings and periodic conferences for the dental group.

Soon after his graduation, Dr. Srabian was employed by the American Near East Relief. He was responsible for the dental care of over 10,000 orphans in 12 orphanages. He is still active in philanthropic services.

He was twice elected to the Council of the Lebanese Dental Association, 1949-55, organized the Armenian Dentists Association, and has served on a number of professional and social committees. In 1952 he represented Lebanon in the 12th International Dental Federation in London and the 52nd American Dental Association's convention in St. Louis.

Dr. Srabian is the author of a number of scientific articles. He was married in 1931 to Anna Adishian and has three sons: Hrair, MD; Diran, engineer-architect and Arshaq, assistant business manager.



Profile

KHALIL MALOUF



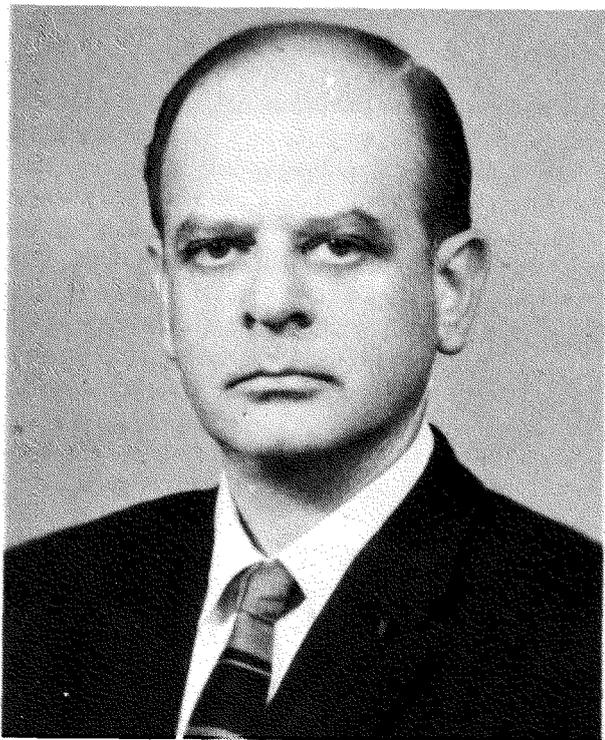
Al-Kulliyah welcomes in this issue a new professional section on engineering and architecture. This section will be prepared by the Engineering Alumni Chapter under the supervision of Mr. Isam M. Bazzi.

Mr. Bazzi graduated from AUB in 1965 with a BAE degree. He works as an architect with the Municipality of Beirut and is in charge of the social and public relations activities of the Alumni Engineering Chapter.

IF LETTERS were enough to tell a story, then Khalil M. Malouf Bsc., DIC., PhD, FASCE., PE., FICE., says it all. But then how would one know of the clinking shoes that haunt the students' ears long after the lecture is over, or that he chose the Imperial College in London for graduate work for its closeness to Albert Hall, not to mention the pride he takes in ACE (Associated Consulting Engineers) and the excellence of service it has rendered. But of course there are also his shortcomings: The first and second positions in the AUB ping pong and tennis championships have always just eluded him, while Saint-Saens' Concerto No. 5 climaxed whatever talents he had for the piano.

DISTINGUISHED STUDENT

Dr. Malouf graduated from AUB with distinction in 1941 with a BA degree in engineering. He then practised and taught at AUB till 1944 when he joined the first class of "BSc in engineering" to graduate a year later, with distinction. He got married the same year to an AUB graduate, Laurice Khoury, this time distinctively. He was accepted for graduate work at MIT but chose England instead for being on this side of the Atlantic. He was probably the first student ever to have his American BA acknowledged by London University, henceforth acquiring automatic exemption from the London Matriculation! He underwent full time study at the Imperial College and obtained his DIC and PhD degrees in hydraulics in 1950. Since then he has been very active in professional circles,



He is a Fellow of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and hence a Chartered Civil Engineer. He is also a fellow of the ASCE and more recently a PE (Professional engineer) which allows him to practise engineering in the United States. He was appointed as an associate professor of engineering at AUB in 1954 to be promoted to full professorship in 1963. Since 1967 he has reduced his teaching load considerably due to his traveling which does not permit him to tie himself down to undergraduate courses, limiting his School work to graduate lectures.

Upon his return from London in 1950, Dr. Malouf "foolishly enough" attempted to find a government job, but belonging to the "wrong Sect" (to which he still does), he was let down. He was offered a job by a Polish engineer in the Ghor, Jordan, but opted to join the IPC in 1951 in the Civil Engineering Department and Oil Movement Division. "Once, for one whole week I found myself the senior man in charge of all pumping operations from Kirkuk fields to Tripoli and Baniyas terminals at a rate of flow of £300 per minute," a reminiscence he speaks of with a twinkle in the eyes.

In 1954 he returned to Beirut with the idea of starting a private practice. Two "vacuums" bothered him at that time: the first was the great gap between the engineer, the laborer, and, interested in vocational training, he took charge of the vocational training course at AUB; and secondly, the proper practice of professional consulting engineering completely at that time in the hands of foreign firms. The latter inspired him to pool resources

with a group of colleagues to set up a consulting firm, the first of its kind in the Middle East. Thus, ACE came into being in 1956 and from modest beginnings it has grown into employing 100 people, 30 to 40 of whom are professional engineers, and since then ACE has proved to be an ace in the field. The pioneering aspects of this consulting firm have been very rewarding from the professional point of view, and the idea of a cooperative venture "too alien an idea to the individualistic Lebanese" proved to be gratifying. ACE now prides itself in bringing consortiums of different local consulting firms into new ventures and partnerships.

UNIVERSITY STANDARDS

Asked about the Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, Dr. Malouf remarked "It started off as a first class engineering institution. It seems to be very well recognized judging by the people I've met in the States. Although it has maintained its standard, certain departments appear to have improved at the expense of others".

Regarding the surplus of engineers in the area, Dr. Malouf reflected, "Nothing is being planned and there is a tremendous overflow of engineers in Lebanon. One can sense the glut in the market for civil engineers from the soaring applications for electrical engineering at the School. And soon enough the same thing will happen in electrical engineering. The way out for Lebanon to keep exporting engineers is by being one step ahead. Iraq and Saudi Arabia are producing their own engineers, Lebanon then must provide the experts and excellence of service. I believe in the tremendous export value of such material. Unlike industry, the export of know-how is 100% profit. Most foreign governments have realized this and are exploiting it to the maximum".

Through ACE, Dr. Malouf has achieved what he has set out to establish: professional excellence and the joint venturing of purely consulting firms. And to date ACE has undertaken \$450 million worth of projects. Of these there are firsts in the area of special price: the first touristic project of its type at Tabarja beach, the first use of oxidation lagoons in the area (outside of Israel) for sewage treatment in Khobar and Dammam, Saudi Arabia, and the first auditorium capable of handling simultaneous translations at Hotel Al-Bustan.

Dr. Malouf achieved recognition this year when he was President of the Lebanese Order of Architects and Engineers.

As for the young in the profession, Dr. Malouf relentlessly advises: "Take pride in excellence. There is nothing more gratifying than to excel in something".

Activities

POWER CONFERENCE

Sixty electrical engineers, including nine AUB alumni, participated in the Middle East Power Conference which was organized by the department of electrical engineering September 26 to 29, 1973 at the Faculty of Engineering & Architecture at A.U.B. The participants came from the neighboring Arab Countries (Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Syria) as well as Lebanon, the United States, Britain and Germany.

Thirty papers were presented on the subjects of electricity supply in Lebanon and the various Arab Countries, interconnection between neighboring supply systems, problems with high-voltage networks the latest equipment in high voltage, systems and modern techniques of analyzing electric power system problems. In addition, a panel discussion was held on "Modern Electric Power Engineering Education".

COURTESY VISITS

The newly elected Engineering Alumni Chapter Cabinet paid courtesy visits to the Dean of the School of Engineering and Architecture and to the President of the Order of Architects and Engineers.

GEOLOGY & FOUNDATION

As announced earlier, arrangements were made to offer a two-week course in Engineering Geology and Foundations on 22 October. About 30 engineers from 12 Middle Eastern countries and 18 engineers from Lebanon had already registered when it was found advisable to postpone the course due to the outbreak of hostilities in the area.

The course was planned by the Faculty of Engineering and Architecture and the British Building

Research Establishment and was sponsored by the British Overseas Development Administration. Seven British scientists and research engineers were to join members of the AUB Faculty in conducting the course and in giving lectures. A new date for the course will be announced as soon as conditions will permit.

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

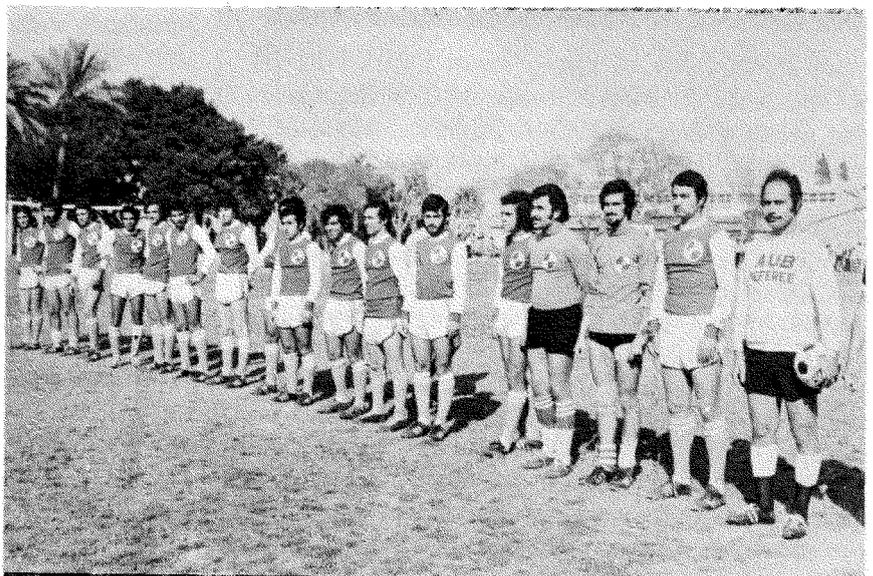
The Proceedings of the 1970 Symposium on Development Planning and the Machinery of Government, and the 1972 Seminar on The Structure of the Planning Process have been translated into Arabic. Limited

numbers of these two volumes are still available and can be obtained from the Office of the Dean for a nominal charge of L.L. 10 per volume.

These Seminars were organized by the Faculty of Engineering and Architecture and the department of town and regional planning of the University of Scheffield, U.K. The British Overseas Development Administration sponsored both meetings which were attended by many planners and engineers from over 12 countries of the Middle East.

A generous grant from the Ford Foundation in Beirut made it possible to translate and publish these proceedings in Arabic.

Sports



Engineering Football Team of 1974

With the triumph and failures of the 1972-1973 season, just another page of the games' history, now do we see the coming season, the Engineering athletic season 1973-1974.

If we may start with the inter-faculty football cups, being as they are, the major competitions of the season look full of bright prospects for the Engineering team. As for basketball, arrangements are being made to resume the interfaculty cup games which were stopped back in 1969.

On the intrannual level, the football championship has been consistently won by the Engineering teams for the last few years while a good number of the basketball and volleyball awards also went to the Engineers.

The first year athletic program is going strong for the fourth year in succession. Every Tuesday afternoon the first yearers who number about 200 this year dot the athletic fields with their red shirts.

An interdepartmental championship was started last year with the football and basketball honors going to the civil department, while the volleyball honors went to the electrical department.

WORKS MANAGEMENT

Plans are underway to offer a two-week Course in the Management of Engineering Works during 1974. This will be a follow-up to the course offered in 1969 with the cooperation of the department of building in the University of Manchester.

Due to the success of this first course, it is hoped the British Overseas Development Administration will again sponsor this one. Its date and content will be announced later.

FUTURE ACTIVITIES

The Engineering Alumni Chapter is planning a series of cultural and social activities starting January, 1974. These activities will include panel discussions, lectures, small dinners and luncheons with a speaker, and a dancing dinner.

ANY VACANCIES?

Do you have any vacancies in your office? Let us know if you need any help. Contact the Alumni Club, Miss Lucy Baboyan, Tel. 340817-8.

NEW ALUMNI

During 1972 - 1973, 123 students graduated from the Faculty of Engineering and Architecture with the following specialties:

- 55 Civil Engineering
- 37 Electrical Engineering
- 25 Mechanical Engineering
- 6 Architecture

CAR STICKERS

The Engineering Alumni Chapter is planning to print new car stickers. All Engineering Alumni of good standing will have the privilege of acquiring a sticker, i.e. those who have paid their membership fees for the year 1974, which is L.L. 15.

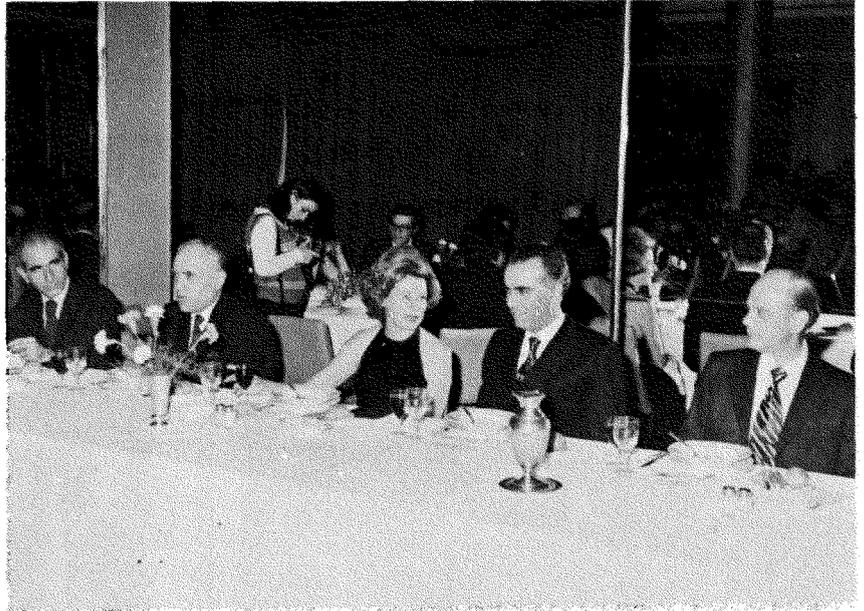
All Engineering Alumni are urged to participate in editing the *On Target*. Topics of professional interest and general matters are welcome. For more information, contact the Engineering Editor in charge, Mr. Isam Bazzi; Tel. 251520, 307725.

Chapter Honors Malouf

The Engineering Alumni Chapter held a Dancing-Dinner to honor Dr. Khalil M. Malouf after his election as the President of the Order of Architects and Engineers in Beirut.

The dinner was attended by the previous presidents of the Order, AUB President Samuel B. Kirkwood, Dean of the Faculty of Engineering and Architecture Raymond Ghosn and about 500 alumni and their wives.

It was a very successful dinner and an occasion for alumni to get together and have more intimate communication.



Dr. Malouf, extreme right, with H.E. Kamal Khoury, Mrs. Malouf, Prof. K. Yeramian and Dean Ghosn.

To Keep Proper Records

Dear Alumnus:

Kindly fill the form below and send it to the Engineering School, A.U.B. (Attention of Miss Alice Haddad)

NAME _____

Family

First

Father's Name

DATE OF GRADUATION

MAJOR & DEGREE

MARITAL STATUS

HOME ADDRESS

PHONE

OFFICE ADDRESS

THE HEALING ART

K.G. WAKIM, MD, PhD

Alumnus Wakim, MD 33, a leading physician and educator in the U.S., read this address to the Freshman medics at the Medical Education Center, Indiana State University.

My young colleagues, the embryo doctors

I have the privilege, the honor and the gratifying satisfaction of welcoming you into the noble gates of opportunity for wholesome healthy competitive service in the relief of human ills and sufferings—I mean your entry into medical school. You are a fortunate few carefully selected from a mighty huge number of well qualified applicants. Look at your selection as a privilege and grasp every opportunity to get your M.D. with flying colors. The medical profession, as the healing art, is unique in the fact that even though it is an excellent means for making a good living it is not a business; and please let us never try to make a business nor a prestigious money-making concern out of our noble medical profession. It is a *CALLING* for service; and please mind you and note succinctly there is a great difference between a business concern, a profession and a *Calling*. Calling always means, connotes, signifies and emphasizes service, delight in being useful to others. Medicine is a noble calling. It is a great privilege to be a physician; a physician caters to the sick and suffering; specializes in preventing pain and in eliminating suffering; tries to heal the sick, eliminate and prevent sickness. What a joy to take charge of a dangerously ill fellow human being, who is brought in on a stretcher in an ambulance and soon thereafter you sign and order his discharge and he walks home on his own feet unaided. A physician is a highly privileged man or woman, who is a dexterous and intelligent tool in the hands and guidance of a living and gracious God, trusted and entitled to listen to, learn and keep all the secrets of all human beings. He is even entitled to kill without being arrested, jailed or even disturbed. Anytime we make serious mistakes, our mistakes are buried. So I beg you to work hard and start now to learn all you can and provide yourselves with the soundest knowledge to keep abreast with the new knowledge and apply it safely to your patients. The more you learn the more useful you are, the safer a physician you become and the less mistakes you make. So you bury as few as you possibly can.



Medicine is neither power, nor arrogance, nor authority; it is an endowed privilege. Along with every privilege there is a grave responsibility. Let us always make our responsibilities not only equal to but much greater than our privileges. Let us be industrious, alert, studious, dignified, responsible, dependable and confident that we be always worthy of the trust mankind put in us. They confide in us, tell us their personal, deep, important and vital problems. Let us be big, strong, magnanimous, gracious, compassionate and worthy of that privilege and responsibility. Let us be true, dedicated, concerned and with consuming interest and integrity do our best to help our patients, the sick in our charge, to face their problems, cure their ills and give them confidence in themselves to face their emotional psychic, social, physical and mental problems. Medicine is a profession, a healing art, a *CALLING*; the noblest of all callings and professions.

Let me assure you that medicine has and can provide anything and everything any other pro-

fession has or can provide and more. If you want prestige, reputation, recognition, integrity, popularity and even money and wealth, medicine can provide that. But don't forget that medicine is not a prestigious money-making profession; it is a *CALLING*; and a calling to remain a calling has to emphasize service in its weave. We have to cater to the sick whether they can pay us for our services or not. We are making our living and many of us are even becoming rich on money earned from the aches, pains, ills and sicknesses of suffering human beings, our unfortunate fellowmen and women. Let us honorably, nobly and deservedly earn every dollar we make and make our patients healthy and happy to give it to us. Let us make our earnings a joy and gratification to us and to those who gave them to us happily, because we served them faithfully and helped them regain their health.

OUR OATH

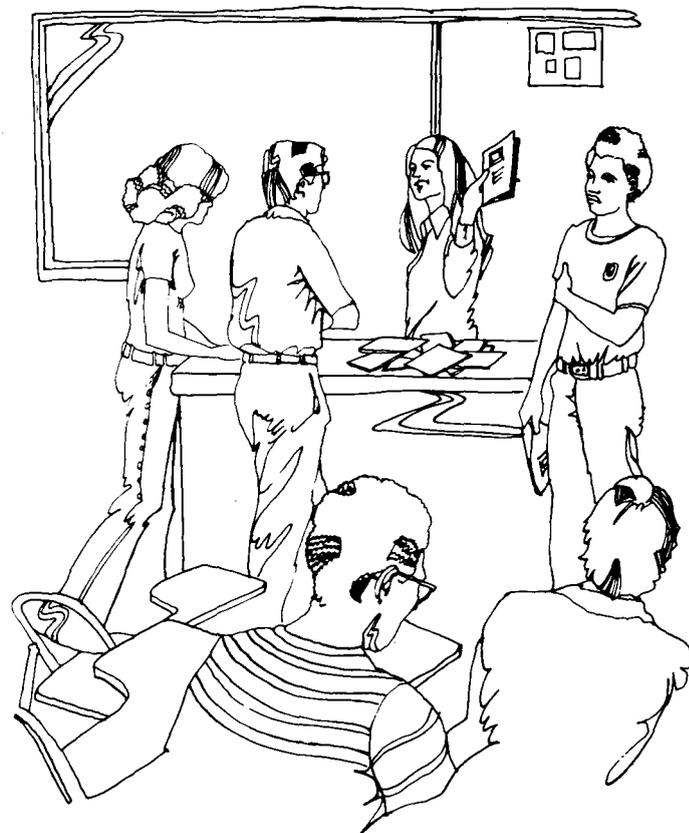
We can't be the highest quality physicians if we ever preface our caring for the sick by trying first and foremost to find out what and how much and how soon they can pay us for our services before we start taking care of them. Once we do that, then we violate our *OATH*, the gist of which is our dedicated readiness and concern under all conditions at all times of day and night to take care of the sick and respond to their calls and answer their questions. That is what distinguishes medicine from all other professions. Please let us keep that distinction clear in our minds and our minds clear about it too. A good doctor is the clean, tidy, neat and compassionate friend, gracious adviser, sympathetic listener and ever ready confidant of his patients and any human being who seeks his advice and needs his professional services and help. This he is ever ready to give most happily and most generously.

It is a great, noble and inspiring ordeal. Let us be big enough to be up to it, worthy of it and deserve it through humility, modesty, dedicated concern, consuming interest and unshakable integrity. Let me emphasize that if we can't keep order, neatness, tidiness and cleanliness, in our looks, face, hair and clothes, how can we expect to bring order to the bodies, minds and emotions of the physically ill and mentally disturbed who come to us for help to diagnose, treat and hope for a cure. Please tell me!

Let me emphasize to you unconditionally that the hippie, the zippie and the unfortunate slave to alcohol, marijuana and to addicting drugs no matter how brilliant, cannot be dependable physicians nor should they be allowed to practice the healing art of medicine. If we can't keep order in our own life I do not see how we can bring order or cure to those who are physically ill and mentally

disturbed. Medicine is too important and too demanding a *CALLING*; to do it justice, as respectable, dignified physicians with integrity, we have to be sane and sound, clean and neat, organized and responsible, dependable and trustworthy. That is why we can't occupy ourselves with any unworthy and ignoble distractions of any kind. When we take the medical oath and obtain the license to practice, we have taken upon ourselves the responsibility of saving human life. That is an immense and grave charge with unlimited dimensions. It never behooves us to take it lightly. Let us constantly seek God's guidance and wisdom to make us worthy of our charge.

Superb ideas are drowned among irrelevant and obsolete statements made in the old but wonderful Hippocratic oath; and I am concerned that many of us have lost track of them. I assure you they are very helpful for all of us as physicians; let us apply them to our everyday life in our 20th Century medical practice. Here they are: "With purity and with holiness I will pass my life and practice my art. I will abstain from every voluntary act of mischief and corruption and from whatever is deleterious and mischievous". These statements make me assert that we have, as we work with our patients, to be pure in our actions and holy in our thinking and permanently carry on our faces a genuine, contagious smile to cheer every scared heart and every weary mind and apprehensive soul of those with various degrees of affliction and suffering



who chose to come to us for a cure. There is nothing more gratifying for us and for them if we are able to expel their concern, worry and all fear over whatever ails them. Let us do our best to worthily win their confidence and be alert, knowledgeable, organized and conscientious in our thinking, to study their disease and know how to cure it. Knowledge is not only of facts, but also of our limitations and of the unavailability of urgently needed techniques and methods. It is most helpful to keep in mind that genius has limitations but stupidity has no such handicaps. I am always deeply concerned and afraid of people who perform their practices with more courage than knowledge. Little knowledge is dangerous. Nothing worries me more than those who "know it all". They scare me because I am sure they do not know that they do not know. Nor do they realize that they are wading dangerously in muddy waters on the very shallow edge of a fathomless ocean of knowledge of which we have barely started to scratch the surface. Our education starts in the womb, and must never end, not even in the tomb. Please be a perpetual student. You will be happier and will have more confidence in your decisions and actions.

What we know today is a drop in a fathomless ocean of knowledge still untapped because of inadequacy of our abilities and shortage in our methodology and our technology. So please, let us humbly be fully aware of our limitations and keep working incessantly and with consuming interest to unfathom God's truths with His guidance and support, without which we are helplessly small and insignificantly inadequate and insecure. God's gift to us is what we have of attitude, perseverance, health, talents, brains and integrity; what we do with them and what we leave behind us is our gift to God and to our fellowmen. Whenever we are tempted to feel important, let us always pinch ourselves with the truth that it is nice to be important, but it is far more important to be nice. Always let us surround ourselves with a genuine, radiant and refreshing atmosphere of kindness, refinement, finesse and nicety whether we are in the hospital, in the outpatient department or in our private offices. Also, please let us be well aware of the sad truth that the maximum half-life of the knowledge we amass is only ten years. If we do not constantly and tirelessly keep up with current advances, ten years from today, today's knowledge becomes obsolete and we will be more harmful than useful and we will be lost in the complexities of the new discoveries that left us behind. There is nothing more humiliating and more devastating to self-confidence than vegetating on the few facts we learned in class. Whoever of us keeps abreast and masters the new knowledge will never be afraid to be the first by whom the new is tried nor yet the last to

throw the old aside. Qualify yourself unconditionally to separate the chaff from the grain and use the right grain.

I consider you and myself most highly favored and privileged to be students of medicine and the healing art. To make our privilege bear the honorable fruits of true success and genuine happiness we must always link it vitally with responsibility and concern over the health, comfort and relief of all the sufferings of those who come to us. Genuine simplicity of living, modesty in behavior, humility during achievement and magnanimity in the midst of victorious accomplishments are the hallmarks of true greatness. Deeds always speak much louder than words; let your accomplishments and not your tongue tell the effective story of your gloriously productive life. When we accomplish that, I assure you our life would be most gratifying to our fellowmen, to ourselves and to our God, who considered us worthy of creating us in His own image. Please let us not disappoint either Him or our fellowmen. Let us from this very day start living a positive life fully charged with knowledge, noble responsibility, integrity and dedicated concern as honorable members of the medical profession in the dignified wall-less hall of fame of the healing art wholeheartedly and endlessly consecrated to the relief of human suffering.

GENIUS IS PERSPIRATION

You are on the threshold of a sacred, noble and responsible profession. You need every ounce of energy, attention, concentration, dedication, perseverance and organized hard work to make the best of yourselves and apply the very best of the medical profession and the healing art. Medicine is not difficult if you work diligently and never leave for tomorrow any of the assignments and requirements of today. Tomorrow has its own problems; don't procrastinatingly pass onto it any of today's. Everyone of you has the character, the ability and the intellectual endowment to get an honorable and much more than just a passing grade. Don't ever forget that genius is 99% perspiration and only 1% inspiration. *Work, organized work, dedicated work*, is the key word to all success! God bless you and keep you in good health. Let me emphasize to you that health is a crown on the head of the healthy, seen and appreciated only by the sick. Please, let us appreciate our health, and be thankful for God's greatest and priceless gift. I am sure you will all make the grade honorably and with flying colors, and I am looking forward with pride to calling you and on you as my admirable colleagues. God Bless You. Bon Voyage on the vast and inspiring seas of medical education.

Back to School



The autumn issue of *al-Kulliyah* coincides with the start of a new academic year. As new and old students eagerly bustle around to class, after a restful summer, an alumnus cannot but look on with reminiscence and probably envy when he compares his school days and experiences with the wave of change and dynamism which enrich the life of the new students. Recently I rambled around the beautiful campus of our *alma mater* and admired the maturity and intelligence of a younger generation of students concerned about the unfortunate situation in the area and at the same time eager to learn to improve the past ... a peculiar mixture of agitation and hopeful idealism sparkling in their eyes. This walk through the campus inspired me to write these few lines with the hope that medical alumni far away from their School could span the distance and time to be once more on the campus and see, at least through my eyes, what changes have occurred and how the medical school and hospital have expanded

into a most modern and monumental landmark in Ras Beirut.

The new medical school building extends majestically from the medical gate to where the old Dental School building used to stand skirting the curb along the old tramline which used to be called Tala'at "Graham". On the site of the old hospital a new majestic library and a circular Post-graduate Education Building (Auditorium) are taking shape with feverish construction activities which are expected to finish in the summer of 1974. A garage for 350 cars under the new library building is almost complete and expected to be used any day now. One senses a wave of excitement and anticipation in the presaging a renaissance starting with the 1974 academic year when the completed new complex of buildings of the Medical Center may burst forth with rejuvenated activity of teaching, research and medical practice.

Let's go back to the present: The academic year of 1973 finally took off

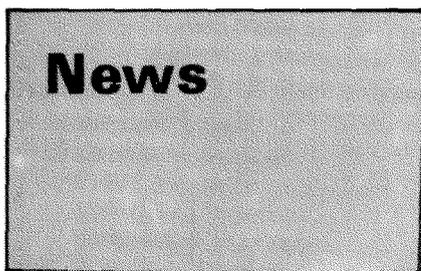
after a few weeks of anxiety and fear. As of October 1, Dr. Samuel Asper assumed responsibility as Dean of the School of Medicine and Chief of Staff in the hospital assisted by Dr. Raif Nassif who continues as Director of the School and Mr. David Egee as Director of the Hospital. Dr. Asper, who on several occasions was visiting Professor of Internal Medicine at AUB, comes from the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore where he was Vice-President. To assist Dr. Asper and Dr. Nassif the School now boasts of a faculty of 180 full-time and part-time members. In addition this year an innovation has been introduced in the form of self-supporting faculty members with two members already appointed and at least three more expected to be appointed during the year. This is a far cry from our days when we had only a handful of faculty members in all the school. Today the Department of Medicine has 50 faculty members, Surgery 20 members and Pediatrics 19 members... just to give a few examples to emphasize the enormity of the change. The faculty is actively engaged in teaching 272 students this year; in training approximately 100 on the resident staff, and to carry on research.

There seems to be an ever increasing demand by young men and women to enter the School of Medicine. From several hundreds of applications the selection committee had a hard time in considering a total of 250 applications which satisfied all requirements and finally after long deliberation selected 64 to join the first year. This is the largest class ever admitted to the first year and it is in line with the limitations set for the new school building scheduled to open sometime next spring or summer. Dr. Raif Nassif told me that he was specially impressed by the intelligence and academic excellence of these students who had scored very high grades in their premedical studies judged not only by absolute and weighted averages but by a new method of "standard scores" which will be the only method of selection in the future. The new first year class

includes several students from the junior class of AUB and an appreciable number of graduate students including two holding MS degrees, one from AUB and the other from the United States. In the other classes there are, on an average, fifty students. Actually in the graduating class (the fifth) there are 50 interns in addition to whom, there are this year, 15 interns who came from various medical schools in the area.

This is your medical school and your hospital at present, dear alumnus. It has developed considerably from your days and it is always in the process of change with time and with other phases of development towards constant excellence. It is your *alma mater* of which you are proud and to which you no doubt will wish to contribute morally and financially. It needs you in its present difficult situation. Come and visit it and extend to it your helping hand.

Jacob D. Thaddeus, M.D.



GOLDEN MEDAL

In May 1974 the Medical Alumni Chapter will present a Golden Medal to a medical alumnus who has distinguished himself in the field of academic and/or community medicine. The medal is awarded biannually. This year the Chapter has invited all alumni to submit nominations before the end of January.

The purpose of this award is, a - To emphasize, through recognition of distinguished accomplishments the importance of developing medical services which contribute to the effective improvement of the health status of the individual and his community, and b - To pay special tribute to the graduates of the School of Medicine

who, through research, have brought about noted progress in the fields of medicine and public health.

Former recipients of the Gold Medal Award were:

- 1956, Dr. Victor Najjar, S.S.A.
- 1958, Dr. Tawfiq Canaan - Deceased
- 1960, Dr. Lutfi Sa'di, U.S.A.
- 1962, Dr. Musa Ghantus, Lebanon
- 1964, Dr. Z. Ghorban, Iran
- 1966, Dr. Khalil Wakim, U.S.A.
- 1968, Dr. Philip Sahyoun, Lebanon
- 1970, Dr. Moustafa Khalidy, Lebanon
- 1972, Dr. Mansour Arna, U.S.A.

DR. JESSUP DIES

It was with great regret that the Medical Alumni Chapter learnt of the death of Dr. James S. Jessup in Manchester, N.H. Dr. Jessup was born in Beirut, and was the son of missionary parents whose names are so closely associated with the AUB as well as with the Middle East as a whole.

Dr. Jessup graduated from the Medical School of AUB in 1941. He was an internist and was the Chief of Staff of Laconia Clinic at the time of his death. He served as a member of the Blue Shield plan of New Hampshire and Vermont for 20 years during six years as President.

Dr Jessup was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Societies, the American Medical Association,

the American Diabetes Association, the American Society of Internal Medicine and The New Hampshire College of Internists.

The Medical Alumni Chapter and the Classmates and friends of the late Dr. Jessup extend their sincere condolences to Mrs. Jessup and her daughter and son.

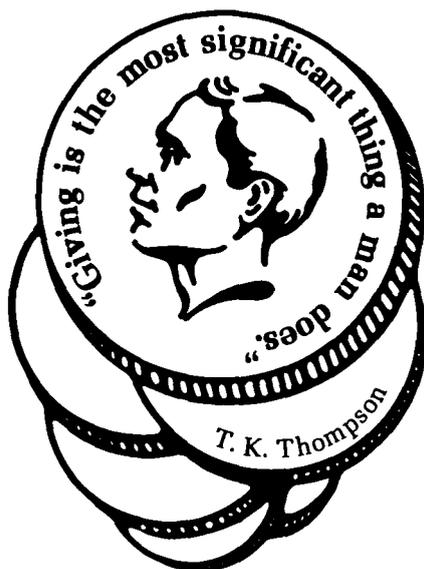
MEDICAL DIRECTORY

The Medical Alumni Chapter publishes every 2-3 years a directory of all AUB Medical Alumni including addresses and specialties. The next Directory is scheduled to appear in May 1974 at the time of the 24th Middle East Medical Assembly (to be held in West Hall from May 2-7, 1974). This Directory is among the Chapter's most worthwhile activities, however it suffers usually because medical alumni fail to inform the Chapter of their whereabouts or any change of address. This is an urgent plea to all alumni to send in the necessary information to be included in the coming Directory not only about themselves but also about their classmates and other alumni colleagues who may be unhappy because they are not receiving the *al-Kulliyah* and other communications from the Chapter. Please make an effort to send such information before the end of March 1974.

BASEM DAJANI

We have recently heard from Dr. Basem M. Dajani. Basem graduated from AUB's School of Medicine in 1967. He worked for two years with Aramco in Saudi Arabia, then went to the States. He did his residency training in internal medicine at the University Hospital in Iowa City and obtained his board. His line of specialty is allergy and immunology. He has set up his practice at 812 Equitable Building, Des Moines, Iowa, where he can be contacted by his friends and classmates.

(The Editor of the Medical Section of *al-Kulliyah* welcomes news of medical alumni wherever they may be.)



108th Year Begins With Convocation

A traditional convocation formally opened the new academic year at AUB on Thursday, 4 October in the Assembly Hall. The ceremony began with the academic procession of members of the Faculty and a short invocation given by the University Chaplain, Professor Robert Walker. The Convocation address marking the start of the University's 108th year was delivered by President Samuel B. Kirkwood to a large assembly of students and other members of the community.

President Kirkwood began his Convocation address by a word of welcome to this coming year which, he said, "will be a year much of our own making." He spoke of AUB as a place of learning, a gathering of scholars, a community, and a purpose, adding: "AUB has a purpose, confirmed a thousand times over. If there is no place where men of different beliefs can meet to speak to each other and to know each other, there is little hope for a better world or a better time. All elements are here to meet this need".

The University, President Kirkwood said, cannot be pulled and torn apart by political and personal factions and remain effective as a sustaining force for all those who would prepare themselves for the future.

Al-Ghanem, DeCrane Named AUB Trustees

Mr. Howard W. Page, Chairman of the AUB Board of Trustees recently announced the election of two new trustees of the University, H.E. the Minister of Electricity and Water for Kuwait Mr. Abdulla Youssef Al-Ghanem, and Mr. Alfred C. DeCrane, Jr., a Vice President for TEXACO, Inc.

Mr. Abdulla Youssef Al-Ghanem,

a prominent Kuwaiti businessman, is a graduate of the International College here in Beirut. He attended the American University of Beirut prior to completing his education in Scotland.

He is a member of the Kuwait Chamber of Commerce and the Kuwait Development Fund in addition to being a member of a number of boards and committees of various firms.

Mr. Alfred C. DeCrane, Jr. joined TEXACO in 1959 as an attorney. He occupied several senior positions in TEXACO before he was elected Vice President in charge of the Producing Department-Eastern Hemisphere.

Mr. DeCrane is member of the Board of Directors of the Arabian American Oil Company, the Bahrain Petroleum Company, Ltd., the American Overseas Petroleum, Ltd., TEXACO Canada, Ltd., and the Near East Foundation.

4619 Students Now Registered at AUB

The University suspended classes for nine days last October during the outbreak of hostilities in the area. During the war AUB made available to the Minister of Health the facilities and staff of the AUB Hospital. Furthermore, an AUB medical team including a surgeon, assistant surgeon and an instrument nurse went to Damascus. These arrangements were made with the Lebanese Minister of Health, and other medical teams were also sent to Syria by the Lebanese Government. Later an AUB anesthetist and a neurosurgeon also left for Syria.

In the meantime, the University encouraged students to take this opportunity to consult with their professors and advisors in their offices. Libraries were open.

President Kirkwood expressed the University's appreciation for the many humanitarian activities of the Student Council, the student body and the faculty and staff.

Classes Suspended During Hostilities

AUB Registrar has announced that 4619 men and women are registered as students at the University for the current academic year. This figure shows an increase of 233 students over that of last year. 83% of the student body, compared to 82% last year are Arabs of whom 54% are Lebanese.

Students of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences make up more than 50% of the total number of students. Those registered at other faculties number 712 at the Faculty of Medical Sciences, 698 at the Faculty of Engineering and Architecture and 326 at the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences.

AUB students belong to 72 nationalities and they come from Asia, Africa, Europe, the Americas and Australia.

Faculty members this year number more than 600 professors, of whom 65% come from Arab countries and the Middle East.

When AUB was founded as the Syrian Protestant College in 1866 it started its long and distinguished career with sixteen students and eight professors, and occupied a few rooms in the National School in Zokak-el-Blat. Now, 108 years later, AUB's campus has an area of 73 acres with 81 buildings in Ras Beirut, and a 246-acre research and educational farm in Hosh Sneid in the Bekaa, 80 kms. from Beirut.

Training Agreement Signed with Jordan

A new training agreement was recently signed at the AUB Faculty of Agricultural Sciences by Dr. Said Ghazzawi, Director of Research and Extension at the Jordanian Ministry of Agriculture, and Dean James Cowan. This agreement, concluded during Dr. Ghazzawi's recent visit to AUB where he spent several days discussing training with Dean Cowan

and faculty members, provides for inservice training in the various disciplines of agriculture for staff members of the Ministry of Agriculture in Jordan.

A previous agreement, concluded in 1970 with the National Planning Council of the Government of Jordan, provides for Jordanian personnel to come to AUB for practical training at the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, and for FAS members to go to Jordan where they give short training courses.

The new training program covers agricultural extension in economic entomology, poultry production, soil and irrigation, and crop and vegetable production.

Similar agreements and contacts have been concluded by a number of Arab governments and institutions with AUB's faculties for the supply of technical and academic assistance and services.

Special Programs Organized for MEA

Middle East Airlines personnel have been attending special programs organized for them by the AUB Division of Extension and Special Programs. At the request of MEA the Division of Extension and Special Programs has been offering a series of courses beginning in March 1972 for secretarial and other office personnel and more recently for key managers and supervisors.

The Management programs are organized into five subject areas: Human Relations, Accounting and Financial Analysis, Marketing and Sales Management, Decision Making; Concepts of Tools, Computers and Data Processing Systems. Each of these is treated in a series of five session seminars attended by fifteen managers. The Human Relations Seminar was inaugurated with an intensive two-day week-end at the Alumni Club last June. Professor Nabeel Shaath, the overall coordinator of the programs in management development was directly responsible for the Human Relations Seminar.

Geology Department Completes 15th Year

The Department of Geology has recently completed its 15th year as an integral part of the academic program of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at the American University of Beirut. The undergraduate program emphasizes the fundamental aspects of geology and leads to a well balanced Bachelor of Science degree. Specialization and research are carried out on the graduate level where students may choose courses in petroleum geology, photogeology, hydrogeology, geochemistry, applied geophysics, mineral deposits, micropalaeontology and various selected topics in marine geology. Oceanography, x-ray crystallography and engineering geology are also offered in the Masters degree program. In cooperation with the AUB Department of Biology undergraduate and graduate degree programs in Marine Science are also available.

Much of this development in recent years has had the generous support of Mobil Foundation which has made a \$100,000 five-year grant to strengthen the Earth Science program at AUB. The Mobil gift has been used particularly to develop the geophysical, geochemical and oceanographic parts of the curriculum. There are 24 undergraduates and 21 graduate



*Prof. Ziad Beydoun
Chairman of the Geology Dep't.*

students enrolled in the Department this year.

Since 1958 when the Department of Geology at AUB was established 81 undergraduate degrees have been awarded and 21 Masters degrees. Graduates are playing an increasingly important role in the Middle East as the management and conservation of petroleum, water and mineral resources becomes paramount and the search for new resources continues.

In presenting to AUB the 1973-4 grant from the Mobil Foundation recently Mr. Muhieddine M. Ahdab President and General Manager of Mobil Oil Lebanon expressed confidence that the Mobil grant would encourage young men and women to pursue studies in these branches of science so vital to the development of the region's natural resources.

... Geology Student Sponsors Scholarship

A "Ghassan Daher Scholarship" was recently established at AUB to assist needy students in the department of geology. The Department is currently trying to strengthen its scholarship program. Mr. Ghassan Daher, BS 70 and MS 73 established the LL 1,000 scholarship before departing for Dhahran where he has recently taken a position with ARAMCO.

Mr. Daher's scholarship gift to AUB will be tripled in value as it is matched by an anonymous donor and both his gift and the anonymous matching sum are in turn matched by a special grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. The total value of Mr. Daher's gift is LL. 4,000.

Annual Field Day

The 79th Annual Field day was held on Saturday, November 10, 1973. The field day was to be held last May but had to be postponed because of the unfortunate events at the time. Twenty-five cups, donated by distinguished members of the community and several organizations were awarded to winners.

American Commission Surveys Hospital

The quality care which the American University Hospital in Beirut supplies to patients was last October the subject of a 2-day survey by the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Hospitals in the US of which AUH has been an accredited member for the past eight years. Only three private American owned and operated hospitals located outside the US are so accredited. The second is in Paris, and the third is Aramco's hospital in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

The survey was conducted by Dr. Otto Arundel, full time program director for the above commission which is a private corporation of organized medicine and hospitals in the US and which consists of the following corporate members: The American Medical Association, the American Hospital Association, the American College of Physicians, and the American College of Surgeons.

In an interview Dr. Arundel explained that these four private organizations of doctors and hospitals have jointly appointed 20 representatives who form what is known as the board of commissioners of the Joint Commission which exists for three basic purposes:

- i. To establish standards whereby hospitals may be measured with regard to the delivering of quality patient care in a safe and clean environment. To establish, as well, that a hospital has all the necessary qualified personnel to make the delivery of quality care possible, and that its medical staff consists only of doctors who are of the highest caliber, capable of rendering the best possible care.

- ii. To survey hospitals every two years so as to verify that the Joint Commission's standards are being implemented and that quality care is being indeed rendered.

- iii. Finally the Joint Commission depends on survey reports in making a decision of accreditation, or non-

accreditation. Accreditation may be awarded for a maximum period of two years, when a fresh survey will have to be made and reported.

Dr. Arundel pointed out that the decision to apply for accreditation by the Joint Commission is a voluntary decision which must be taken by the hospital itself. Of 8,000 hospitals in the US eligible to be surveyed, 5,700 are already accredited by the above Joint Commission which was formed in 1952.

In concluding, Dr. Arundel said AUB should be extremely proud of its New Medical Center, and highly commended for the medical care it is providing.

Prof. Zeine, Ziadeh Appointed Emeriti

Professors Nicola Ziadeh and Zeine N. Zeine have been appointed professors emeriti in the Department of History of the AUB Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

Professors Zeine and Ziadeh have both spent long years in the service of education at AUB, teaching successive generations of graduates in Lebanon and the Arab countries. Professor Zeine has taught History of the Near East for 44 years, and Professor Ziadeh's 25 years of service were spent in teaching Arab and Islamic History.

Professors Zeine and Ziadeh have written a large number of books, articles and papers in both Arabic and English which are known for their reference value. They have also participated in tens of scientific conferences and seminars in Lebanon and abroad.

New Librarian Named

Mr. Ritchie Thomas was named University Librarian as of October 1.

Mr. Thomas, who succeeds Mr. Francis Kent, brings to this position six years of service at the American University of Beirut as Associate University Librarian and a broad experience in college, public and special libraries in the United States.

University Graduates Practical Nurses

Thirty practical nurses, 17 men and 13 women, graduated late in September after completing the special 12 month Practical Nurse Training Program at the Medical Center of the American University of Beirut. The graduation ceremony was attended by President Samuel B. Kirkwood, Vice President George Hakim and Dean Craig S. Lichtenwalner. Both Miss Sheila Hammond, Director of Nursing Service and Mrs. M. Abboud, Coordinator of the Practical Nurse Training Program, wished graduates all success and spoke of the program's advantages and opportunities.

The program was established in October 1966 and one year later yielded its first group of eight women graduates. The practical nurse is an important member of a medical team. Both through classes and practical work, practical nurses are carefully trained and learn the skills and attitudes needed to care for patients.

The 128 practical nurses who are already in service at the American University Hospital, are reported to have given ample satisfaction.

The program's admission requirements are tolerably easy. Any Lebanese citizen, man or woman, who is at least 18 years old and holds the Brevet certificate or its equivalent, and who has a good knowledge of written and spoken English can apply to join this program which provides a good opportunity for those who cannot go to college. Students who join this program pay no tuition fees or other charges and are provided with uniforms and pocket money. They must, however, live at home and furnish their own transportation. Graduates can go into AUH service at a basic salary of LL. 300. Furthermore, good students of this program are selected after graduation to go into one more semester of pharmacology and clinical experience which will enable them to prepare and give medication.

AUB Carries Research For Lebanese Council

A new contract was recently signed between the Lebanese National Council for Scientific Research and the American University of Beirut for research on environment and pollution in Lebanon to be undertaken by a number of professors of the AUB Faculties of Medical Sciences and Faculty of Engineering and Architecture.

The research contract was signed by Mr. Joseph Naggear, Chairman of the Board of the National Council for Scientific Research, and by Dr. Samuel B. Kirkwood, President of the American University of Beirut.

The research program falls under the three main headings of Industrial Waste-water, Sewage and Domestic Waste-water, and Fresh Water.

It involves a detailed classification and study of industries in Lebanon, and will evaluate the overall effects of pollutants from the industrial sector and localize these effects.

It will also determine the physical, chemical and bacteriological characteristics of effluents from various types of urban agglomerations, and indicate modes of disposal.

The program involves as well the collection of data on fresh water and a survey of preselected sources. Sources of pollution and seasonal variation in water quality will also be determined through various analyses and tests.

AUB professors are to suggest feasible and appropriate methods for improvement and pollution control and treatment, and such research as could lead to the development of said methods.

The value of the contract amounts to about \$60,000. Half of this amount will be used in the purchase of equipment which the Council will place at the disposal of the research team, and the other half is to cover the salaries of research assistants, technicians and samplers as well as transportation and supplies expenses.

Dr. Joseph Naffa', Secretary General of the National Council for Scientific Research has declared that this research contract is part of the Environmental Survey Program in Lebanon. The Council, Dr. Naffa' said, is giving special attention to this program in order to control the dangers of pollution.

Dr. Naffa' has pointed out that this new contract is part of the overall research program which the National Council for Scientific Research has been organizing in cooperation with the Ford Foundation.

Professors and research scientists from the various universities of Lebanon, as well as a few institutions are participating in the implementation of this program.

Syrian League Collects Donations

The League of Syrian Students at AUB has reported that the donations it has collected for Syria's war victims amounted to LL. 25,639 and LS 1,005.

The League has spent these amounts on the purchase of more than twenty refrigerators of different sizes to preserve and transport blood donations for the Syrian Ministry of Health, in addition to the purchase of medicines and clothes for wounded Syrians who were treated at St. George's Hospital in Beirut.

The League has also participated in securing other donations, among them more than thirty refrigerators for the preservation of blood donations, three transport cars and one ambulance, as well as medicines and medical equipment and various presents to Syria's wounded.

The League points out that donors for Syria's war victims included CAT company whose donation was made by Mr. Shukri H. Shammas, member of the AUB Board of Trustees, the League of Students of the AUB Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, the AUB Civic Welfare League and the Lebanese Company for Industry and Trade.

Agriculture Fair Held in Farm

The third annual AUB Aggie Fair was held late in August at the University's Agricultural Research and Education Center (AREC) in the Bekaa. Sponsored by AUB's Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, this annual event was attended by more than 400 spectators, among them the Minister of Hydroelectric Resources, Mr. Joseph Skaff, and the Jordanian Minister of Social Affairs and Labor, as well as President Samuel B. Kirkwood and Dean James Cowan.

The exhibits were planned and produced by Agriculture students in the junior year as the final portion of their farm project training. Each student had to carry on a project in livestock or crops for the past seven months. This year there were eight groups - four in livestock and four in crops - and the exhibits represented team efforts of the various groups. The students competed for first place trophies in the two divisions (livestock and crops). The poultry students won the overall championship for the third year in a row and were awarded the Swenson sweepstakes cup which was donated by Dean Stanley P. Swenson who retired on July 1, 1973.

A tractor operation contest was also organized and the first prize went to Ramzi Khashadurian. The contestants had to move a wide implement through a very difficult obstacle course which was to assimilate a narrow road and gates often demanded of tractor operators. The other part of the contest was to pull and park a four-wheel trailer.

Several product shows were also arranged and the first prizes went to Fadi Karam (vegetables), Afram Milki (sweet corn), Hanna Abi Assi (stage corn), and Ara Kemkimian (potato).

The prize for the dairy show was won by Milhim Sawaya, and that for sheep by Mohammad Rassoul Faqheri,

while the poultry prize went to Habibullah Mawlanazada.

A special award was also presented to Mr. Joseph Khashadurian for his contribution to the staging of the Fair.

After the events, around 400 people enjoyed a dinner of barbecued chicken, sweetcorn and vegetable salad, all produced on the University farm.

Professor Harry Henderson, who supervised this year's fair praised the efforts of the students who made the necessary preparations despite the short time available.

Alumnus Khuri Visits Campus First Time Since 58 Years



Mr. Ibrahim Shehadi Khuri, left AUB campus in 1915 "when President Daniel Bliss was still around" and visited it again only in September 1973. He told *al-Kulliyah*, "Despite the physical change, the atmosphere and other basic elements of AUB have not changed."

Mr. Khuri stayed at AUB from 1912-15 but had to leave before graduation as he was recruited by the Turkish army.

With an exceptionally vivid memory, he recalls many details about his former professors who include Mansur Jurdak, mathematics, Jabr Dumit, Arabic; Anis Houry Makdisi, Arabic; and Alfred Day, botany. His room was on the third floor of College Hall

and West Hall was under construction when he left. Of the 900 students who were on campus, he recalls Drs. Wadi Ittayim and Philip Hitti.

Mr. Khuri used to come from Jerusalem, first by boarding a train to Jaffa and then a boat to Beirut. The first two planes ever to land in Beirut, he recalls, flew over campus and were piloted by two Turks, Fathi and Sadik, who later crashed in Trans-Jordan.

Mr. Khuri, who is father-in-law of education Professor George Za'rour, has had an active life in the field of education. He established and was first principal of the National School in Ramallah, 1920. He later taught mathematics at the St. George's in Jerusalem (Prof. Farid Hanania and Levon Melikian were his students), 1924-29, and at the Terra Santa, 1929-38.

He established another school in 1938, Al-Nahda College of Jerusalem, and served as its principal until 1948.

Between 1948 and 1958 he again taught mathematics at the Friends Girls School and the National College in Ramallah.

In 1958 Mr. Khuri emigrated to the U.S. where he taught at the Defense Language Institute, East Coast Branch in Washington D.C. He retired in August 1972.

Mr. Khuri has four sons and four daughters and 21 grand children. He is now back in the U.S.

Haddad Sr. Jr. Lecture

Drs. Cedric Haddad, Senior and Junior, November 15, spoke on the reconstruction of mutilated teeth at the Alumni Club.

The Haddads presentation was illustrated with a film projection and was sponsored by the Alumni Dental Chapter.

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Alfred Diab Heads Alumni Fund Appeal

AUB President Samuel B. Kirkwood recently announced the appointment of Dr. Alfred Diab, MD 32, as Middle East Chairman of the 1973-4 Annual Fund Appeal. The appointment was made in cooperation with the AUB Alumni Association.

Dr. Diab is well known to alumni and friends of AUB having been associated with the University for 45 years, first as a student then as a member of the Medical Sciences Faculty, and most recently as Chief of Staff of the AUB Hospital. On June 30, 1973 Dr Diab retired as Professor of Otolaryngology and Ophthalmology having completed 40 years of active service on the AUB Faculty.

Following his new appointment Dr. Diab told *al-Kulliyah*, "The most important thing to me now as Chairman of the Fund Appeal is to decide on a method of approaching alumni for contributions and I believe that it is very important to approach alumni personally and convince them of the value of their contribution to the University. There are 4500 alumni in Beirut and Lebanon. I intend to appeal to them to contribute regularly even if their contribution is small. I may not personally approach every one of these 4500 but sub-committees could be formed that would assist and advise me in my task. It is better for the Fund

Association Sponsors Panel on Oil

Four oil experts and economists November 19 participated in a panel discussion on "Arab Oil and the Battle of Destiny" at the Alumni Club. The panel was sponsored by the Alumni Association.

Taking part in the over-crowded lecture hall were Mr. Pierre Eddé, Dr. Nadim Pajeje, Profs. Yusuf Sayegh and Zuhayr Mikdashi of AUB. Dr. Iskandar Beshir was the moderator.

to rely on a regular income from its alumni rather than to receive a contribution and end it at that."

Dr. Diab added, "I find that people respond more positively when they talk to someone than when they receive a circular in the mail which lies on one's desk until it is forgotten".

When asked on how he plans to contact personally a great number of alumni Dr. Diab stated, "Many of our alumni work in large institutions like MEA or others. Most workers have syndicates and many can be contacted through their syndicates. Naturally I shall need the help and advice of people more versed in campaigning than I am. Members of the Development Office of AUB, the Managing Board of the Alumni for instance and others who have years of experience in this kind of work. I expect the cooperation of my colleagues and friends on this matter but on the whole my most important objective for the fund is to establish, if possible, regular yearly contributions and to give the campaign a personal touch."

Nursing Conference Discusses Youth

The AUB School of Nursing November 15 held a conference to discuss youth and the changing times and values. The two day conference heard 13 AUB specialists and professors review twelve main topics related to youth and the community.

The conference was designed to develop awareness in the professional nurse of the changing forces which affect the youth of the Middle East. Current concepts and approaches in meeting the needs of young people were also discussed. The extent of the harm resulting from drug use and abuse, one of the main topics discussed at the conference, was explained by Dr. Nadim Cortas, professor of pharmacology and therapeutics.

Alienation and suicide, another main topic, was discussed by Dr. Vahé Puzantian, professor of psychiatry who said suicide, after road accidents, was killer number one among young

people and urged that this problem should be thoroughly studied in the Middle East.

Marriage and divorce, and women's rights were also reviewed at this conference. Mrs. Mary Chamie, visiting instructor in community health practice, stressed that woman should be given a chance to prove that she is capable of working side by side with man. Mrs. Chamie attacked "honor crimes" and said woman should have the right to self-determination.

Dean Robert Najemy, professor of medical social work spoke of communal life in the Middle East, pointing out that because of strong family bonds it is not exposed to the dangers which afflict communal life in the West.

Dr. Karam Karam, professor of obstetrics and gynecology lectured on abortion and contraception, urging that women should be guided to safeguard community health.

Health Education was discussed by Dr. Nabil Nassar, director of university health service who said health education should be taught in elementary and secondary schools, and not only in universities. Dr. Nassar revealed that 72% of young people use drugs in schools, not in universities.

AUB is Described As Harvard of M.E.

Under the heading "Beirut Business Graduates", the *Financial Times* of London in a recent article described AUB as the Harvard of the Middle East.

Referring to the Department of Business Administration as multi-functional, the paper pointed out that it is supplying about a third of the total demand for BBA's, MBA's, evening courses, and tailor made courses for certain industries and firms in the area.

The paper quotes Professor Nimr Eid who speaks of the department's plans and activities. It concludes by saying that where AUB business graduates are employed they inspire effective and praiseworthy change.

AUB Faculty, Staff Contribute LL. 44,884

As a testimony of their moral and material support of the recent Arab struggle and to help meet rising relief needs, AUB faculty and staff contributed LL. 44,884.

This amount was presented to the Syrian Red Crescent. A check to that amount was delivered in Damascus, on behalf of the AUB faculty and staff, to the President of the Syrian Red Crescent by a delegation composed of Mr. F.A. Fuleihan and Professors F. al-Haj, R. Iliya, A. Iskandar, T. Khalidi, K. Salibi and C.K. Zurayk.

The President of the Syrian Red Crescent, Dr. Shawkat al-Shatti, warmly welcomed the members of the delegation and asked them to communicate to the whole faculty and staff of AUB the deep appreciation of his organization and of those whom it seeks to help for this significant material and moral assistance.

Members of the delegation called as well on Dr. Abd al-Razzak Kaddourah, President of the University of Damascus, who welcomed them and expressed the hope that the bonds between the two universities will be further strengthened by mutual visits and continued cooperation in the common tasks of higher education.

Cover Designer Exhibits Paintings

Mr. Farid Haddad, cover designer of this issue of *al-Kulliyah*, is currently showing his recent paintings at Delta International Art Center in Beirut. Farid is a graduate of the department of fine and performing arts, BA 69, and since his graduation he has been serving as a medical illustrator at the School of Public Health.

In 1967 he received a Florida International Students Scholarship and in 1972 a Fulbright-Hays Grant which took him to New York for six months.

During his stay in New York City he worked closely with American artist Michael Ponce de Leon and Brazilian artist Roberto De Lamonica.

As an art student, Haddad worked at AUB with Profs. Arthur C. Frick, John Carswell, Joseph Tannous, Jean Guvder, and the late Lebanese painter Omar Onsi.

This exhibition is Farid's fourth one-man show. His first exhibition took place at the J.F.K. American Center in 1971. His second at Contact Art Gallery and his third at Sultan Gallery in Kuwait, both in 1972.

The current works are different from those of last year. The show is entitled "Field Variations and Color Field Variations" and deals mainly with a natural element, namely, landscape. He has gone beyond the fact of reproducing landscape realistically. By abstracting elements from natural complexity, he leaves the viewer with simple serene color elements. Haddad's variations dwell in a lyrical wet-field type of painting and both color and surface seem very misty and calm.

Brazil Branch Works On Degree Recognition

The Association of AUB Alumni residing in Brazil is "earnestly working with the Brazilian government to secure recognition of AUB degrees," according to Dr. Ibrahim Shehadi, DDS 18. Dr. and Mrs. Shehadi have recently returned from Sao Paulo after spending sometime visiting their daughter, Mrs. Jean Abumanur and other friends. They were entertained by many alumni and Lebanese emigrants including president of the Association Mr. George Abusamra.

Meanwhile Lebanese Deputy Raif Samarah and his daughter Ilham, BA 66, were elected members of honor in the AUB Alumni Association Residing in Brazil during a visit to Sao Paulo earlier in the summer.

The Brazil group, one of the most active outside Beirut, is sponsoring this year the university education of the nine young men and women.

The Saba and Co. Award for 1973



Mr. Sami E. Farah, BBA 73, was recently awarded the Saba and Company Award for 1973. This is an annual cash award which goes to the senior student with the highest average in accounting.

Mr. Fuad Saba, BC 24, manager partner of founder of Saba & Co.

handed the award to Mr. Farah in the presence of senior officials of the company and three AUB business administration professors.

Mr. Saba this year has once again been elected president of The Middle East Society of Associated Accountants.



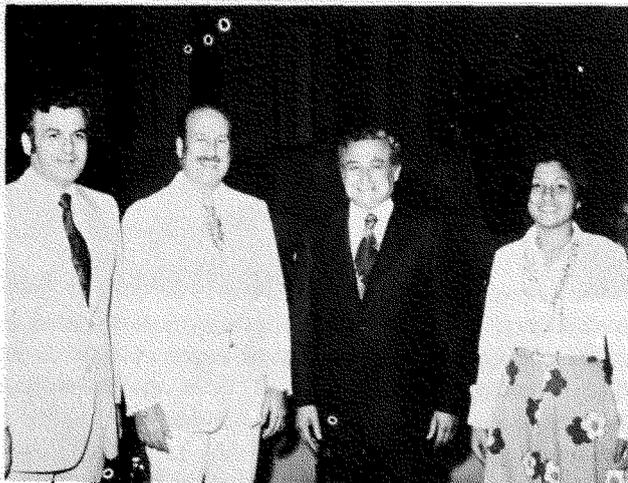
Alumni President Fawzi Malouf Gives Great Party

President of the AUB Alumni Association and Mrs. Fawzi Malouf September 20 hosted more than 400 guests at their summer residence in Dhour el-Shwair. The distinguished list of guests included Prime Minister Ta-kieddine El-Solh, Ministers Nasri Malouf, Ali Al-Khalil, Michel Sassin and Soren Khanamerian, AUB President Samuel Kirkwood, Mt. Lebanon Governor Ghaleb Al-Turk, Editors Ghassan Tweini, Rushdi Malouf, Gibran Hayek and Nabil Khuri and many other eminent political, educational and business personalities and their wives.

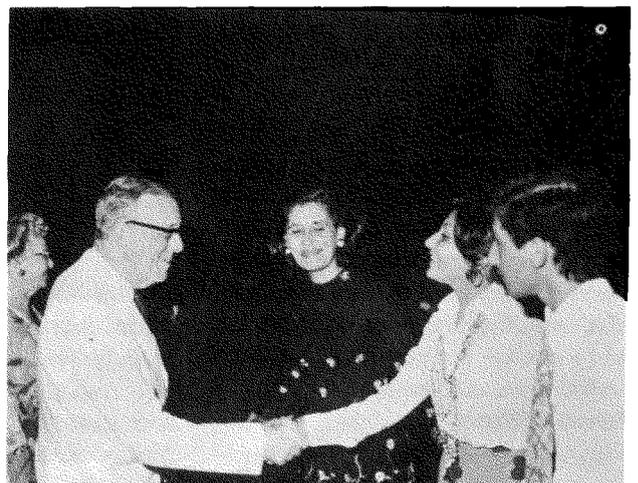
The group had dinner in the beautifully illuminated gardens of the Malouf residence. The party, according to the Lebanese press, was a great success.



Mr. Malouf receives fellow alumnus and Mrs. Ghassan Tweini.



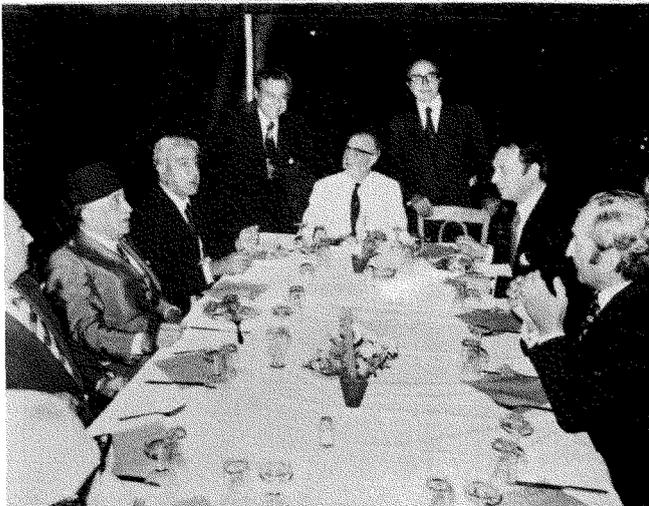
From left, Ministers Al-Khalil, Sassin, Fawzi Malouf and his daughter Hayat.



Dr. and Mrs. Kirkwood are welcomed by Mrs. Malouf and her two children Hayat and Isam.



Mr. Malouf, extreme right, receives Prime Minister El-Solh.

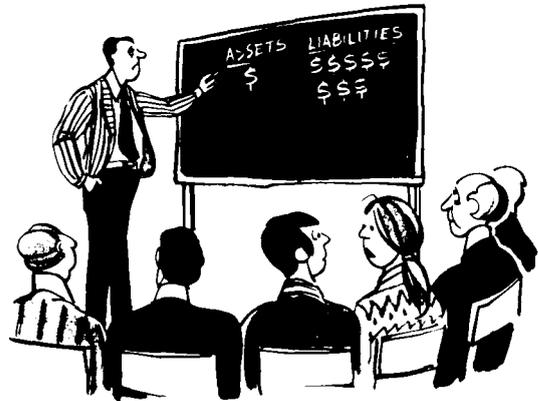


Alumni President Malouf chats with AUB President Kirkwood. The photograph also shows, from left, Minister Malouf, Prime Minister El-Solh, Dr. Charles Malik, Minister Khanamerian and Editor Rushdi Malouf.



Mr. and Mrs. Malouf welcome Minister Khanamerian.

students in government



"IF I HAD KNOWN WHAT THE ADMINISTRATION WAS UP AGAINST, I NEVER WOULD HAVE WANTED TO BE ON THE BOARD."



"AMONG STUDENT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE NEW CURRICULUM ARE BASKET WEAVING, SKIING IN SWEDEN, CHESS, COOKING WITH WINE..."



"EVER SINCE STUDENTS GOT THE RIGHT TO SIT ON THE BOARD, WE HAVEN'T HEARD A PEEP OUT OF THEM."

Class Notes



KIRRI - Benny Kirri, BA 67, and Anastassia el-Haj, were married in Beirut on August 11. The newlyweds spent their honeymoon in Europe before they left for Dubai where Benny is now office manager of American Life Insurance Co.

Benny was a broadcaster with Radio Lebanon. Anastassia is an interior decorator. They both would be very happy to extend facilities to alumni visiting Dubai.



KOYESS - District Manager of KLM in Bahrain Edmond B. Koyess recently married alumnae Nawal J. Aswad, BA 72. They can be reached through P.O. Box 565, Manama, Bahrain.

'50

KARAM - Dr. Farid Karam, BA, MD 54, of the department of otolaryngology, has been elected vice chairman of the World Scout Committee at a meeting held in July in Nairobi, Kenya. Dr. Karam is the first Arab scout ever to hold such a position in world scouting and is the youngest vice chairman since its founding in 1906. Thirteen and a half million scouts in the world are governed by the World Scout Committee.

SALEM - Dr. Elie A. Salem, BA, MA 51, PhD Johns Hopkins, is the author of a new book *Modernization Without Revolution, Lebanon's Experience*, published by Indiana University Press.

In 1968-69, Professor Salem, chairman of the AUB department of political studies and public administration was visiting professor in the department of political science and a research scholar at the International Development Research Center (IDRC) at Indiana University, where he started working on this book which gives an absorbing and authoritative account of how modernization has occurred within Lebanon's communal and pluralistic society.

'51

AFIFI - Mr. Munzir Afifi, BA, was one of four Arabs in the San Francisco Bay Area who recently received honor from the International Institute of the East Bay for being "outstanding immigrants". Mr. Afifi is a high school mathematics teacher who is extremely active in sports and social life of his community. He is known as a storyteller in the Arab radio program.

The International Institute of the East Bay has served immigrants for the past 54 years. It offers counseling in the areas of immigration, family problems, employment, education, personal matters and also provides workshops of an educational type. It aids ethnic organizations, in serving their people. Social workers on the staff speak Spanish, Dutch, German, Chinese, Tagalog, Japanese.

'52

CHAHBAZIAN - Dr. Chahim M. Chahbazian, BA, MD 58, has been appointed medical director of the Colorado Penrose Cancer Hospital.

Dr. Chahbazian is certified by the American Board of Radiology and is member of the American Society of Therapeutic Radiologists, the American College of Radiology, the American Radium Society, as well as national, state, and regional radiological societies.

NASSAR - Alfred Emile Nassar, BA, is now living in New Jersey at 118 Columbus Drive, Tenafly, 07670. Previously he was in Beirut working with Standard Stationary and Shell.

THE FULEIHANS

Mr. Farid A. Fuleihan, BBA 29, for many years AUB Registrar and now Director of Personnel, informs us that three of his sons, Dr. Samir, Nadim and Camille are now living at 132 Larch Road, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

Nadim has recently completed the requirements for the master's degree at M.I.T. and was elected as an associate member of M.I.T.'s Chapter of Sigma Xi.

Camille was married to Miss Linda Makel on September 8 at Miami Beach. Linda is the daughter of Dr. James Makel, an MD graduate of AUB, 1943.

'53

IRANI - Riyad R. Irani, BA, PhD University of Southern California, has been appointed vice president for research and development of Olin Corporation, Stamford, Calif.

After completing his graduate work in California, Dr. Irani worked with Monsanto Co. in St. Louis, Missouri and with Diamord Shamrock Corp.

in Cleveland, Ohio where, until recently, he was director of research.

Dr. Irani lives with wife Joan and his three children at 250 Lost District Dr., New Canaan, Connecticut 06840.

'58

ZAKHARIA - A baby boy, Karim, was born to Dr. and Mrs. Alex Zakharia, BS, MD 62, on July 20 in Beirut. This is their second baby. The first is two year old girl Yara.

MAHMASSANI - Yehya Mahmassani, BA, MA 61, last October was elected by acclamation as Chairman of the U.N. General Assembly Social Committee.

Mr. Mahmassani is Lebanon's deputy representative to the U.N.

'59

HAZBUN - Albert Hazbun, BE, has returned to his home at 130 Burgess Court, Danville, California 94526, after having spent a couple of years in Brazil. He is still working with the Kaiser Industries.



RASHID - Nabih Rashid, BBA 60, recently married Huda Hassan (Beirut University College). Mr. Rashid is presently the Chief Internal Auditor (Exp.) in Middle East Airlines.



ZEIN - Firas Zein, St. Joseph graduate in political science, and Engie Abdelnour, BA in art education 67, were married in Beirut on August 2.



LUBBAT - Hanna Lubbat, BCE 60, met Maha Tarazi, BA 68, MA 72, on August 19 and on August 24 married her in Beirut and left immediately for Chicago. Address: 175 East Delaware, Apt. 4707, Chicago, III. 60611.

'60

GHANTUS - Elias Ghantus, BBA, MBA 63, is currently studying towards a PhD degree in economics at the University of Durham in England. He is the assistant director of the Arab Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture.



KURBAN - Nabeel Salim Kurban, BA 72, MA 73, and Mary Charles Abouchaar, BA 68, MA 73, were married on October 20 in Beirut. They left for Bloomington, Indiana where Nabeel will study towards a PhD in linguistics and Mary will also study towards a PhD degree in English education.

AL-HABBAL - Dr. Adnan Al-Habbal, BS, MD 65, has been promoted to the position of chief of the radiology department of ARAMCO's Dhahran Health Center.

Dr. Al-Habbal joined ARAMCO soon after his graduation from AUB. Later on, he was sent to specialize in diagnostic radiology at AUH, where he spent two years, and at the Presbyterian Medical Center in Chicago where he joined the teaching staff as assistant professor. He returned to ARAMCO in 1972.

'62

HABIBY - A baby girl, Mona, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Sami Habiby on October 28. She is their first baby.

Mr. Habiby is financial and administrative manager of Ampex International in Beirut. Mrs. Habiby is the former Lina Khalifeh, BA 65.

'64

BARBER - Lucie Germer, née Barber, BA, writes to tell us she moved last year from Liberia to 969 Bryan Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah 84105.

Lucie would like to get in touch

with classmates, particularly Nancy Sadaka, BA 64.

'66

IDRISS - Dr. Ziad H. Idriss, BS, MD 70, has finished his third year of residency in pediatrics at the Children's Hospital Medical Center in Boston, passed the American Board of Pediatrics exams and moved to Duke University Medical Center where he plans to specialize for two years in pediatric infectious diseases and immunologic responses to infections.

Address: P.O.Box 33915, Durham, N.C., 27710.

'69

SHIBAKLU - Mr. Usamah M. Shibaklu, BS Pharm, MS Agr. 72, and Mary E. Wahbe, BCW graduate, were married in Beirut on July 23.

'70

KHAYRALLAH - Walid Khayrallah, BS, MS 73 in Agriculture, is now studying towards a PhD degree in plant breeding at Macdonald College of McGill University Canada.

Address: Macdonel College, P.O. Box 48, St Anne De Bellevue Province, Quebec.

'71

MISKI - Adnan Miski, MS in food technology and nutrition, is pursuing his studies towards a PhD degree in nutrition at the University of California, Davis.

Address: University of California, Avian Sciences, Davis, Ca. 95616.

HEGHINIAN - Sylva Heghinian, BS, has received an MA degree in

mathematics from Boston University's Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and she has been accepted as a PhD candidate in mathematics at the same University.

Miss Heghinian received her degree from AUB with distinction.

Former Student

NASSAR - Former student Emile Nassar, Freshman 14, was recently decorated by the President of Lebanon with the Order of the Cedars for his distinguished services in promoting insurance in Lebanon for the past 52 years. The Lebanese Insurance Association held a dinner banquet in his honor to celebrate this occasion.

Mr. Nassar served as Manager for Gresham Life for 42 years and has been General Agent, Fire and Accident Insurance Society Ltd.

Address: P.O. Box 7480, Beirut.

In Memoriam

ALLAWERDI - Mr. Simon Khalil Allawerdi died in Damascus last October. He was 63.

The late Mr. Allawerdi was both a leading business executive and a journalist. He served for many years as correspondent of the Associated Press.

EL-KHURI - Fayez Shukri el-Khuri, died in Beirut in October. He was 67.

The late Mr. Khuri graduated from AUB in 1931 with a BA in education and in 1933 with an MA in sociology. He worked in Iraq till 1935 and then joined the government civil service in Palestine as assistant government statistician until 1948 when he moved to Damascus to organise the Syrian Statistics Department. In 1953 he was appointed as Regional Statistician of WHO and one year later he became Head of the International Statistical Educational Center in Beirut. In 1967 the Center was closed and he retired.

Mr. Khuri had an active career and was noted for his services to the Church. He helped organize statistical training centers in most of the Arab countries.

He is survived by Mrs. Khuri, the

former Vera Zeidan, and two sons, both AUB graduates: Shukri, MD 68, and Rajai, B Arch 68.

NASSAR - Fuad G. Nassar, BC 10, died in Beirut on June 14. He was 82 years old.

The late Mr. Nassar served at AUB between 1910-13 as assistant treasurer and then went to Egypt where he held senior official and business positions. He was for sometime secretary of the Arab Bureau.

Holder of at least three medals, British War Medal, The Victory Medal and the Lebanese Merit (Silver), Mr. Nassar is survived by two daughters.

SHEHADI - Mrs. Adma Shehadi, the widow of the late Shehadi Shehadi, died in Princeton on August 30. She was 87 years old.

During WWI Mrs. Shehadi helped her husband in the many rescue and relief efforts for war refugees and orphans while he directed American Red Cross and Near East Relief work.

With the termination of the refugee emergency she joined her husband

at AUB where he was editor of University Publications and where he directed and helped building the Alumni Association.

Adma Shehadi entered actively in the University life, and through the help she gave her husband she earned the title of "mother of all Alumni". She participated actively in women educational activities, was president of the Women's Auxiliary Alumni Association, and actively supported the work of the Hospital, the School of Nursing, the Red Cross and other civic organizations. Shortly after the death of her husband she returned to the Western Hemisphere where she lived alternately with her four children in the United States and Mexico.

She is survived by her children, Dr. William Shehadi, of Byram, Conn., Mrs. Helen Shehadi de Aboumrada, Mr. Ramiz Shehadi, both of Mexico City, and Dr. Fadlou Shehadi, of Princeton, and twelve grandchildren. Surviving also is a sister, Mrs. Sophie S. Sahadi, of Brooklyn, and two brothers in Lebanon, Mr. Abdallah and Dr. Ibrahim Shehadi.

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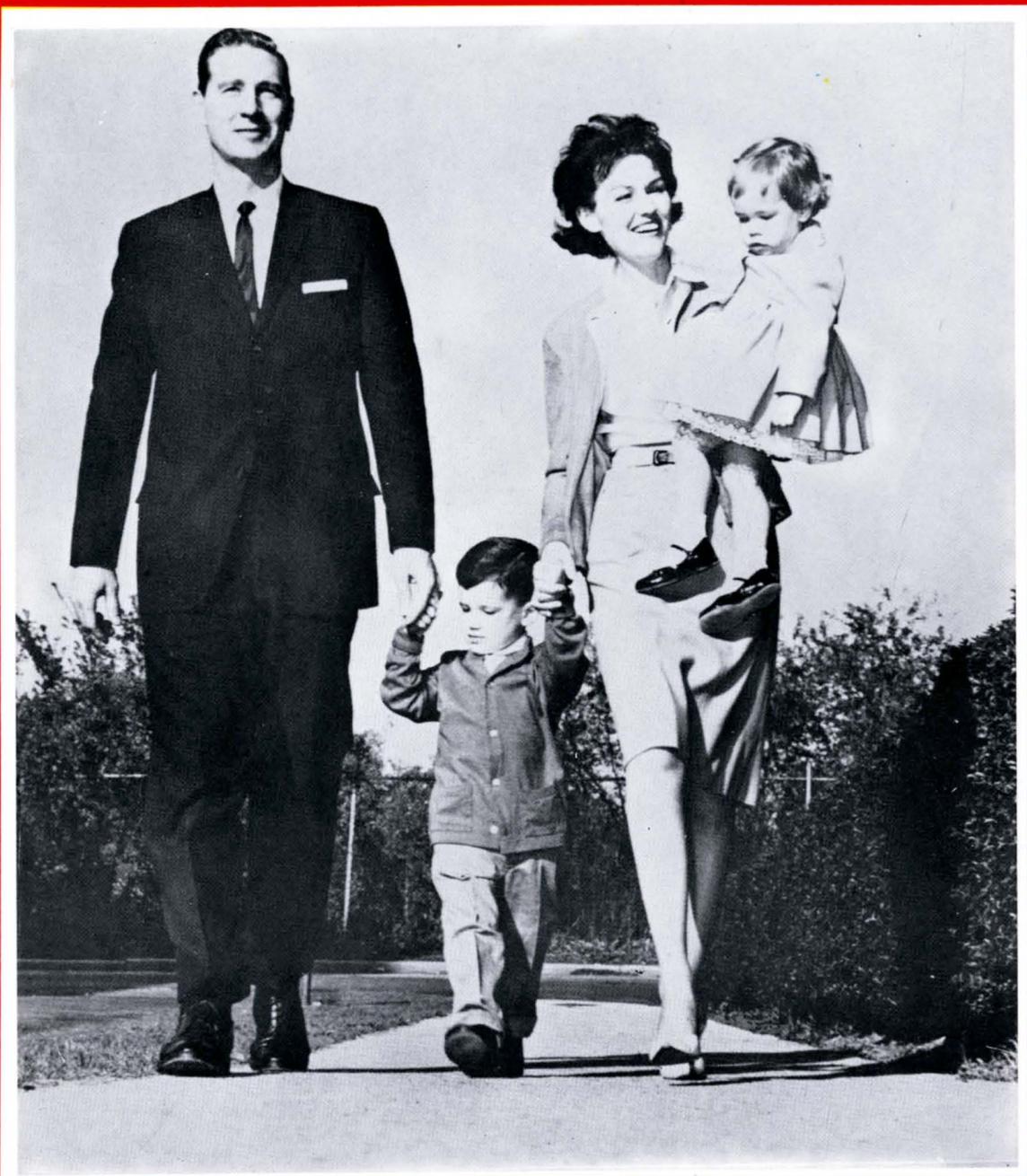
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