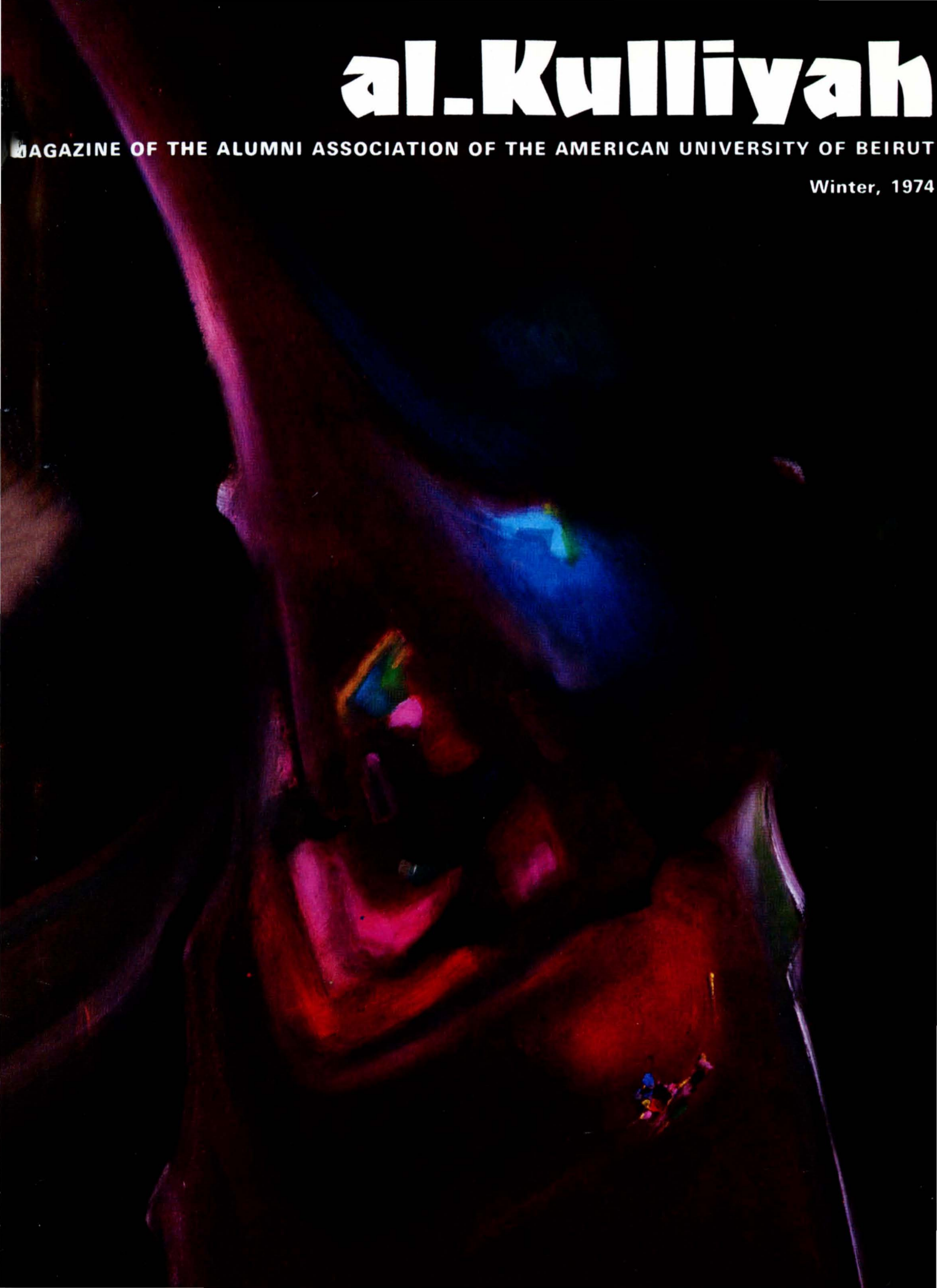




# al-Kulliyah

MAGAZINE OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT

Winter, 1974



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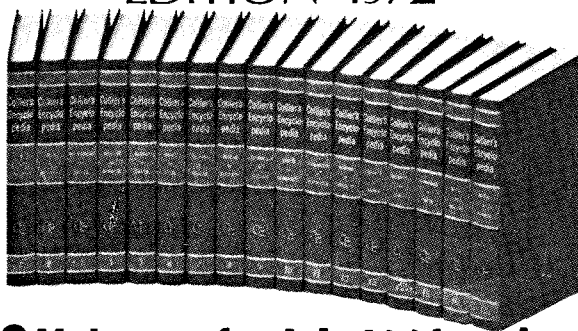
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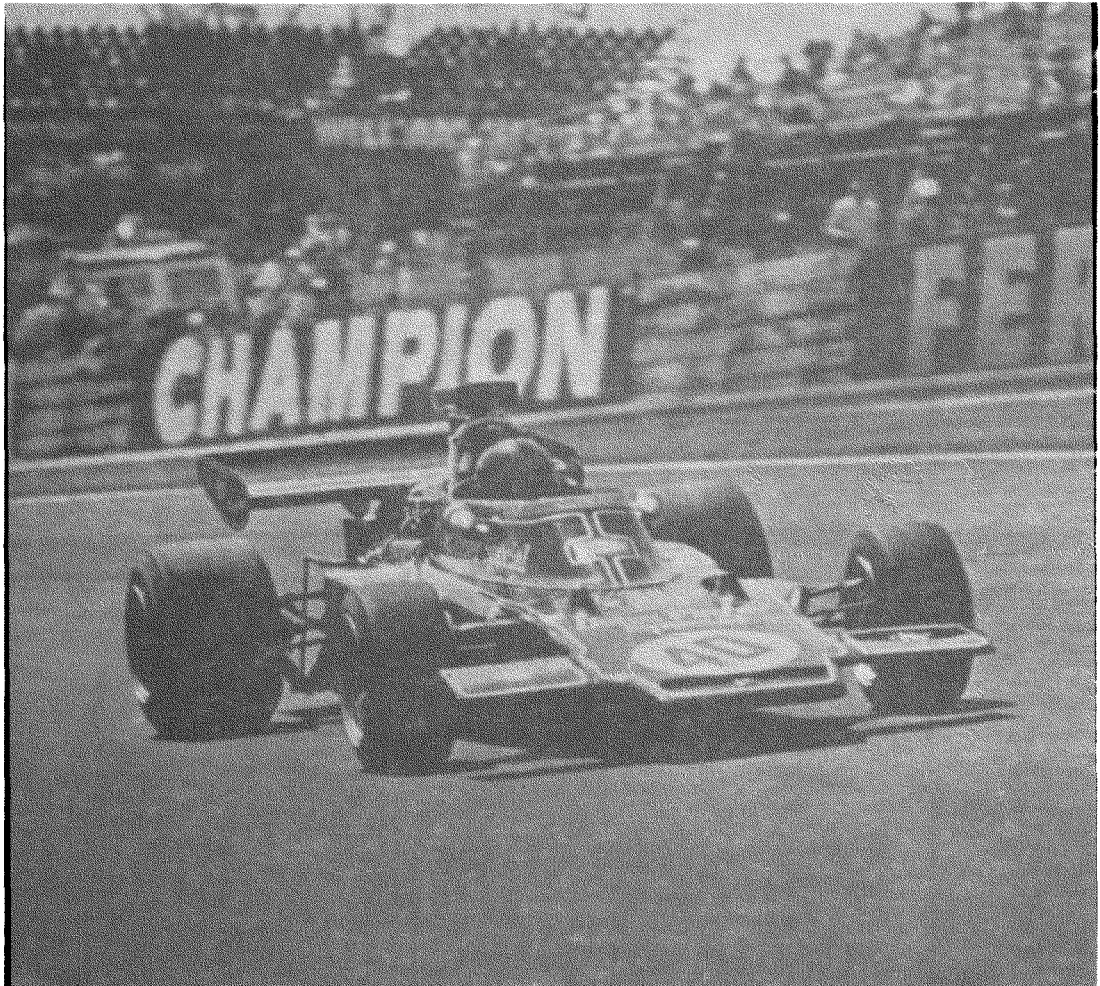
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## La gloire du Brésil.

Emerson Fittipaldi est tête de liste. Quelques deux années auparavant il n'était qu'un débutant qui enregistrerait sa première victoire en Formule 1 au Grand Prix des Etats-Unis. Aujourd'hui, il est le premier Champion brésilien du monde, et le plus jeune conducteur à avoir jamais gagné le prestigieux Championnat du Monde.

Il y a réussi en gagnant 5 Grands Prix en 1972: Ceux d'Espagne, de

Belgique, de Grande Bretagne, d'Autriche et d'Italie...et avait bien débuté sa saison 73 en emportant les 2 Grands Prix d'Argentine et du Brésil, sur une Lotus à moteur Cosworth Ford, équipée de bougies Champion. Les Bougies que la plupart des Champions en Formule 1 utilisent.



Un autre Champion heureux qui gagne avec Champion.

# AL-KULLIYAH MUST LIVE

AL-KULLIYAH has its financial problems as well.

Readers will notice that this issue carries more advertisements than usual and the reason is obvious: we need to generate additional income in order to face the dramatic increase in the cost of paper which, for the past few months, has affected every single publication in the world.

Not only rising cost of production, but a continuous increase in circulation. Since 1968 this magazine has been mailed free of charge to all alumni and former faculty of the University. About one thousand new names are added every year to our mailing list. Our budget simply cannot absorb these increases.

During a recent meeting between AUB and Alumni officials to discuss the future of *al-Kulliyah*, there was a unanimous agreement that despite all financial difficulties *al-Kulliyah* must live; alumni, all alumni, must continue to receive it.

To face the immediate problem, it was decided to accept advertisements. The pages of this magazine are excellent avenues for promotion as our readers, mostly leaders in their own fields, form a group of immense purchasing power, a group that business people would want to reach.

We shall do our best not to allow advertisements dominate our editorial pages. Meanwhile we shall be happy to discuss any suggestion alumni may have on this matter. We have no doubt that alumni all over the world share our view that *al-Kulliyah* must live... healthy and dynamic.

AL-KULLIYAH is a quarterly news magazine published by the Alumni Association of the American University of Beirut in cooperation with the Development Office of the University. It aims at linking AUB graduates to each other and developing a closer relationship between them and the University.

*Editor:* Zahi N. Khuri

*Assistant Editor:* Suha Tuqan

*Medical Editor:* Jacob Thaddeus

*Engineering Editor:* Isam M. Bazzi

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Nabil H. Dajani, *General Secretary*

Adeeb G. Khouri, *Treasurer*

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

*Cover:* Untitled painting by Stelio Scamanga, B. Arch. 60, the architect who has established himself as one of the leading painters in Lebanon.

## Letters

### Music at AUB

Sir: The article on Music at AUB by Nedko Etinoff (*al-Kulliyah*, Autumn 1973) contained at least two mistakes:

1. Mrs. Bayard Dodge is NOT the daughter of Daniel Bliss, but his grand-daughter. She is the daughter of Howard Bliss.

2. The Trustee whose generosity made it possible for AUB to acquire the Marcussen organ is NOT Billy Eddy but B.D. Eddie. In the Autumn 1972 issue of *al-Kulliyah* an article was written about the new organ in which the name of Trustee B.D. Eddie was spelled correctly.

Speaking of the...still active in the Music life...", Mr. Raymond Tabet died a few months ago.

Nabeel G. Ashkar  
B.B.A. 45

### The New Club

Sir: I wish to congratulate the Alumni Association for conducting a survey among alumni and have them express their opinions on the new Alumni Club.

My name was not on the "random sample" but I wish to add my voice to those who supported the idea one hundred percent. I am further willing to invest in the project by buying shares.

Wajih Husni  
Beirut

Sir: Everytime I visit Beirut I have difficulty in choosing a hotel in which I feel at home.

If the new Alumni Club ever gets constructed you may count on at least one good client.

Subhi Hajjaj  
Kuwait



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# A LETTER FROM THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

*Dear Alumnus:*

As we enter the year 1974 I extend to you, on behalf of the Alumni Council and myself, greetings and best wishes for a successful year. May I also express my hope that 1974 will see more of you participating actively in the activities of the Alumni Association so that the Association will truly reflect your interests and cater to your needs.

We in the Alumni Council are doing our best to reflect these interests and to strengthen the Association, but our best is not enough. We need your help and cooperation. And to get your help it is only fair that we let you know what is going on in the Association.

As you know we took office last May and since that date we have addressed ourselves to three major problems:

1. The study of the constitutional problems hindering the development of the Association. Under this study we are considering unifying the constitutions of all chapters of the Association as well as examine the possibility of amending the main constitution of the Association to meet our present needs.

2. The work on the project of building a new first class clubhouse for the alumni in Beirut and its suburbs. In this connection we have conducted a survey of a random sample of alumni to find out the type of clubhouse they desire. Based on this survey a proposal was presented to the AUB Board of Trustees to exchange our present clubhouse site with that of the old OPD facing the Medical Center. Discussions are now in their final stages and we hope that a most modern clubhouse will materialize within the next three years. Such a clubhouse will include a swimming pool, tennis courts as well as numerous other facilities desired by you.

3. The improvement of the financial position of the Association. This we are doing by setting up specialized bodies to review our present financial problems and recommend solutions. The first recommendation that was implemented as of the beginning of this year is the revision of our fees and clubhouse prices. This we felt is necessary to stop us loosing in the face of the increase of cost.

The above is a brief review of the major problems to which we are addressing ourselves. I shall be glad to discuss them in more details with anyone of you whenever you want. But first I would like to ask you to join us in our effort to develop the Association. May I ask you, or rather urge you, to become an active member of the Association and to join one or more of the numerous committees of the Association or the club.

Best wishes.

*Nabil H. Dajani*  
*General Secretary*

To: The Alumni Association  
American University of Beirut

I wish to join:

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N.B. Checks should be made payable to the order of the Alumni Association, A.U.B., Beirut.



# DARWIN AND THE EVOLUTION OF ENGLISH AT AUB

JOHN M. MUNRO

ON FEBRUARY 4, 1862, the Reverend W.H. Thomson and the Reverend Daniel Bliss, two American missionaries serving in the Levant, approached the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions for permission to establish a college in Lebanon. From a practical point of view, it was an odd time to consider such a venture. In 1860 Lebanon had been ravaged by bitter inter-sectarian massacres; the United States was on the brink of civil war; and the Ottoman Empire, ridden with corruption and inefficiency, was tottering towards collapse. Indeed, it is hard to imagine a less propitious time for the founding of a foreign, Christian, educational institution in Lebanon.

Certainly, the Board of Commissioners had strong reservations about the idea, which they spelled out in a printed letter to the Syrian Mission, dated March 18, 1862. They said they would prefer "if the institution could be delayed until greater progress had been made in raising up a native ministry", as they were "apprehensive that its influence will be adverse to success in that very delicate and difficult process, especially should the institution be located in Beirut." Also, they complained that no mention had been made as to whether students would pay for their tuition and board, and they were unclear as to what stand "will be taken as to their adopting European dress, habits and manners", and how far the education is to be Europeanised.

The Board, however, did not entirely turn its back on the notion of establishing a college, as their "conclusions" indicate. Instead, the Syrian mission was asked to reconsider the whole subject, and in particular noted:

Whatever denationalising influence there may be in the proposed college, ought to be counteracted, as far as possible, by the study and use of *the vernacular language*, and by retaining such of the manners and customs as are not inconsistent with the Christian life.

This latter recommendation was based on the Mission's experience in other areas, for it had been one of their most firmly held convictions that a "denationalising effect" was injurious to the effective propagation of the Christian religion. Therefore they strongly recommended "giving a proportionally large share of attention to the vernacular department of the educational course."

Although Thomson and Bliss could have found some satisfaction from this printed letter circulated by the Board, they could hardly have been cheered by a private letter sent by the Secretary of the Board, in which he declared quite categorically that "the apparent necessity of such an institution at the present time was regarded as an evil." Help, however, came from an unexpected quarter: the Jesuits. The French were becoming increasingly active in spreading their interpretation of the gospel, "making efforts to draw the Syrian youth into their colleges." Therefore the establishment

of a "literary institution" did seem needful to "avoid greater impending evils." But, continued the Secretary in cautionary tones: "Evangelical simplicity in aims and pursuits, under the guidance of God's holy word, is our life and strength in missions," and this should not be forgotten.

That the Foreign Mission's evangelical intentions were far from forgotten is apparent from the Syrian Protestant College manifesto, which was drawn up after permission for the establishment of the college had finally been granted. It read in part, as follows:

The enemies of Christianity, professed Infidels as well as Papists, fully alive to the advantages to be gained from the present state of the country are attempting bold and energetic measures to forestall Protestantism in becoming the educators of this vast population.

In order to counteract these efforts, and secure to the people of Syria the means of a sound and liberal education, it is proposed to establish at once an institution which shall furnish to native youth an education such as the country demands, *in their own tongue*, (my italics) in their own land, and at the smallest cost.

The language of instruction, the manifesto continued, "will be exclusively Arabic, the common tongue of Syria, and spoken by more than a hundred millions of people throughout the East." The course of instruction will involve Arabic language and literature, Mathematics, the Natural Sciences, Modern and Ancient Languages, Turkish Law and Jurisprudence, and Medicine, the latter being made "especially prominent, as the whole land is now cursed by ignorant native quacks and medical jugglers." Thorough instruction was also to be given in "Moral Science and Biblical Literature, the Bible being the constant religious text-book."

By this time the Syrian Protestant College was something more than a pious twinkle in some missionaries' eyes. In July, 1864 the Reverend Daniel Bliss D.D., who had been for several years a member of the Syrian Mission, was appointed the first President, and another American, the Reverend D. Stuart Dodge, one of the Professors. It was envisaged that tutors and other professors would be chosen from among "pious and educated native Syrians," trained in Mission Seminaries. There were no plans at first for the erection of buildings—this would come later—and money was to be raised in the U.S.A. and Great Britain to provide for an endowment fund to cover running

costs. A Board of Trustees had already been established in New York to supervise the College's affairs, while the local administration was to be aided by a Board of Managers, composed of British and American missionaries and residents of Syria and Egypt. At last, on December 3, 1866, the college opened with sixteen students and the Reverend Daniel Bliss reading the third chapter of the First Book of Corinthians, verse six:

"I have planted, Apollos watered, but God gave the increase."

Although the originally projected curriculum declared that the language of instruction was to be "exclusively Arabic", it was soon apparent that a knowledge of English was likely to be essential if the College were to attain the high academic standards it had set itself. An absence of suitable Arabic texts meant that English texts had to be translated before students could use them, a cumbersome, time-consuming process. Obviously, common sense dictated that students should be taught the English language instead.

So it was that English crept into the curriculum, being taught by Professor Dodge who, according to the Annual Report of the Syrian Protestant College, dated July 18, 1873, had hit upon the happy expedient of teaching English to the Senior Class from text-books on Rhetoric, Political Economy and International Law, rather than from general graded reading books. In a little over a decade the whole question of English as a language of instruction came under review. As President Bliss expressed it in his report to the Board of Managers on July 18, 1878:

The subject has been long under consideration whether we should not gradually but radically modify our plan in regard to the medium of instruction. The faculty has already authorised the teaching to some extent of Natural Philosophy, History and Moral Philosophy through the English language. We have taught English with the double object of disciplining the mind of the student and furnishing him with the knowledge of the language whereby he could have access to the thoughts of the wisest and best men. The first object has been successful; the latter only partially so. Young men at home, with rare exceptions, on leaving college make little use of the Greek, Latin, and even French and German, unless while in college they so far master these languages as to be able to read them with ease, without the use of dictionaries.

We have reason to fear that most of our graduates make little use of their English. The American or European student, although he suffers a great loss in neglecting the ancient classics and his French and German, has access through his own language to nearly all that is valuable both old and new. But our graduates, when they lay aside their English studies, have little access to the thoughts of the great men of our age; they are shut up to the worst part of the dead past. After entering upon their professions instead of reading in a language permeated with the spirit of progress in all departments of life, they either read not at all or are confined to books saturated with errors in religion, morals, law, politics, medicine and social life. If Arabic literature is ever to be enriched by books in any or in all branches of sound learning, these books must be written by the natives themselves. We would continue our endeavors to make our students accomplished Arabic scholars so that they can write books and teach the people in the Arabic tongue, but it is equally if not more important to give them a practical knowledge of the English language so that they may find something to write about and to teach.

From this point on English language assumed increasing importance in the curriculum, and by 1880 it was clear that it was superceding Arabic as the language of instruction. It was not until 1883, however, that English became firmly entrenched. The background to the event was the first major crisis in the University's history—the so-called "Darwin controversy." In 1882 Edwin R. Lewis, professor of biology, was selected to give the annual address to students. The title of his address is now lost, but in it, according to the Trustees' minutes of a special meeting held on Dec. 1, 1882, "he appeared so distinctly to favor the theories of Darwin, that several of his associates and of the Managers of the College were constrained to express alarm at the utterance of such views by a Professor of the Institution." Evidently there was an uproar, and the whole matter was submitted to the Trustees, whose president, Mr. Booth, expressed the opinion "that neither the Board of Managers, the Faculty, nor the Board of Trustees, would be willing to have anything that favors what is called "Darwinism" talked of or taught at the College." After examining a copy of the address; hearing a report from Dr. Alfred C. Post, a dis-



tinguished benefactor of the college and father of George Post, the first-Professor of Surgery; and listening to testimony from Dr. Henry H. Jessup, who expatiated at length on the possible impact of the spreading of Darwin's pernicious doctrine throughout the Levant, the Board of Trustees voted to accept Professor Lewis's resignation, which had already been offered.

But the matter did not end there. The controversy, exacerbated by a most un-Christian lack of charity, notably on the part of one of the college's most rigidly doctrinaire professors, caused violent dissension. Professors Cornelius Van Dyck, William T. Van Dyck, John Wortabet, and Richard W. Brigstocke, all resigned in sympathy with Dr. Lewis, leaving Dr. Post to carry on the teaching of natural science and medicine on his own, though Dr. Wortabet was later persuaded to stay on as well until suitable substitutes could be found. In addition fifteen medical students also showed their disapproval by "insubordinate conduct", and were suspended. During the rest of the year, it was reported that Dr. Van Dyck and Dr. Lewis attempted "to sustain the rebellious students of the Medical Department by instructing them outside the College", until forestalled by Dr. Post himself, enlisting the support of the Ottoman authorities. Finally, all the students returned "after signing the apology and pledge of good behavior demanded by the Faculty and Board of Managers."

At commencement the following year Professor Harvey Porter gave the address, in which he stated that "the high position and office of the human mind" could "by no possible theory" be "regarded as a naturalistic growth from animal instincts." Or in other words Darwinism was a spurious doctrine, unworthy of serious intellectual consideration. As the Reverend Dr. Dennis, Secretary of the Board of Managers reported: "The address was received with applause, and was regarded as a satisfactory antidote to the statements made by Dr. Lewis at the previous Commencement." The conservatives had won the day. Paradoxically their victory hastened more radical change. As a result of the mass resignations from the Faculty, new appointments had to be made—and quickly—otherwise the Medical School would be in serious trouble. So it was that three new professors were appointed who knew no Arabic—Drs. Charles F. Dight, Thomas W. Kay and Robert J. Neal, and as they were required to take up their duties immediately, had no time to learn it. The only solution was to make English the language of instruction for Medicine, and thus English became essential for those wishing to study this subject at the Syrian Protestant College.

At first English language only was taught at S.P.C., but soon English literature was being taught as well. By 1900 both English language and literature were firmly established, Arts students being required to study language and composition in their freshman and sophomore years; idiom, rhetoric and Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar* in their junior year, and in their senior year, according to the catalogue:

a brief course on the history of early English literature. This is followed by an examination of a) English prose, beginning with Elizabethan writers, and b) of English poetry of the same period. These are not only historical, but a careful study is made also of the religious, political and philosophical influences affecting the development of the literature.

How high was the standard of English language among S.P.C. students of those days? It is, of course, impossible to assess with any degree of accuracy, but if we may judge by the English written by students for their literary magazines, it was quite good. I doubt whether it was as fluent as that of most of our students today, but certainly it was more than adequate for understanding both written and oral communication. Thus in a

hand-written magazine entitled *Sada al-Isti'dadiyah* containing contributions in both Arabic and English, which appeared in 1902, we may read in the third issue of "The Necessities of Reading Novels." These, it seems, should not be read for pleasure, for "novels are first among useful books, because they have every thing useful in them. They teach the history and the customs of the different peoples. They make the reader learn the good qualities of the heroes and shun the bad ones. Some of the deeds of the hero may happen to the reader in his future life and by reading such things he will learn how to behave. The reading of novels enlarges the mind and fills it with new ideas. It ameliorates the style, and teaches the reader to speak more fluently. A well-read young man is respected in society and can share in the conversation, and not be like a deaf in a wedding feast, not understanding anything about what is spoken."

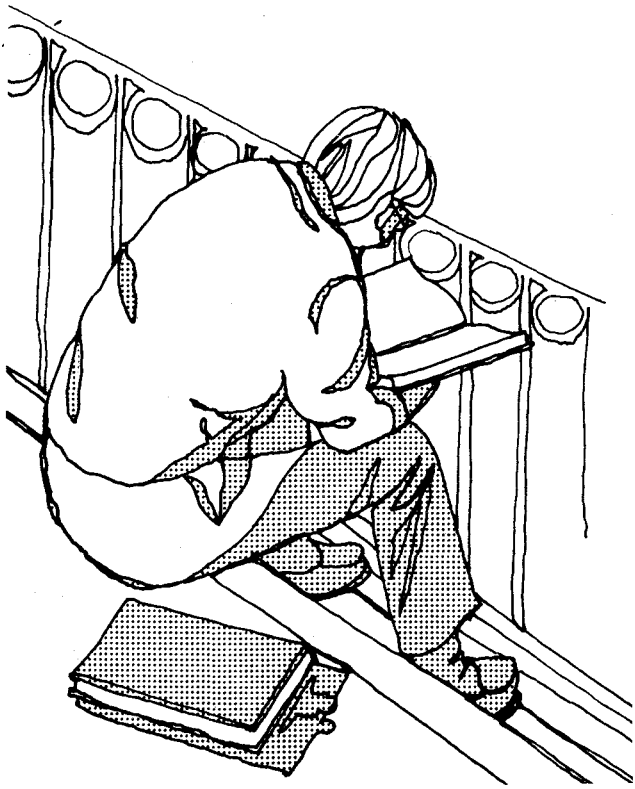
What the students of this generation may have lacked in English fluency was more than compensated for by their earnestness. Most of the English essays included in the student publications of this time are heavily moralistic, recommending hard work, cleanliness and a manly bearing. In *Happy of Days of S.P.C.*, a magazine, also hand-written, which appeared in 1904, we may read in the issue of May 1, the following:

#### "COLLEGES"

We have before us a paper telling how fifty students of an American College, spent a portion of the night blowing horns under the windows of two of their professors. Pour the millions of dollars into colleges. Stick to Athletics and the gambling foot-ball fights, and the cultivation of the intellect. Do nothing for the heart, and in due time we shall have lots of educated devils. Thank God Oriental students are not of this sort!

It is tempting to continue quoting from these early student magazines. They have a delightful period flavor—naïveté, self-conscious moral integrity, and a determination to be at all costs a muscular Christian in the tradition of Dr. Thomas Arnold of Rugby. As for the level of English, clearly, if the student writing in these magazines is any indication, it was quite high.

Students seem also to have been exposed to a fair amount of English literature. A magazine published in 1906 by the "Seniors of S.P.C.", and called by that name, shows an easy familiarity with such English writers as Shelley and Poe, as well as a knowledge of George Eliot's *Silas Marner*;



by 1914 the catalogue reveals that while English grammar and rhetoric were taught in the first two years, students majoring in English studied only literature during their third and fourth years. By 1920 when the Syrian Protestant College formally changed its name to the American University of Beirut, the same year in which Byron Porter Smith became Chairman of the Department of English, a position he held until 1953, English studies had finally come of age. Since that time, as subsequent issues of the catalogue indicate, there has been a gradual but steady increase in English offerings. First there were additional courses in literature, and in more recent times linguistics.

Looking back over the history of English at A.U.B. one is struck by a curious paradox. The less insistent the note of evangelism, the greater the impetus towards the study of English. The further the university developed away from its missionary origins, the greater the emphasis on English. Perhaps those who criticise the University for being an agent of cultural imperialism might care to ponder this. If this university were really intent on proselytising a particular doctrine, would it not be more effective if it were to use Arabic as a medium of instruction? Certainly our Founding Fathers thought so.

Of course the whole question of cultural imperialism and the study of English language and literature is much larger than may be satisfactorily

dealt with here. Certainly, AUB students, particularly of this generation, are more "western" in their attitudes, their behavior, their thinking, their expectations, than they were ten or twenty years ago. But isn't this merely a reflection of something that is happening everywhere in the Middle East, and in Lebanon in particular? In this context the ever-increasing emphasis on English studies at AUB is no more than a symptom of the age. By insisting on high standards of written and oral English expression, in exposing students to a wide range of English literary works, to say nothing of other great books of the Western world either written or translated into English, AUB is simply providing its students with the kind of education which will enable them to remain in the forefront of their nation's affairs. This is not to say that AUB's aim is to de-culturize its students; rather it should be seen as an attempt to keep them in step—and hopefully a step in front—of changing times.

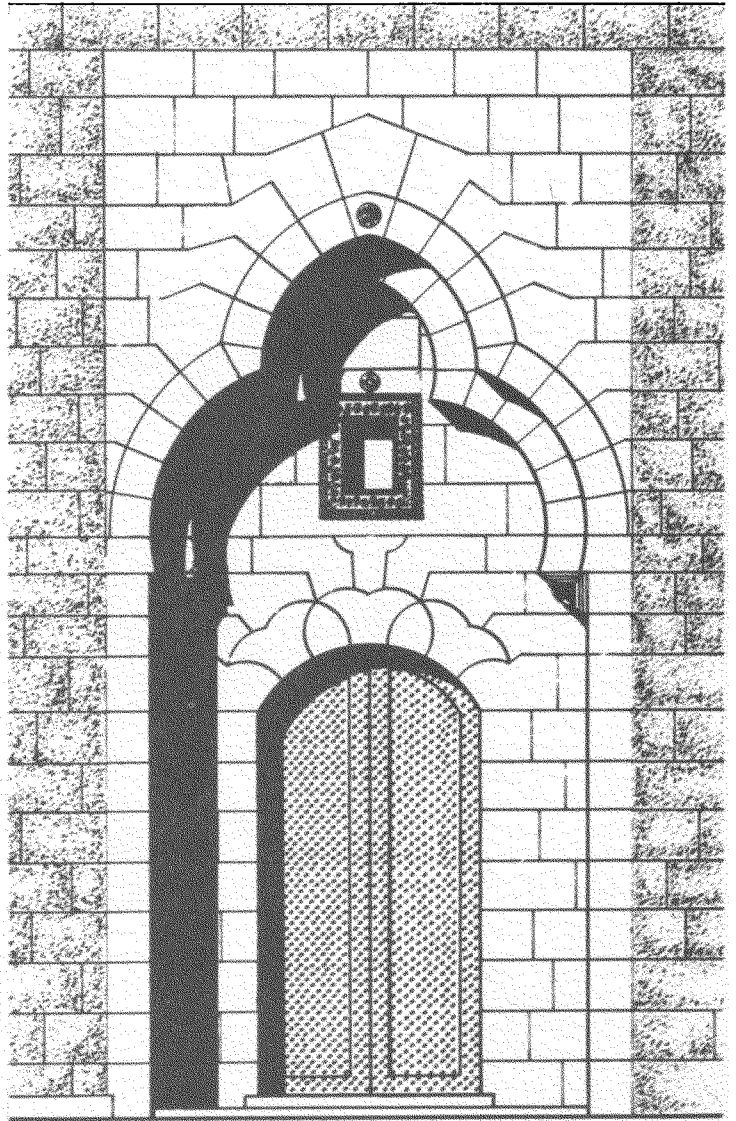
Lest my remarks may be interpreted as a statement in support of English studies at the expense of Arabic, let me conclude by stating that this was far from being my intention. President Bliss' remarks of 1878 in this respect are as valid today as ever they were: the development of Arabic studies must proceed conjointly with the study of English. The fact that English became the language of instruction at A.U.B. should be seen as a pedagogical convenience, rather than as a deliberate attempt to draw students away from their native culture. It has never been the aim of A.U.B. to minimize or in any way under-value the teaching of Arabic. Indeed, if AUB is to retain its unique role as a university capable of bringing the best of Western thinking to Middle Eastern students, and to make known to the West the best of the culture of the area it serves, it can afford to neglect neither the study of Arabic nor of English. It is therefore more than appropriate that this lecture series should be named after a man, Byron Porter Smith, who not only served this university well for over a quarter of a century, but who was also the author of a book which paid homage to both cultures, *Islam in English Literature* (1939), which, with equal appropriateness has been revised and republished by our present English Department chairman Professor Suheil Bushrui.

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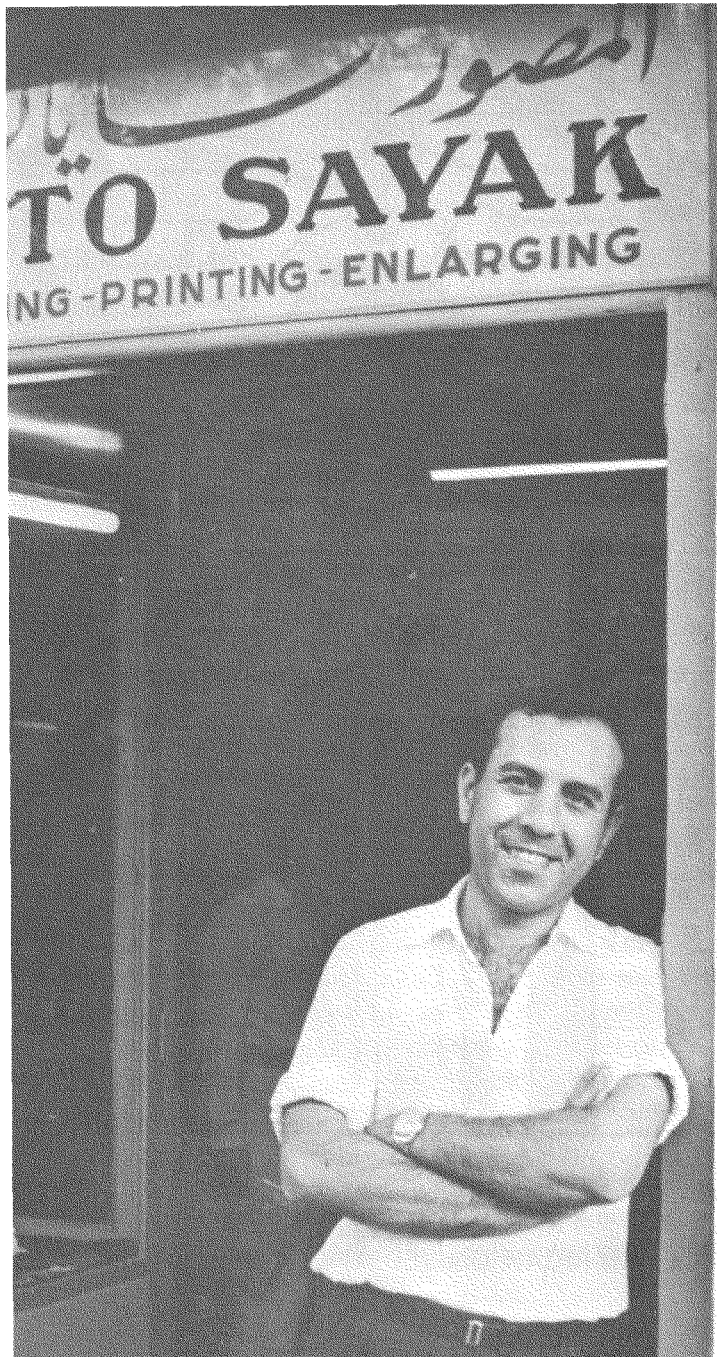
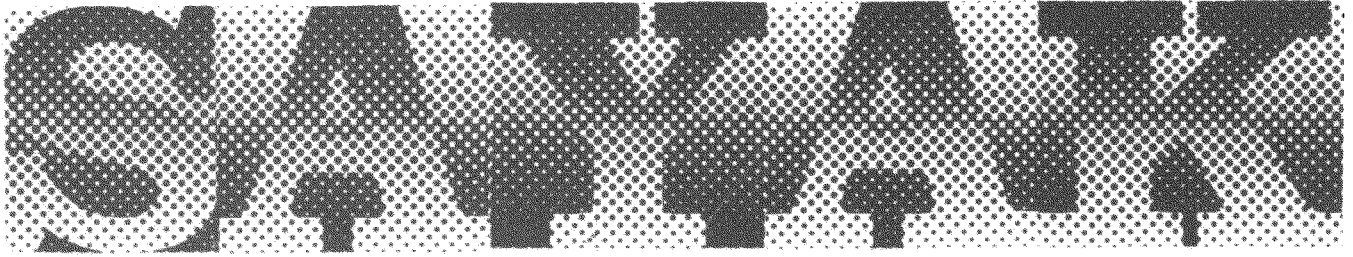
*John M. Munro is Professor of English at A.U.B. This article is a shortened version of his Byron Porter Smith lecture, delivered on January 10, 1974.*

# ARCHITECTURE IN LEBANON

BY FRIEDRICH RAGETTE



A FORTHCOMING PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT



USUALLY, the first picture a new AUB student has of himself on campus is that in which he shakes hands with the President during the “New Students’ Reception.” The last one is that in which he also shakes hands with the President while receiving his degree on Commencements.

Between the two, tens of pictures are taken at parties, trips, lectures and . . . demonstrations, and chances are that the man behind the camera in most cases is Joseph Sayak, to thousands of alumni one of the most popular faces in Ras Beirut.

“Photo Sayak”, the modest shop on Bliss Street, was founded in 1947 by Salim Sayak, Joseph’s father, who died last year at the age of 84. The father worked only for ten years. Joseph was known by students during that period as “Junior”, not as “Sayak”.

Joseph says, “We chose Ras Beirut because, like many others, we were hoping to do business with AUB community. Thanks to the University, the whole area has flourished.”

The first picture the ever young, ever smiling Joseph took on campus was in 1949. “Since then I have become the unofficial photographer of the University. Student societies and various departments call on me because they have confidence in the service I render. The late Said Takyddine who used to edit *al-Kulliyah* in the early 50’s used to depend on me for good photography all the time, so did the many editors of *Outlook*.”

Joseph’s photographic memories of AUB can fill hundreds of albums. Highlights of a one-hour interview with *al-Kulliyah* reporter Baria Baydoun :

— I consider myself a sort of alumnus as I attended night school at AUB to learn English. These special classes were offered by the Civic Welfare League.

Students in the past were more interested in receptions and campus parties. Boys used to come formally dressed and very often used to ask me before the parties to take special shots of them while talking or dancing with girls.

— Commencement exercises used to be held in front of College Hall. When the number of graduates exceeded 150 per year, they moved to the green oval in front of Bliss Hall, and later to the Green Field.

— Sports used to be the most important activity on campus. Prof. Abdul-Sattar Tarabulsi was known by students as “the happiest man on campus.”

— I do not photograph demonstrations any more. The whole body of students used to demonstrate for one cause. Now they are split; if I photograph one demonstration and miss another, students may think I am taking sides.

— Many alumni ask me to be present at their weddings, cocktail parties, etc. Those who live abroad drop in to say hello when they visit Beirut.

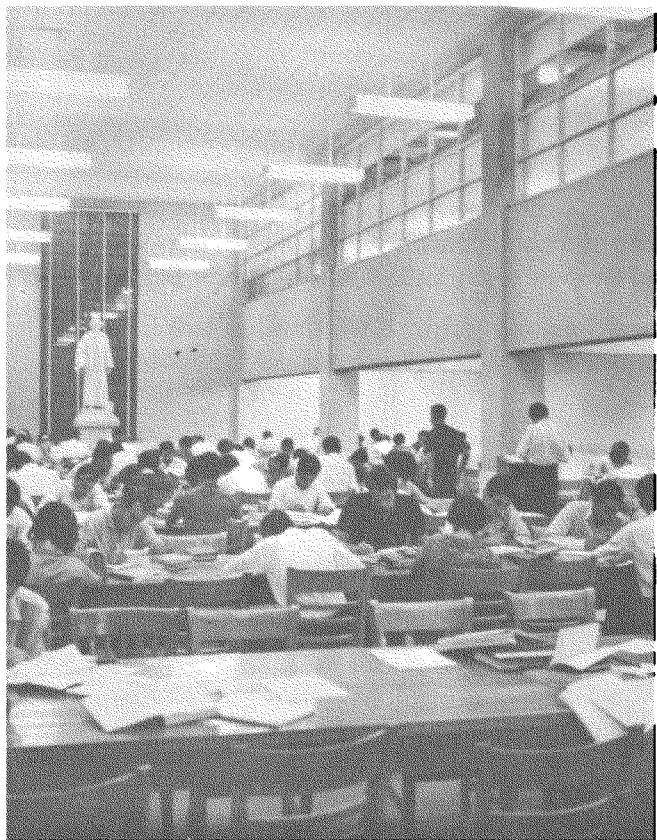
Joseph was married in 1960. He has two boys and two girls whom he wishes to see as AUB students one day.

The following photographs were chosen for *al-Kulliyah* by Joseph himself.

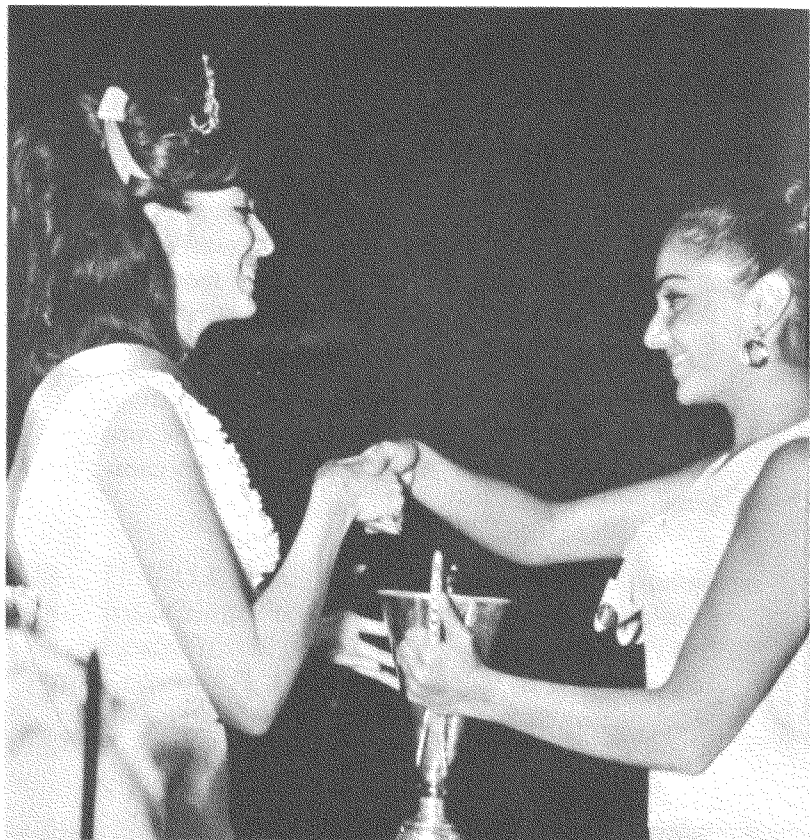
The good old tram, 1948





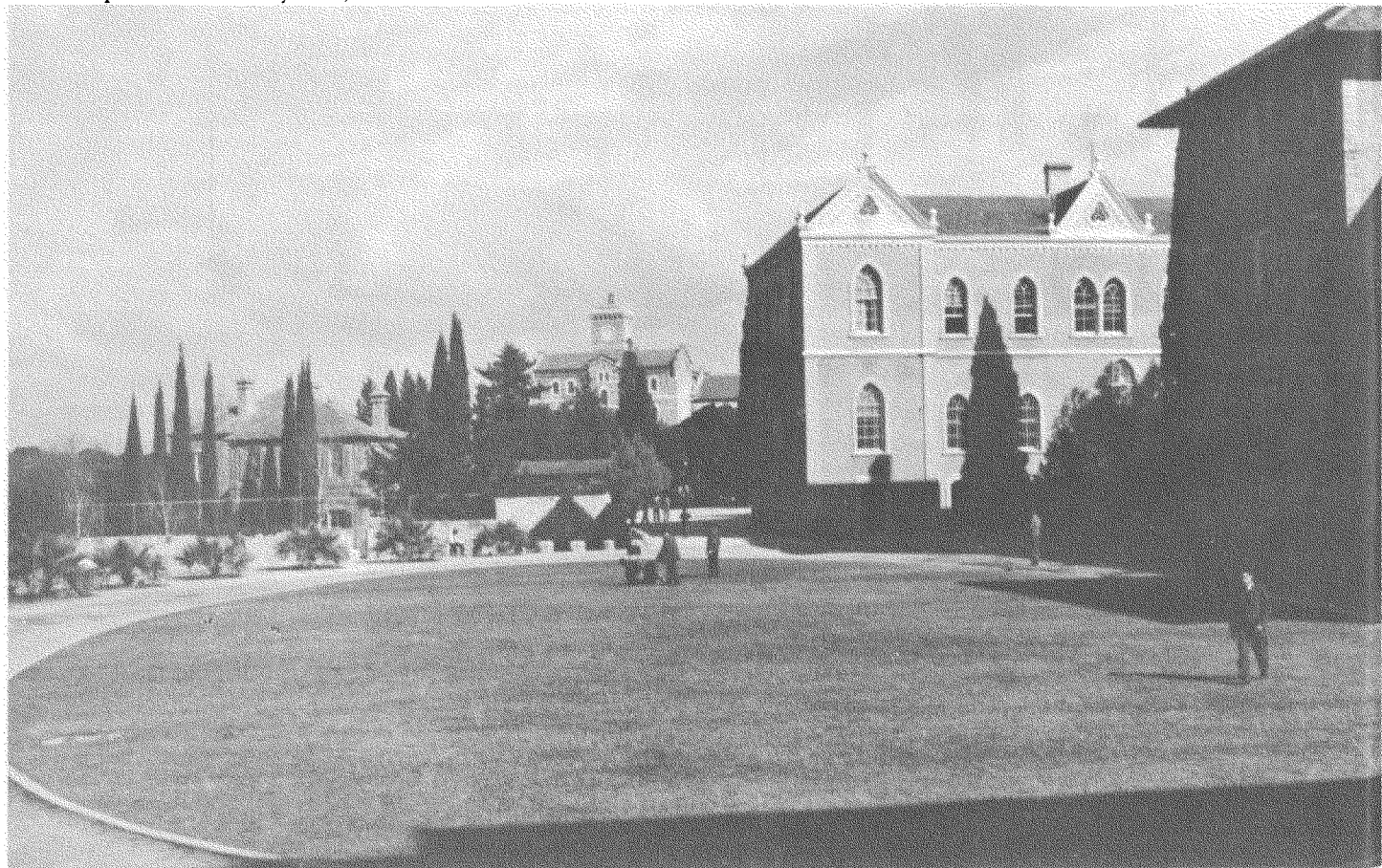


At the Library



Miss Centennial Year

The Campus without Nicely Hall, 1955





Folk dancing on the Green field

Campus sunset



## **A vous qui n'aimez pas les Citroën**

Une fois, vous avez dit non à Citroën.  
Un non absolu et passionnel. Très bien.

Nous n'aimons pas que nos voitures  
inspirent des sentiments tièdes.  
Et sur ce point nous sommes comblés.

Mais nous avons maintenant un grand  
sujet d'étonnement avec la GS.  
Car elle séduit même les anti-citroënistes  
les plus passionnés.

La GS serait-elle une voiture de compromis ?

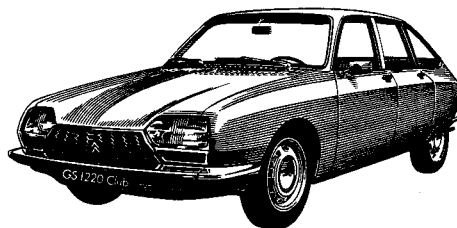
C'est tout le contraire.

Traction avant, freins à disque  
et suspension hydropneumatique, la GS est  
absolument fidèle à la grande tradition.

Voilà pourquoi Citroën perplexe  
s'adresse à tous ceux qui n'aiment pas  
les Citroën et leur pose cette question :

Comment peut-on, n'aimant pas les  
Citroën, aimer la GS qui est une Citroën ?

Cette question vaut bien un essai.



look-ad

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**CITROËN ^ GS**

# RIHANI & CARLYLE

ARMINEE CHOUKASSIZIAN

AMEEN RIHANI (1876–1940) was a Lebanese writer who achieved fame as a writer in English and Arabic like his friend and contemporary Gibran. This article, however, does not concern itself with a comparison between the two, but rather a comparison between Rihani and Thomas Carlyle as revealed in *The Book of Khalid* and Carlyle's *Sartor Resartus*.

Both works are based to a certain extent on autobiographical elements. Born in Freike, Lebanon, Rihani was a Maronite. Like Khalid, he did not have much formal schooling in his native village. At the age of twelve, like Khalid, he went to the United States. For Rihani, and for Khalid, this journey was a major turning point in their lives because of the personal experience which contributed to their education and intellectual development. Khalid says, "I was twelve years old when I first travelled to the United States. My knowledge of either French or English was very slight". In the States Khalid and Rihani set themselves to the task of self education. In *The Book of Khalid* we have the following statement about Khalid:

He asks for a few of the fruits of knowledge.  
Ah, but he becomes voracious of sudden, and  
the little pocket dictionary is devoured in  
three sittings.

In his effort for self education and search for the Soul, Rihani was attracted to western philosophers such as Plato and Aristotle. But because of his humanistic concerns he developed an ever increasing interest in eastern thinkers and Arab philosophers. In Sufism, and especially in the great Sufi philosopher poet Abu al-'Ala' al-Ma'rri, he found the unity of being between God and man that he was always seeking. Along with leading

Sufi names such as Rabi'a, Gazzali, Tabrizi and Fared, general Sufi ideas are mentioned in *A Chant of Mystics and Other Poems* where the Sufi influence is most evident. Because Sufism does not belong to any one religion but accepts the spirit of all religions, in Section III of the poem "A Chant of Mystics" Rihani writes:

Nor Crescent Nor Cross we adore;  
Nor Budha nor Christ we implore;  
Nor Muslem nor Jew we abhor:  
we are free.

In another poem entitled "The Two Brothers" he writes:

I am God: thou art Man: but the light  
That mothers the planets, the sea  
Of Star-dust that roofs every height  
They are surging in thee as in me.

Khalid in *The Book of Khalid* (Book II) finds "the living spirit of God" and says:

Here in this grand Mosque of Nature, I read  
my Koran. I, Khalid, a Beduin in the desert  
of life, a vagabond on the highway of thought,  
I come to this glorious Mosque . . . .

In this Mosque he dreams his "dream of contentment and resignation and love".

Inasmuch as Rihani has studied the Oriental philosophers, Carlyle had mastered the German thinkers such as Goethe and Schiller. In fact he translated some German works into English just as Rihani translated *The Quatrains of Abul 'Ala'* and *The Luzumiyat of Abul 'Ala'*.

Carlyle (1795–1881) was brought up in an austere Scottish family and had many brothers and sisters. The distance from his native Ecclefechan in

Annandale to Edinburgh is a hundred miles, and in November 1809 Carlyle undertook to make this journey on foot to go to the University there.

*The Book of Khalid* and *Sartor Resartus* are each composed of three sections or books. The three books of *The Book of Khalid* are respectively: "In the Exchange", "In the Temple", "Everywhere". Carlyle's *Sartor Resartus* (the Tailor Reclothed) is divided into three books; the leading idea of Book I is that the effect of the bodily envelope called clothing is to disguise the soul. The material world clothes the spiritual world. Furthermore, institutions are clothings that must be periodically cast off and replaced by society, which of course changes. The first book describes an imaginary book on Clothes, their origin and influence, by Professor Diogenes Teufelsdröckh (literally Devil's Dung) of Things in General at Weissnichtwo (literally Don't Know Where) in Germany. Autobiographical details fill most of Book II. The material for this book was contained on pieces of paper in six paper sacks. We learn that as an infant the Professor was left at the door of a veteran farmer who brought him up to be an honest man. At an early age he was noticed as an unusual child who roamed out of doors, and watched the sunset light play over the valley. At the University he read much and acquired deep education. Later on, the woman he loved married another man, and the professor was in despair and tried to find the Ideal in the midst of the Actual.

Because clothes are used metaphorically, church clothes are defined thus by the Professor in Book III:

Church-Clothes are, in our vocabulary, the Forms, the Vestures, under which men have at various periods embodied and represented for themselves the Religious Principle.

Religions, customs, traditions become almost like worn-out suits.

Both philosophical novels have an "editor". It is the editor who is going through all the haphazard, disorderly and scrambled material in six sacks in *Sartor Resartus* in an attempt to impose some kind of order on it. The editor in Rihani's novel is Khalid's friend Shakib who travels with him to the United States and then returns to Lebanon. The Professor and Khalid are both unsuccessful in love and despair afterwards. At the end of *Sartor Resartus* the Professor disappears and the editor hopes that he will appear again. Shakib at the end of *The Book of Khalid* informs us that "Khalid had disappeared some ten days ago" and continues:

He might have entered a higher spiritual circle or a lower; of a truth, he is not now on the outskirts of the desert: deeper to this side or to that he must have passed. And passing he continues to dream of 'appearance in the disappearance; of truth in the surrender; of sunrises in the sunset'.

Mention was made earlier that both novels are philosophical novels because Rihani and Carlyle have both used fictitious characters to reveal their ideas on man and his relationship to God. Both authors reject the structure of society and its conventions. Khalid in Book II upholds "the sacredness of the Individual, not of the Family or the Church". He says,

For Familism, or the tendency to keep under the same roof as a social principle, out of fear, ignorance, cowardice, or dependence, is, I repeat, the curse of the world. Your father is he who is friendly and reverential to the higher being in you.

Contemporary institutions are criticised in Book III of *Sartor Resartus*. In Chapter IV, entitled "Helotage", Carlyle and his mouthpiece honor only two kinds of men: the true workman for daily bread with his coarse hands and rugged face, and the true workman for spiritual bread, "the bread of life".

For Carlyle as well as for Rihani the spiritual is as important as the bodily. Still in the same chapter Carlyle writes, "Alas, while the Body stands so broad and brawny, must the Soul lie blinded, dwarfed, stupefied, almost annihilated". In Chapter X entitled "The Dandiacal Body" we have the two extremes of society placed side by side: the Poor-Slave Household and the Dandiacal Household; the poor and the rich. Sartor's message is that each man must deny the modish and empty life and must sink into a condition of receptive silence. Out of this silence will emerge the nobility of work. This, I feel, is not so far removed from Rihani's statement of "a life sincerely spent between the Temple and the Vineyard, between devotion and honest labour". Further on Khalid believes that we should consecrate life's "Temple to the Trinity of Devotion, Art and Work, of Religion, Romance and Trade". Khalid then says "Light, Love and Will are the three eternal, vital sources of the higher, truer, purer cosmic life".

Carlyle's *Sartor Resartus* is an early preachment on silence, work and duty, and the world as spirit. It is modelled on German models and is written in a

Germanic style using German words and expressions.

Both writers vanquished materialism. About the cash register Khalid asks in Book II:

Can you not see that this Cash Register, this Box of Trade is prominently set up on the altar of every institution, political, moral, social, and religious? Do you not meet with it everywhere, and foremost in the sanctuaries of the mind and the soul?.. is not the Cash Register a divine symbol of the creed, the faith, or the idea?

Besides criticizing his surroundings Rihani, goes one step further. He wants to reconcile the East with the West. For Rihani the East is spiritual and the West is material. In Book II Khalid's principle aim is:

to graft the strenuosity of Europe and America upon the ease of the Orient, the materialism of the West upon the spirituality of the East.

For Rihani the West lacks the message and heritage of Eastern spiritualism. America for Rihani and Khalid is materialistic, but the Lebanese sceneries are beautiful, and in the Lebanon Khalid develops spiritually. His advice in Book I entitled "In the Exchange" is:

Go thy way, O my brother. Be simple, natural, spontaneous, courageous, free . . . Live thine own life; think thine own thoughts; keep

developing and changing until thou arrive at the truth thyself.

Materialism may be one of the causes that make us drift from the path of vision. In *The Path of Vision* Rihani writes:

We are, in a word, drifting away from the path of vision. We no longer find joy, as did the ancients, in pure thought. Pragmatism and utilitarianism are our gods.

The virtues to be upheld are clearly stated by Khalid:

Continence, purity of heart, fidelity, simplicity, a sense of true manhood, magnanimity of spirit, a healthiness of body and mind, —these are the supreme truths of the Books of Revelation: in these consists the lofty spirituality of the Orient.

The ideal for Rihani would be for the East to take from the West what is valuable in western tradition, and similarly for the West to take from the East its spirituality and oriental values. The ideal would be to arrive at some kind of a cultural exchange program. Ameen Rihani goes one step further than Carlyle by offering this exchange as a solution.

*Miss Choukassizian, MA 66, is assistant cataloger at AUB's Jafet Library. She is the editor of Voices, the English Department's literary journal.*

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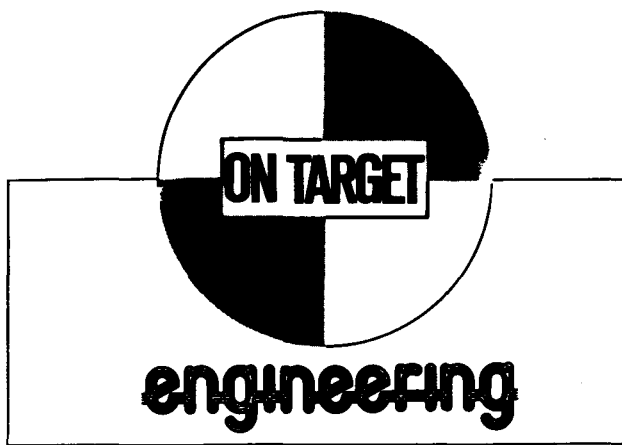
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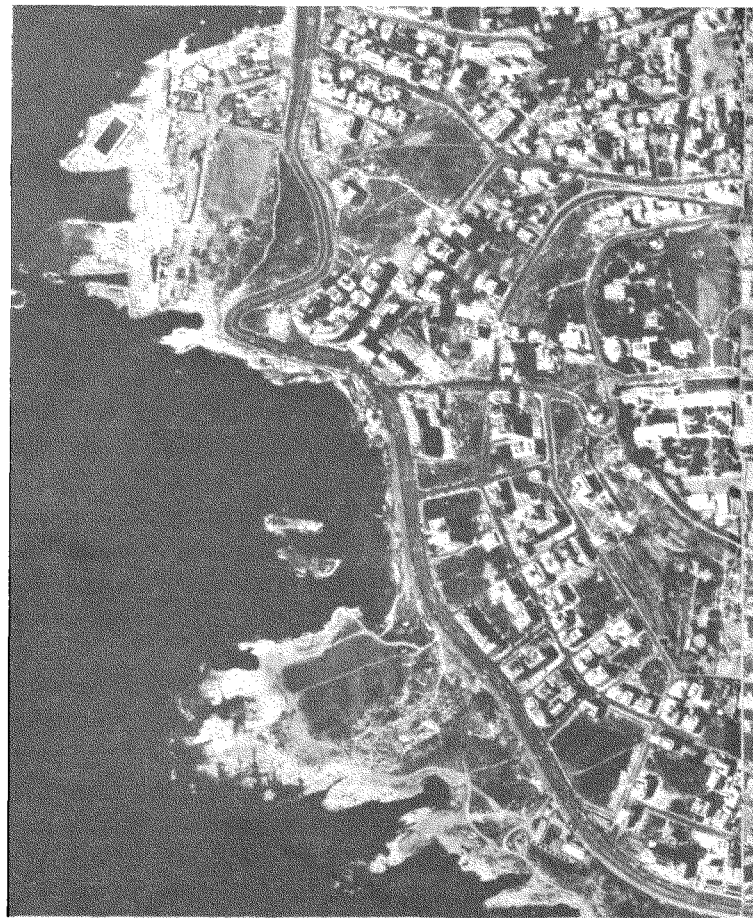
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Effective date .....



# Cities as Ourselves



*This article is extracted from a lecture given at the Urban planning conference organized by the Engineering Alumni Chapter in December 1972. The lecture was given by Mr. Karsten Simonsen, Senior Architect at Louis Kahn's Office, U.S.A. The purpose of this conference was to emphasize the urban problems facing our cities today and to analyze possible means and techniques that can help solve these problems; hence to arrive at creating a new urban atmosphere which will enable people to enjoy life in cities and urban agglomerations.*

*Our cities today face diverse problems. The planning techniques used should therefore be a result of thorough analysis, research and experimentation. The following discussion gives a new concept of cities regarding their urban spaces and means of communication.*

As I think of the inhabitants of a city, books wanting to be read in the splendor of daylight, come to my mind. These books are also inhabitants; they are inhabitants of a library. Here, their presence is honored by all the rooms of reading. I feel the need of city rooms, honoring the presence of their inhabitants, their wanting to be met, and wanting to be read.

The clear statement of where the light is and where the light is not, where one is with the chosen book and where one is with the un-yet chosen books enables us to make a choice. Both of the places are inseparably related. Library is the name of their relationship.

The clear statement recorded is the Plan. A plan tells you of the relationships of its parts, of how these parts generate each other. When a plan confirms

Order, the economy of its making becomes visible. The order of construction that realizes the plan becomes manifest. Order confirmed is what causes a plan to work:

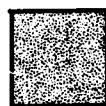
The book—as the inhabitant of library—wanting to be chosen, will be chosen.

The inhabitant of the city—wanting to be met, will be met.

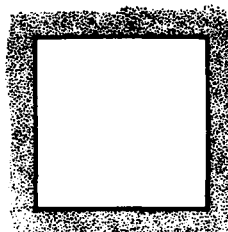
The city as a place of meeting, as a place of communicating will become the site of realization of ourselves, where we become released as the luminous energized substance to become the new natural resource of our future civilization.

We, the inhabitants of cities, are the very stuff which when inter-connected by the arteries of energization become that luminous substance.

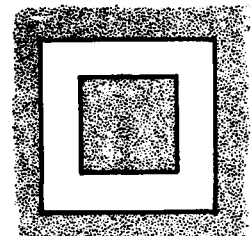
The CITY is this cyclotron, this most complex instrument of wonder to cause the human potential to become luminous.



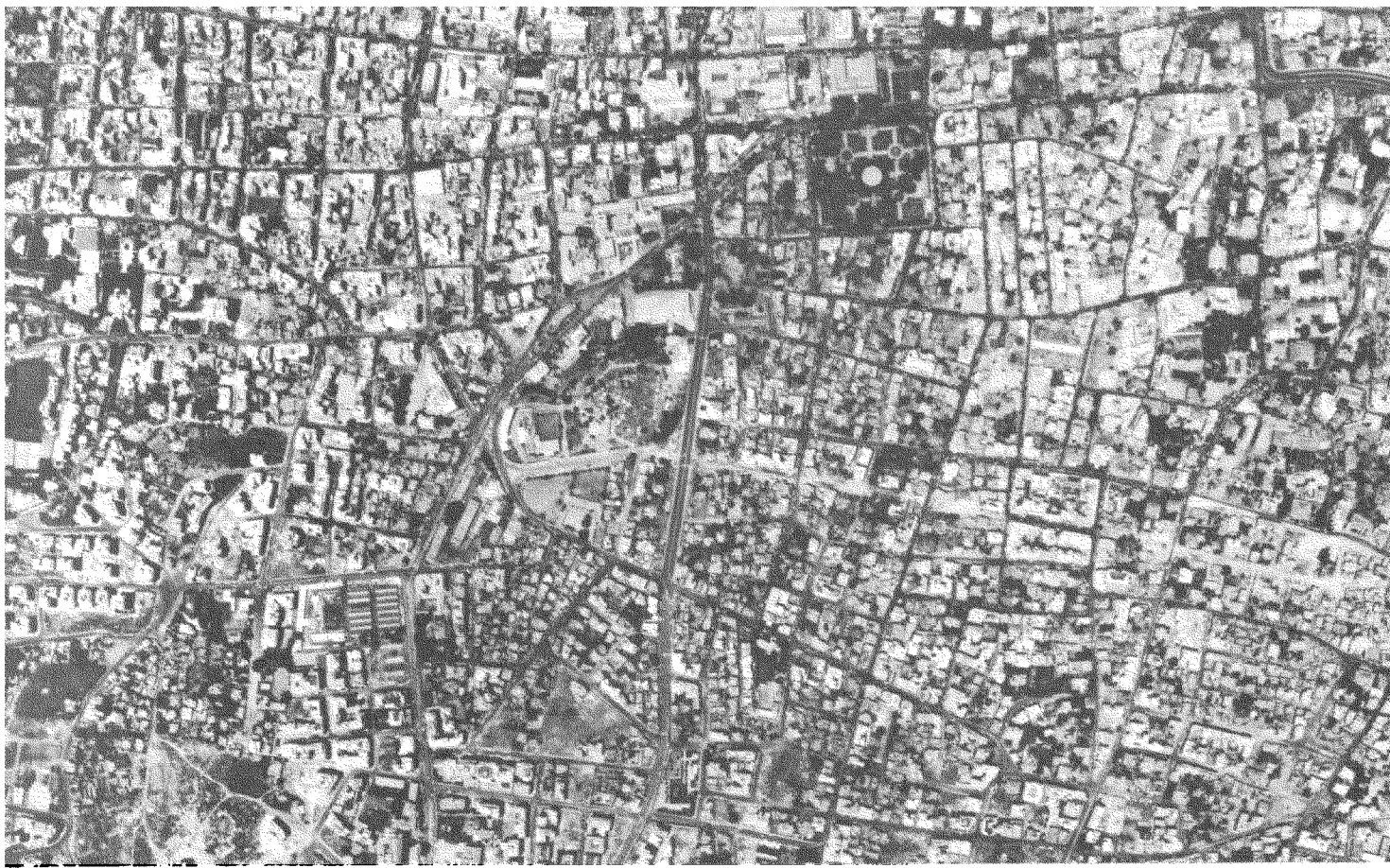
The place  
of books



The place of light



The place of reading



The challenge of the city is to direct its newly made energy into making innovations in the midst of its arteries of energization to release more of itself. Realize the great purpose, the very great purpose of the city.

Think of how placing one element generates another.  
Think of the reactions to every action.  
Think of how out of one element differentiate others to be chosen in our new compositions.  
Complexity? Yes. Contradictory? For a while.

Let us search for what is cradled by the street. Find street in the beginnings in movement yet to be expressed in design as: a street. Feel how slow movement becomes accelerated into fast. See the intensities in movement as intensities of light—as Color. (As color found in the workshop of the senses where the feelings have come to reverberate.)

Choose a red—for the movement of a child going home from school.  
Choose a blue—for the movement of a man wanting to get there in a thirty mile per hour car.  
Visualize the intersection of a red and a blue.  
Respond to the interruption at the intersection.  
Make with a red and a blue—the Red and the Blue.  
The street is the Red. The road is the Blue.

The road and the street are communication potentials in two different energy media, which are as different as

a red is from a blue. The architecture of red respects the medium of red. The architecture of blue expresses forms characteristic to the medium of blue.

The canals of Venice translate the water medium into the earth medium in forms of the human utilization of both. The runways of an airport also translate: air medium into the earth medium.

We must express in our cities the street as characteristic to street, the road as characteristic to road. Here lies a possibility to innovate with these two complimentary identities.

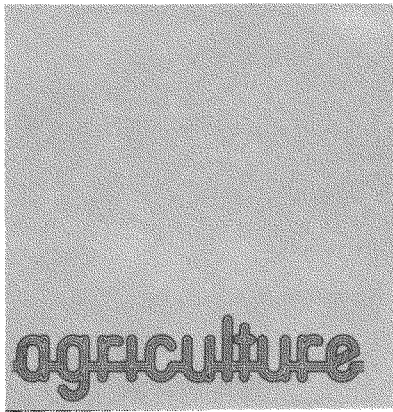
The zones of energies of a city need to be mapped so that they may become pronounced into mediums of communication. When we make these mediums available to the inhabitant, they become arteries of energization.

Cities we make as: visible expressions of ourselves, because we intuitively know of the great energy symbiosis in which we are connected much to our benefit.

This benefit is not always visible along the path of evolution in which the city as one of man's experiments with energy phenomena may become a significant means to reach The Sun.

*The line of thought followed in the above discussion raises a multitude of question and comments. It is very much appreciated from interested readers to give their opinions about it. Please send your letters to P.O. Box 255, BEIRUT or to AL-KULLIYAH office.*





# FACULTY RESEARCH RECEIVES WIDE SUPPORT

## Students Compete Against 187 Teams

A team of second year students of the AUB Faculty of Agricultural Sciences has achieved remarkable success in competing against 187 other teams representing universities throughout the world. It has been awarded 14th place in the world's largest (110,000 entries) dairy cattle judging contest in 1973.

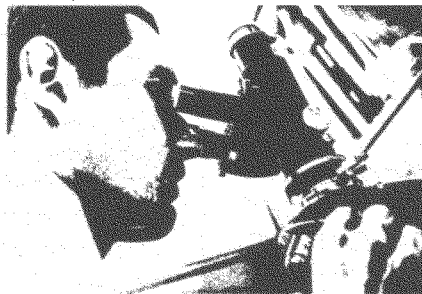
Each student had to study the pictures of 20 dairy cows belonging to five breeds and to judge their various physical characteristics—i.e. udder, body capacity, feet and legs, etc. The AUB farm in the Bekaa has two of these breeds—Holstein and Guernsey. These pictures are sent to contestants by Hoards Dairyman Judging Competition, an international organization in Wisconsin, USA, where a judging committee of five experts from various countries meet to rate the entries.

Dr. W.R. Anderson, associate professor of dairy science at FAS was coaching the AUB team, and he gave them preliminary training during the Spring term of last year.

This is the first dairy cattle judging team in the Arab World to score so high in an international competition. AUB's highest scorer in the contest was Mr. Elie Skaff, son of the minister of hydroelectric resources and the only student who is from a dairy farming background. Another AUB team will be entering the 1974 contest which originates in Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin.

In addition to AUB funds allocated to research, members of the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences (FAS) were active this year in obtaining grants from outside agencies in order to promote their research activities which are oriented towards the solution of agricultural problems in Lebanon and the Middle East.

Research grants received this year by FAS have amounted to more than LL 551,000 most of which came from the Lebanese National Council for Scientific Research. The NCSR offered more than LL 424,000 and remaining amount came from agricultural chemical companies and other agencies.



A good number of research projects pertaining to these grants are conducted at the various FAS departments. Professor R. Nightingale of the department of agricultural economics and sociology has received a grant from the Litani River Authority to conduct an agricultural credit survey in Southern Lebanon. He also has a grant from USAID/Pakistan to conduct an economic analysis of the accelerated wheat improvement program in Pakistan.

At the department of animal pro-

duction and protection, the control of mastitis in cow's milk is studied by Professor J. Asmar, and a survey of the pollution of chicken eggs with non-nutritive feed additive residues is being made by Professor N. Dagher.

The department of crop production and protection is conducting several projects. Professors S. Abu Shakra and R. Nightingale are studying the seed industry in Lebanon and the quality status of seeds used for sowing. The state of natural flora and plant communities in Lebanon is studied by Professor S. Chaudhary in cooperation with Professor S. Abu Shakra. In addition, Professor Chaudhary has obtained a NCSR grant contract, which will be signed soon, to study the biosystematics of some legume genera. A project on multiple cropping potentials in Lebanon is conducted by Professor Hikmat Nasr. Professor R. Khalidi, in cooperation with Dr. S. Dannaoui of the Lebanese University and Mr. S. Kassab of the Agricultural Research Institute, will sign a contract soon with NCSR to study olive tree nutrition in some important olive growing areas in Lebanon.

In the area of agricultural mechanization, Professor H. Henderson is conducting a project which deals with the development of machines feasible for local manufacture. Research is also conducted in the area of entomology, in crop protection. Professor A. Talhouk has two grants: one from CIBA-GEIGY on aphid research, and the other from NCSR on vectors of various diseases. Professor N.

Kawar has three grants: one from Maldina Co. on pesticide residues, another from IAEA on the same problem, and the third from NCSR on pesticide residues in Lebanese foods, water and biological materials. In plant pathology, Professor A. Saad has received a grant from the Northern Ireland Seed Potato Marketing Board to study potato diseases, and Professor H. Weltzien has obtained a grant from the Volkswagen Foundation to study the geographic distribution of diseases and pests in sugarbeet and cotton in the Middle East region. In the area of weed science, Professor A.R. Saghir has received a grant from NCSR to study the control of Orobanche and other

weeds.

At the department of food technology and nutrition, Professors R. Tannous and A.H. Hallab are studying food preparation and processing of fruit juice, baby food and baby biscuit. Professor A.H. Hallab has another NCSR grant to study supplementation of Arabic bread.

Professor A. Sayegh of the department of soil and irrigation has two grants: one from BASF Co. to study the effect of hygromul on calcareous soils of Lebanon, and the other project is on soil mineralogy.

In addition to the research grants, FAS has several graduate assistantships from Ford Foundation and UNICEF.

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## Prof. Saghir Studies Kuwait Weed Problem

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Dr. Abdur-Rahman Saghir, Associate Professor of Weed Science last November was invited by the FAO plant production and protection division to travel to Kuwait and study local weed problems and assist in setting up demonstration plots on chemical weed control, and establish a weed control program in vegetables with special regard to mulching with clear plastic and with bitumen.

During Dr. Saghir's stay in Kuwait, meetings were held with officials of the Department of Agriculture, UNDP/FAO project experts and with botanists from the University of Kuwait and the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research. Visits were also made to the Experimental Farms and various crop production areas in Abdali and Wafra regions.

Before his return to Beirut Dr. Saghir was invited to give two lectures on "Recent Developments in Weed Control": one at the Department of Agriculture which was delivered in Arabic, and the other at the University of Kuwait and was given in English before the Society of Biology Students.

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## Alumni Chapter Honors Dean Cowan



From left: Prof. N. Atallah, Mrs. R. Tannous, Dean Cowan, Mrs. S. Kirkwood, Prof. A. A. Saghir and Mrs. F. Hajj.

The Agriculture Chapter of the Alumni Association held a Dinner Dance at the Alumni Club on January 26 in honor of Dean and Mrs. J.W. Cowan. The dinner was attended by President and Mrs. S.W. Kirkwood, Ford Foundation officials, faculty members and FAS alumni.

Dr. Raja Tannous, associate professor of food technology and president of the Agriculture Chapter,

introduced Dean Cowan and proposed a toast in his honor. Dean Cowan addressed the Alumni and reviewed the history and development of the FAS, stressing that the faculty was established by a grant from the Ford Foundation, and asked the moral and financial support of the Alumni for the continuous progress of the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences towards the development of agriculture in the Middle East.

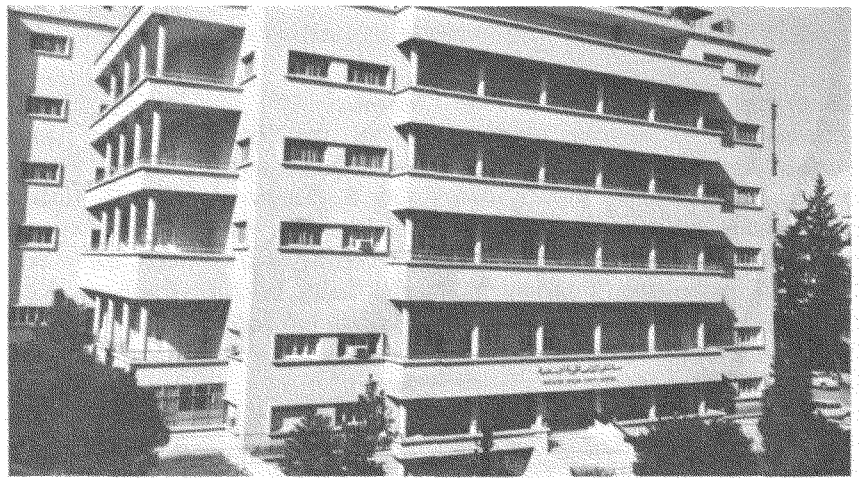
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## FAS Cooperates With Saudi Ministry

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Prof. James Cowan, dean of the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences and Prof. Fawzi Al-Haj, chairman of the department of Agricultural economics, extension and rural sociology last December were invited by the Saudi Ministry of Agriculture and Water to visit Riyadh, Harad and Al-Hassa projects.

The purpose of the trip was to present and discuss special training programs offered by FAS in the various areas of agriculture, which will help meet the needs of the professional staff of the Saudi Ministry.



**DETACHED FROM MOTHER'S APRIN STRINGS II**

## ALUMNI AT THE MAKASSED HOSPITAL OF BEIRUT

IN QUEST of other hospitals where alumni have ventured away from the protective atmosphere of Ras Beirut, we paid a pleasant visit to Makassed Hospital and to our surprise we were welcomed by nine medical alumni who held responsible positions in the staff of the hospital. Our surprise was even greater when we were told that out of a total medical staff of 60 almost 30 were either AUB alumni or trained at the AUH... all qualified specialists, who have varying degrees of attachment with the hospital, very often in addition to academic posts at AUB.

One could immediately feel a sense of belonging as if one was still "at home" in AUH. Dr. Hassan Tabbarah, MD 57, president of the Makassed Hospital complex, had done his best, especially since 1966, to develop the hospital along modern lines and standards and to surround himself by competent physicians with board qualifications from the States or similar specialty degrees from Europe. It was also obvious that he had spent special efforts to attract his friends and colleagues from his *alma mater* to come and help him in his worthwhile venture and he had succeeded as vouched for by the welcoming group in his office when we walked in including Khaled Hamza, MD 61; Huda Kronfol, MD 65; Sami Nassar, MD 59; Najdat Pasha, MD 55 Adel Rayes (MD 67); Michel Rebeiz (M.D. 59); Elie Sadek (MD 59); and Khalil Tayyarah, MD 66. The eight we met and the other alumni on the staff whom we unfortunately did not meet seemed to be enthusiastically committed to the cause guiding Hassan Tabbarah since they all, through their permanent or flexible attachment to the institution,

responded to the call to care for emergency and other poor cases without any charge or salary... but for "love" as Hassan put it and for the privilege of admitting private cases to a wing which formed only a small part of the hospital.

Makassed Hospital is a 220-bed hospital under the supervision of the Makassed Benevolent Association. It specializes particularly in emergency and traumatic work and opens its doors to the poor and needy community specially in the area where the hospital is located. (160 beds are free of charge.) It is one of the government appointed "accident" hospitals for four days a week where all injuries, accident cases and emergencies are referred to 24 hours a day. This may be the reason why the hospital is considered to be a specialist in traumatic work. In fact, Sami Nassar, the neurosurgeon of the hospital says that the number of serious trauma cases he sees at Makassed Hospital is not seen even in many of the hospitals he had worked in the States. Although the government pays a minimal fee for the emergency and accident cases many of the cases seen and admitted are often needy and pay nothing for the care given. The hospital covers all services and subspecialties under the care of several alumni. It has seven well equipped operating theaters (3,403 operations were performed in one year); a modern laboratory and a blood bank adequately equipped to take care of the numerous emergency cases that come to the hospital day and night. The x-ray department boasts of four units including a most modern one television screen being installed and one in the wards to make it easier for the ward cases. The emergency room is fully mobilized and quite active taking care of

acute cases as well as regular outpatients. We were told by Dr. Tabbarah that a new O.P.D. was being constructed in a very modern new building, which besides the O.P.D. will also include the nursing school. The greatness and efficiency of the organization probably had its finest hour during the disturbances in Lebanon in May 1973 when in one day about 106 very serious injury cases were admitted and taken care of most effectively.

The greatness of a hospital is, however, mostly due to its technical and paramedical staff and we were proud to see that our alumni were playing their role in this respect specially by talking to the alumni who were present in the hospital the day we visited it.

Hassan Tabbarah who is the moving force and dynamo of the hospital had his residency training in surgery at AUH. A diplomate of the American Board of Surgery, the American Board of Thoracic Surgery and the Pennsylvania State Board, Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, the hospital has risen in both prestige and quality under his guidance. The team of physicians serving the hospital has been carefully selected.

Khaled Hamzeh went to England for his training in surgery getting his FRCS in 1965. Later he went to the States and obtained his American board in general surgery. Back in Beirut a few years ago he set up his private practice and became a part time member of Makassed Hospital. Khaled is married and has three children.

Hoda Kronfol trained in pediatrics in AUH and later at Ohio State University, 1967-1969. She works part-time at Makassed where we were told the pediatric service was still small but expanding. She is single but with prospects for marriage soon.

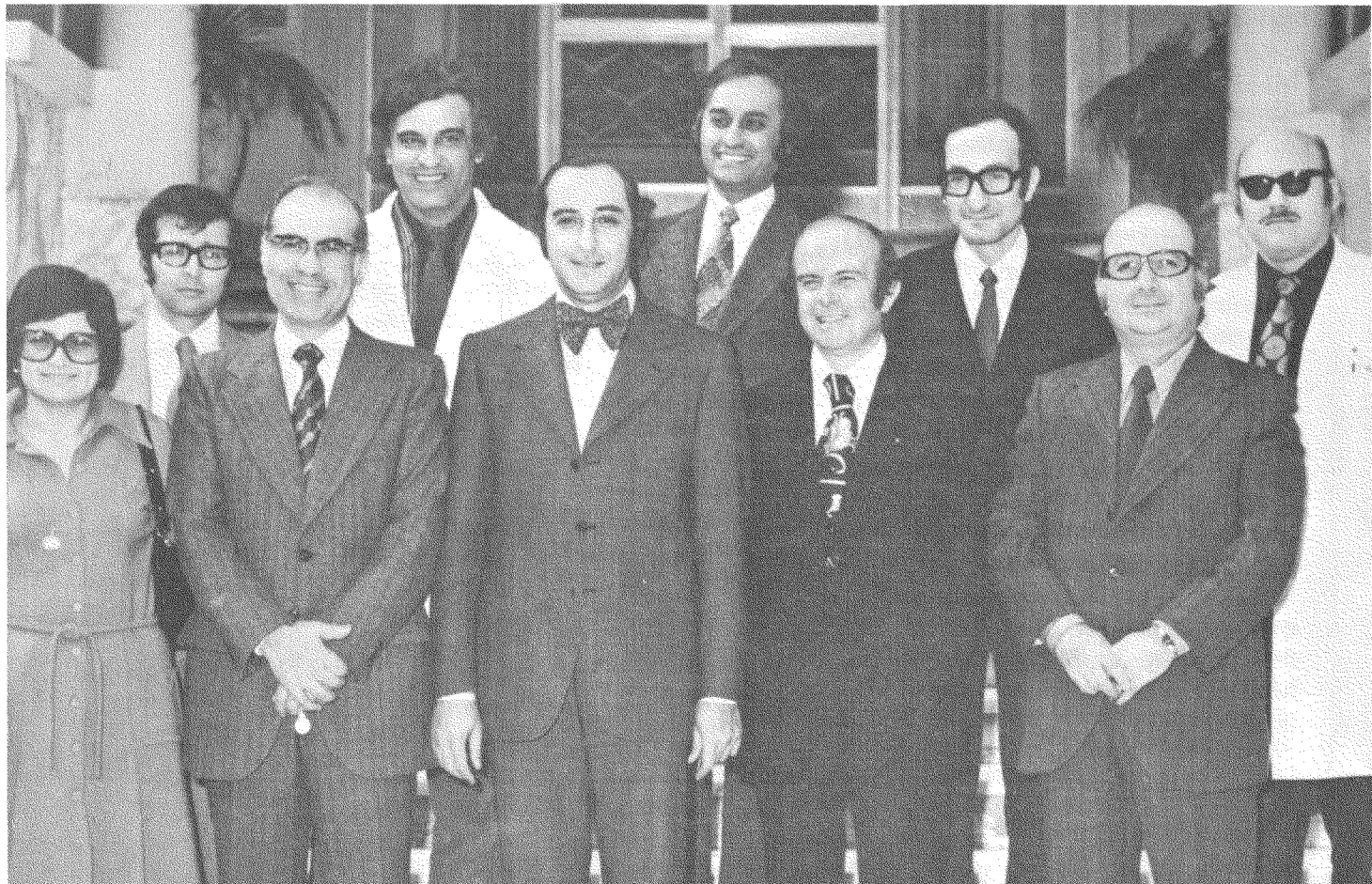
Sami Nassar is an American board-certified neurosurgeon trained in the Columbia Presbyterian Hospital in New York. He is also assistant clinical professor of surgery at AUB but takes care of most of the neurosurgical cases at Makassed Hospital. He is married and has three children.

Najdat Pasha did his surgical residency at AUB and at Cleveland Metropolitan General Hospital. Later he specialized in plastic surgery at Straith Memorial Hospital in Detroit. Najdat is also an associate at AUB.

Adel Rayess trained in the AUH department of obstetrics-gynecology and later at Johns Hopkins,

*First row from left:* Drs. Huda Kronfol, Sami Nassar, Hassan Tabbarah, Najdat Pasha and Michel Rubeiz.

*Second Row:* Drs. Khalil Tayara, Rustom Abu Ghazaleh (not AUB), Adel Rayess, Khaled Hamza and Edmond Kanawati (not AUB but AUH trained).



1970-72. Since his return to Beirut he has his private practice, and is acting chairman of obs.-gyn. at Makassed specially in charge of AUH obs.-gyn. residents who do part of their training at Makassed Hospital. Adel is married and has two children.

Michel Rubeiz did his surgical residency at AUH and later specialized in plastic surgery at St. Louis University Mo., 1963-1965. He is also an associate at AUB. Michel is married and has three children.

Elie Sadek is one of the cardiologists of Makassed Hospital. He has his specialty training in cardiology in the U.S. He is married and has three children.

Khalil Tayyarah trained in the States and obtained his board in radiology. He is a full-timer in charge of the x-ray department, in the development of which he played a major role. He is still a gay bachelor.

The other alumni, whom we unfortunately did not meet, are active as consultants and come whenever their services are needed. In cardiology, for instance, Mohsen Hajj, MD 57, and Amin Touma, MD 61, complete the group with Elie Sadek. In E.N.T. another alumnus, Yahya Farhat, MD 57, is a member of the staff. In the Eye Service Nabil Jaroudi, MD 66, is a consultant. In Neurology the services are often sought of Riyad Khalifeh, MD 59, who is also assistant clinical professor at AUB. Dr. George Iskandar, MD 60, assistant clinical professor of obs.-gyn. at AUB is often consulted. In orthopedic surgery Afif Nsouli, MD 46, associate professor at AUB, and John Abdul Nur, MD 67, are prominent members. The nephrology unit, situated in a large wing with lovely views where nine dialysis units could be accommodated, is under the care of George Bridi, MD 60, and Nabil Mukheiber, MD 57, both assistant clinical professors at AUB. In pediatrics Ibrahim Dabbous, MD 61, is often consulted. In general surgery Wehbi Shuayb, MD 60, is a part-timer. For skin problems there is Zuheir Shebaklo, MD 67, and for vascular surgery Ahmad Nakib, MD 48, is consulted; Marwan Uwaydah, MD 61, assistant clinical professor at AUB helps with infectious cases.

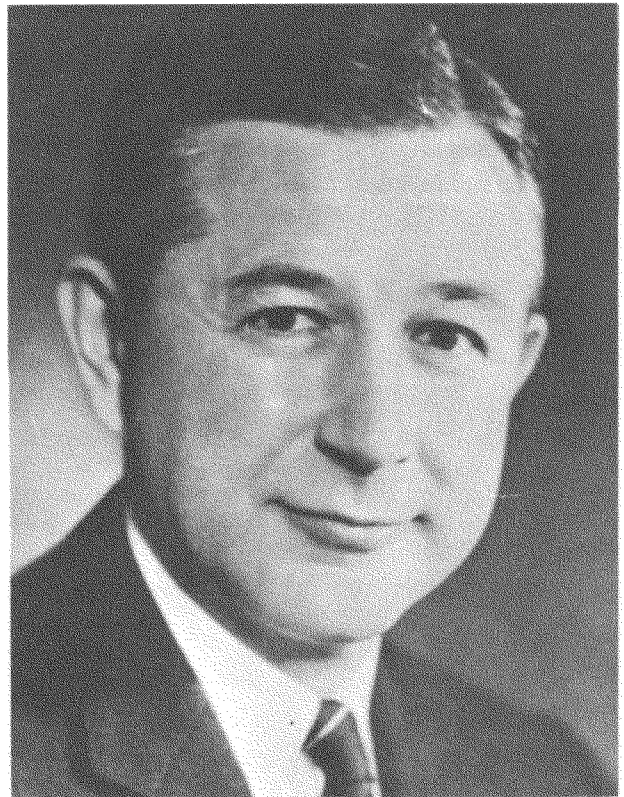
Such is the alumni family at Makassed Hospital where dynamism and sense of belonging pervade thanks to alumnus Hassan Tabbara and to the encouragement of Omar Barrage (AUB former student) who is the member on the board of Makassed who contributes most of his time to the hospital.

Jacob D. Thaddeus, M.D.

## THE MEDICAL CENTER LOOKS AHEAD

**SAMUEL P. ASPER, M.D.**

Dean of the School of Medicine  
and Chief of Staff of the University Hospital.



A PLEASANT SURPRISE came recently when I was informed by Dr. Ceasar Shediach and Dr. Jacob Thaddeus of my election as an "Honorary Alumnus". Recognizing the vast knowledge and remarkable complexity of modern medical science, I am especially grateful to become a medical alumnus this easy way, for had I to earn it, I doubt I could survive today's curriculum at AUB. Thus in filial goodwill and with appreciation I address these remarks to our medical alumni.

Over 108 years, medicine at AUB has had a glorious history.

Despite tribulations the path has always led upward. In no period of our history however have we had greater opportunities than those we now face. With our superb faculty, select undergraduate and graduate students and competent employees we are beginning to utilize the new facilities so carefully planned and prepared for us. To those constructing the center and to the United States for its gift we are deeply appreciative. Most importantly, however, those of us who work and study daily in the medical center recognize our responsibility to employ wisely that which has been provided us.

A tribute is due to those who planned the Center—what clever use of land; what clever arrangement of buildings! The medical library and auditorium are the hub. As recognized by the ancients, the library is the seat of learning and the auditorium is the forum for expounding it. On one spoke are the hospital and clinics, sitting in populous Ras Beirut and readily accessible to patients. On another spoke is the basic science building, sitting on campus and taking its rightful place with Arts and Sciences, Engineering and Agriculture in adding to the “academia” of the University. The other spokes, equally important, are the faculties of Pharmacy, Public Health and Nursing and also the Alumni Club and quarters for staff. There remains space for future spokes, such as dentistry and allied health school if funding becomes available. Thus, the medical wheel is strong.

Political and social instability, so worrisome in the Middle East in recent years, appears to be lessening. If a meaningful peace emerges, remarkable advances in health care surely will follow.

Already the Medical Center is receiving an increasing number of calls on its teaching, training

and service functions by governments, agencies, and other medical schools and hospitals of Lebanon and other Arab countries. We must respond to these requests and prepare to fulfill them effectively.

Our medical graduates will most likely find rewarding career positions in the Middle East. Several new medical schools and many new hospitals should provide excellent opportunities. The one-way migration of many of our graduates to the United States and Canada will diminish, although we shall of course continue to urge graduate education abroad.

Foremost among our tasks is to place the Medical Center on a sound financial basis. Our faculty engaged in research must explore avenues to obtain support for their studies—funds must be sought to establish endowed chairs of which we have none at present. The hospital must advance its accounting procedures. Its service equipment must be kept useful and modern. Alumni must be kept informed of our progress and their interest and support solicited. Governments must be encouraged to add to their support of our programs which benefit them.

Three new buildings will open this year. I hope many alumni will attend the dedication ceremonies of which due notice will be given. And so, the Medical Center of AUB takes on a larger role. Long known for the diligence and competence of its faculty, the astuteness of its student and the empathy shown by all who serve our patients AUB is now challenged not only to retain its good qualities but also to create an expanded image of excellence. There is a fine sense of dedication and cooperation within the Medical School and Hospital. With such a spirit we shall confidently meet the new challenge.

## Middle East Medical Assembly Scheduled For May 2-5

The 24th Middle East Medical Assembly (MEMA) will be held May 2-5, 1974 inclusive, at West Hall in AUB.

Registration will start on Thursday, May 2 and will be followed by the opening ceremony and a scientific session in the afternoon. The main scientific sessions will be held all day on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, May 3, 4, and 5. The Medical Alumni will hold their annual general assembly meeting at a business luncheon on Saturday, May 4 at 1:00 p.m.

Among the topics which will be discussed in the MEMA are tuberculosis; population planning; metabolic bone disease; trauma; hemodialysis; pigmentation; drugs in pregnancy; placental exchange; certain aspects of cardiology and of chest disease; causative factors in cancer; as well as the annual Penfield Lecture to be delivered this year by Professor Earl Walker on Cortical Epileptic Activity. The program will be composed of plenary sessions in the mornings followed by three simultaneous sessions of interest to specialists and to general practitioners.

Prominent speakers who have so far accepted to come include Drs. Donald Kent, Charles Dent, Howard Rasmusen, Brian Little, Robert Eich, Thomas Fitzpatrick and Farouq Abuzzahab who will be the guest speaker of the Medical Alumni.

The M.D. class of 1949 has been invited to a class reunion on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of their graduation, to be held during the forthcoming MEMA. A number of the class have already indicated that they will attend the class reunion.

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## **Dr. Antoine Ghorayeb Sets Example for Good Membership**

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In a letter addressed to the Editor of the Medical Section, reproduced below, Dr. Antoine Ghorayeb, MD 46, expresses sentiments which no doubt are shared by all medical alumni.

Dr. Ghorayeb worked for a few years with I. P. C. after graduation, then came back to AUH to continue his residency training in internal medicine. Later he practiced in Beirut for some time and left for the United States where he has been for several years.

He is a member of the staff of the Memorial Hospital 417, East Sixth Street, in Topeka, Kansas.

The Medical Alumni Chapter is very happy to hear from Dr. Ghorayeb after such a long silence and wishes to express sincere thanks to him for the noble sentiments

which prompted him to send his life membership dues.

The Medical Alumni Chapter is always eager to hear from alumni wherever they may be and hopes that others will follow Dr. Ghorayeb's example by sending in their membership fees so that their Chapter can remain alive and serve them better. Annual membership is LL. 50 (\$20); life membership is LL. 500 (\$200).

*Dear Jacob*

Thanks for your letter of December 19.

I realize the fact you mentioned in your letter that all AUB graduates are members of the Alumni Association. Unfortunately circumstances and distances separate individual alumni and render their participation in alumni affairs difficult. I am certain, however, it would help the Association if every alumnus paid his dues! For this reason I am enclosing a \$ 200 check for life membership in the Medical Alumni Association.

I am bound to visit Lebanon someday although I do not know when that will be. As they say, everybody has to rediscover his "roots", and my roots are certainly Lebanese since I did not leave Lebanon until the age of 32! I hope by that time the present tense political situation in the Middle East will be resolved and peace with justice becomes a reality.

Please convey my best wishes to all four friends and colleagues, to mention a few—Drs. Tabbara, Azar, Shweyri, Nassif and Mouadie. Also say hello to Dr. Yenikomshian whose article in *Al-Kulliyah* I read not long ago and liked very much. Also salams to Dr. Dragatsi.

Yours sincerely,  
*Antoine*

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## **Dr Faiz Nassar Passes Away**

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The Medical Alumni Chapter heard with deep regret of the news of the death of Dr. Faiz Nassar, MD 11.

After graduation, Dr. Nassar joined the Egyptian-Sudanese army as a First Lieutenant. He was later stationed by the Sudanese Army in the south where he spent 26 years of his career establishing a complete health system including hospitals and clinics in an area where such services were non-existent and badly needed. He retired from the army in 1937 with the rank of Colonel and the title of OBE (Officer of the British Empire). He was also decorated with the "Distinguished Medal of Service" by the Sudanese Government and in his own country with the "Lebanese Order of Merit".

Dr. Nassar is survived by his wife, née Josephine Waked, his son Nabil, a 1954 graduate of the School of Engineering and his daughter Leila, wife of Professor Raja Iliya of the School of Engineering.

The Medical Alumni Chapter extends its condolences to his family.

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## **Medical Students to Host Int'l. Conference**

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The AUB Medical Students' Society will host, July 6-26, the Ninth International Student Conference on Tropical Health (ISCTH).

The purpose of the Conference is to offer foreign medical students an up-to-date view on the various aspects of tropical health.

The Conference, sponsored by the International Federation of Medical Student Associations (IFMSA), will be held at the AUB Medical Center and its schedule includes lectures, seminars and case discussions on a number of tropical and infectious diseases endemic in the area. These will be presented by specialists and supplemented by laboratory sessions and field trips to areas in Lebanon where these diseases are prevalent. Emphasis will also be placed on health prob-

lems specific to developing countries such as malnutrition, overpopulation and medical economics. The program includes social and cultural activities as well as trips to historical sites including Baalbeck, Sidon, Byblos and Tyre. Also, enough free time will be available to the participants during the day to use the University private beach and other sports facilities.

The total cost of participation is US \$ 150 or equivalent. This fee includes participation in the Conference, lodging and full board, visits and access to the University beach and other sports facilities.

More detailed information and application forms can be obtained by writing to:

Garo Tertzakian, B.S.  
Chairman, 9th I. S. C. T. H.  
American University Hospital  
P. O. Box 236/3F, Beirut, Lebanon

## Elie Salem Named Dean of Arts and Sciences

The AUB Board of Trustees has named alumnus Elie Adib Salem Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

The 43-year old native of Btarram, Lebanon joined AUB as an instructor in the department of political studies and public administration in 1954. From 1956 to 1962 Dr. Salem held the position of assistant professor of Middle East Studies at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies in Washington, D.C. He returned to AUB in 1962 as associate professor and was later named full professor.

In addition, he has served as assistant dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and is currently chairman of the department of political Studies and public administration.

Dr. Salem is the author of two scholarly books: *The Political Theory and Institutions of the Khawarij* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1966) and *Modernization Without Revolution: Lebanon's Experience* (Indiana Univer-



sity Press, 1973) and is also author of numerous scholarly articles in professional journals in the U.S., Europe and Arab World.

The new Dean received his BA from the University in 1950, and he earned his Ph.D. from the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies in 1953. Dean Salem and his wife, the former Phyllis Sell of Pottstown, Pennsylvania reside in Baabda with their four children.

The Board expressed its appreciation to Dr. Samir Thabet, Provost of the University, for his having served as Dean pro tem during the current academic year.

## Trustees Agree to Sell University Land Plots To Meet Crisis

AUB President Dr. Samuel B. Kirkwood has announced that the University is in a serious financial situation, and is pressed with a shortage of funds for 1974-75 of \$2.6 million and additional increased costs for 1975-76 and 1976-77. President Kirkwood explained that the prospects of budget support beyond the 1973-74 grant of \$ 6.2 million received from the Agency for International Development (AID) are dim according to officials in Washington.

President Kirkwood, who was talking in Beirut after a Board of Trustees meeting in New York, said

that the AUB Administration had been able to balance the budget and had taken a series of measures to reduce costs and increase income, but unexpected additional expenses resulting from inflation and the 10 % increase in high cost of living, as well as the increase in the cost of supplies and necessary maintenance have left the budget seriously out of balance.

President Kirkwood went on to say that efforts must be multiplied to confront the deficit. He revealed that the Board of Trustees have agreed to sell some quasi endowment funds which are given without restriction. The Board has also agreed to sell some University land plots around the campus. In announcing this, President Kirkwood urged for further reduction in expenses and for substantial increase in income, especially from the Middle East.

President Kirkwood said it is sad to see the University sell its capitals, but that such drastic measures are inevitable if AUB is to get over its difficulties and continue its function. He pointed out that the Board has reaffirmed its decision to increase fees for 1974-75 by 10 % in order to cover part of the deficit. The Trustees also voted to increase the amount of funds available for scholarships and to increase scholarship funds for needy new students.

President Kirkwood spoke of the negative effect which AUB student strikes have had on donors who consider the interruption of programs by strikes a serious matter. "If your students do not come to AUB to study then we are not going to support you anymore," President Kirkwood was told. He also revealed that due to strikes many parents are reluctant to send their children to AUB.

President Kirkwood pointed out that students should find a proper way of expression without destroying the program of the University, and that faculty, staff and students should cooperate in finding such a way, otherwise AUB's function will be threatened.

## General Assembly

The General Assembly of the Alumni Association has been called to meet on March 25 at 7 p. m. at the Alumni Club.

The agenda will consist of the reports of the General Secretary and the Treasurer for 1973 as well as the 1974 budget.



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## Alumni Association Sponsors Seminar On Freedom of Press

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"Freedom of the Press in Lebanon" was the subject of a lively 2-day-seminar which drew to the Alumni Club scores of leading journalists, politicians and scholars on January 24, 25.

The seminar was sponsored by the Kamel Mroueh Memorial Fund of the AUB Alumni Association. Its purpose was to examine the state of affairs of the press in Lebanon and to come out with practical recommendations for implementation by both the government and the press corps.

The seminar included four sessions. The first dealt with "The Principle of the Freedom of the Press in Lebanon," and was chaired by Dr. C. K. Zurayk, chairman of the Kamel Mroueh Board of Trustees. Former Prime Minister Dr. Amin al-Hafez delivered the main address at this session.

The second session dealt with

"The Legal Aspects of the Freedom of the Press in Lebanon" and was chaired by the President of the Order of Lawyers Wajdi Mallat. The main address in this session was delivered by Dr. Edmond Rabbat.

The third session, on "The Professional Aspect of the Freedom of the Press", was chaired by Dr. Charles Malek, distinguished professor of philosophy. President of the Lebanese Press Order Riad Taha presented the discussion paper in this session.

The final session was chaired by Vice Speaker of the House of Parliament Michel Malouli (AUB alumnus—BA 55, MA 59) and was devoted to discussion and adoption of resolutions as drafted by the rapporteurs of the seminar: Mr. Basem al-Jisr, of the Lebanese University; Mr. Jibrán Hayek, editor-publisher of *Lisanul-Hal*; and Dr. Nabil Dajani of AUB.

Heading the list of participants in this seminar was Former President of the Republic Charles Helou. Other participants included ministers, senior government officials, editors of papers, columnists, as well as political leaders and university scholars.

The resolutions adopted by the

participants focused on three types of restraints on the freedom of the press in Lebanon: governmental restraints, professional restraints, and economic restraints. Recommendations to remove these restraints were specified.

The full texts of the addresses delivered at this seminar, together with the resolutions, will be published by the Kamel Mroueh Memorial Fund, and may be obtained by writing to the Association.

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## Inflation in Lebanon Discussed at Club

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Four leading economists February 13 were invited by the AUB Alumni Association to participate in a panel on "Inflation in Lebanon." They were H.E. Joseph Chader, minister of state entrusted with supervising Lebanon's anti-inflation drive; Dr. Elias Saba, former minister of finance and a well-known economist and financial expert; Dr. Albert Badre, leading economist who is president of Beirut University College and Dr. Zaki Mazboudi, member of Parliament and chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Finance. Prof. Iskandar Bashir of AUB was the moderator.

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## International Society Elects Prof. Fakhry

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Professor Majid Fakhry of the Department of Philosophy has been elected member of the *Institut International de Philosophie* which has its headquarters in Paris. The active membership of this institute consists of a number of well-known philosophers or professors of philosophy throughout the world.

Professor Fakhry's latest publication is a critical edition of *Ibn Bajjah's Paraphrase of Aristotle's Physics*, which had not been published heretofore. This edition includes an English preface and an Arabic introduction and notes. The publisher is *Dar al-Nahar*, Beirut.

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## LL. 5000 to Best Study on Press

The "Kamel Mroueh Memorial Fund" of the AUB Alumni Association has decided to grant its annual award for this year (amounting to LL 5000) to the best study on the "Present and Future Role of the Lebanese Press in the Arab World." This competition is open to all writers in Lebanon and other Arab countries provided the following conditions are observed:

1. The study has to be based on academic research, *not* on personal opinions.
2. The study must be from 5000 to 7000 words long, written in Arabic and submitted in typed form.
3. Four copies of the study must be forwarded to the office of the Kamel Mroueh Memorial Fund at the Alumni Association in Beirut not later than October 1, 1974. The name of the winner shall be announced before November 1, 1974.
4. The study, preferably, should not be limited to one aspect of the role of the communications media (for example, the political aspect) but should deal with several aspects.
5. The Foundation shall have the right to publish the winning study.
6. The winner of the competition shall be awarded LL 5000.

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## Chemical Engineering Courses Now Offered

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Two chemical engineering courses are currently offered to students in engineering, chemistry and food technology. Chemical Engineering I, which stresses the analysis of industrial chemical processes was first offered in the fall term of 1972-73. This course includes visits to local industries involving chemical processing. It also includes a student project which provides for an analysis of some particular industrial process already existing or which is of future interest to the Middle East.

The second course, Chemical Engineering II, studies separation processes which are used extensively in the chemical and petrochemical industries. This course also includes a detailed study of distillation columns and of other industrial separation techniques.

These courses, which are administered by the department of mechanical engineering are designed for students who may later be working in chemical or petrochemical industries or in food processing industries. They offer an excellent

exposure to chemical engineering for students who are considering graduate study in this field after completing undergraduate requirements in chemistry or in engineering at AUB. These courses, as well as two additional courses being considered for the coming academic year, have been made possible by a special grant from the Exxon Corporation.

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## Gifts to University Increase in M.E.

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AUB President Dr. Samuel B. Kirkwood, recently announced that the AUB Board of Trustees took special note of the increase in gifts to the University received from donors in the Middle East and added that the support of corporations as well as AUB alumni and friends in the region is most encouraging.

President Kirkwood also announced that the University has recently received a new grant designated by an anonymous donor to match all gifts to AUB from the Western Hemisphere and from the U. S. The President asked members of the faculty to assist the University obtain a similar matching grant for the Middle East.

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## Radiology Congress

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An AUB group of seven radiographers, including alumni and staff and students last December attended the 12th World Congress of Radiology in Madrid, Spain. At this congress Lebanon was accepted as a member country of the International Society of Radiographers and Radiologic Technologists. Lebanon is the first Arab country to be accepted as a member of this society.

Mr. Samir Franji of the department of radiology, who was elected a council member of ISRRT, spoke to 1600 participants about radiography in Lebanon.

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## Dental Meetings

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Three dentists recently spoke at the Alumni Club at the invitations of the AUB dental graduates.

Dr. Zahi Khalaf explained on January 17 "An Easy and Reliable Impression Technique for Inlays, Crowns and Bridge Work."

On February 21 Drs. Elie Finan and Gerard K. Tabourian spoke on "Impression Procedures for Removable Partial Dentures."

# News

To: *al-Kulliyah* Editor

From: (Name) .....

(Class) ..... (Degree) .....

Please take note of the following news item .....

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## University Sponsors Conference on Cancer

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The AUB School of Medicine February 23-24 sponsored a post graduate course in cancer considered to be the first conference of its kind in Lebanon. Specialists from France, England and the US participated in this course together with a number of professors of the Faculties of Medical Sciences.

This medical conference was totally devoted to the recent advances in cancer research; its objective was to provide general practitioners in the Middle East with the latest methods used for the treatment of cancer.

The conference presented cancer as a major health problem which required the mobilization of all society's scientific, social and financial forces to control. It also presented Lebanon as an important health center in the Middle East, particularly in relation to Arab countries.

The main subjects discussed at this conference included the magnitude of the cancer problem, prevention and early detection of cancer, advances in cancer surgery and radiation therapy, advances in chemotherapy, the curability of acute leukemia in children, immunotherapy and the significance of planning in the treatment of cancer.

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## London "Economist" Describes AUB

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*The Economist* of London January 26 published a special issue on Lebanon entitled: The Tightrope Country—A Survey of Lebanon.

Under the sub-heading "A Place for Learning", the magazine stated:

"The American University, in particular, has probably sent out more men to become the Arab world's thinkers, economists, doctors and technocrats than any other university."

"At the American university all

the 4,600 students, of whom just over half are Lebanese, are full-time. Since the facilities are good, student action is usually tied to political issues, although recently there were strikes against an increase in fees. The politically-minded—and 60 per cent voted in the elections for the student council—fall into two general categories. By far the smaller is the conservative group which tends to think in terms of Lebanese nationalism and a gradual evolution of Lebanese society. Its members are largely Christian. The majority sees itself as revolutionary and although it includes many Christians is Arab-minded. Some student agitation has been tied to purely Lebanese issues, such as that about the plight of the south; but as the righting of such legitimate grievances would involve some sacrifices from the Lebanese middle class the students' depth of conviction on such matters is open to question."

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## University of Jordan Students Visit Campus

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A delegation of eighty men and women students from the University of Jordan last February visited AUB to promote exchange programs and further contacts between the two universities.

The Jordanian students were received by Dean of Students Robert Najemy who briefed them on AUB's history and the various programs which this university offers the area.

Mr. Mohammad Kheir Maissir, director of student relations at the University of Jordan gave Dean Najemy the emblem of the University of Jordan in appreciation of AUB and its students.

The Jordanian students, accompanied by Jordanian colleagues studying at AUB toured the campus and visited the observatory, the museum, the central Jafet Memorial Library, and other buildings.

Jordanian students at AUB this year number 459, the largest number of students from one country outside Lebanon.

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## Geology Students Prepare New Map

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Ten geology students at AUB are helping Lebanon prepare a new geological map for the country. As part of their course at AUB, these students have recently submitted three geological maps and several stratigraphic sections showing the thickness and inter-relationships of different rocks in an area near Jezzine where they passed six weeks in intensive geological field mapping.

These maps are to be included in the new 1:20,000 scale geological map series which the Ministry of Hydro-Electric Resources is undertaking to replace the already prepared 1:50,000 scale map.

When completed, the 1:20,000 scale geological map will greatly facilitate future exploration in Lebanon, the first Arab country to use this scale. The AUB Department of Geology has been coordinating its work with the Ministry of Hydro-Electric Resources for this purpose.

The ten senior students were enrolled in the "Individual Field Work" course which consists of a two-week course on campus of theoretical and practical training on how to use various instruments and apply field methods and techniques in different geologic investigations.

After having completed this two-week course, the students went on an intensive geological field mapping in an area of 80 square kilometers near Jezzine and they were accompanied by Professor I. Kafescioglu and Mr. Bashar Darghawth, graduate assistant who helped supervise the group divided by pairs.

The field days involved a great deal of investigation for the presence and inter-relationships of different rock formations, caused by water solutions, and they were equipped with various geological instruments such as compasses, levels, hammers, magnifying lenses and HCI acid.

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## AUB Team Studies Cultural Relations

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A team of AUB professors including C.K. Zurayk, Samir Thabet, Matta 'Akarawi, Louis Cajoleas and Elie Salem has been engaged since 1970 in an international program of intercultural relations sponsored by the Hazen Foundation. The purpose of the program is to recommend to decision-makers throughout the world new approaches to bridge the gaps between cultures and to provide avenues for new thinking in a rapidly shrinking planet. The program worked through five area groups—the U.S. Group, the M.E. Group, the India Group, the South East Asia Group and the Japanese Group. The Middle East Group includes in addition to the AUB team Dr. Edmond Na'im, President of the Lebanese University, Dr. Hasan

### Archie Crawford To be Honored

To honor Mr. Archie S. Crawford, former AUB Vice President and Treasurer, who is currently Vice President of International College on his 75th birthday, a dinner is to be given under the auspices of His Excellency Mr. Sleiman Franjeh, President of the Republic of Lebanon on April 23 at the Phoenicia Hotel in Beirut.

This dinner will mark over half a century of continued and devoted service by Mr. Crawford in the education of many generations of students in Lebanon and the Middle East.

All those in Lebanon and abroad who wish to join in honoring Mr. Crawford are kindly requested to contact Miss N. Mudawar, Office of Development, International College, P.O. Box 236, Beirut—Telephone: 340740 Ext. 2445.

Saati, former Dean of the Faculty of Arts of the Beirut Arab University and Dr. Abdallah Abd al-Da'im, former Syrian Minister of Education. This group held over twenty conferences to which leading scholars from Lebanon and the rest of the Arab World were invited. Professor Salem, the Chairman of the Middle East Group, attended conferences in New York and in Bellagio together with the chairmen of the other groups to coordinate efforts and themes. Professor Samir Thabet and Professor Salem attended the last conference in Bellagio which drafted the final report entitled *Reconstituting the Human Community*. The report drew on the deliberations of the Middle East group and on its report entitled *The Arabs in Intercultural Relations, Problems and Opportunities*, as well as on the reports of the other four groups. *Reconstituting the Human Community* has been received enthusiastically by responsible leaders throughout the world and thousands of copies have been made available to U.N. agencies, academic centers, foundations and civic groups. This report together with *The Arabs in Intercultural Relations: Problems and Opportunities* have been translated to Arabic and printed in Beirut in December 1973, under the title *al-Insan wa Mustaqbal al-Hadarah al-'Arabiyyah* (man and the future of Arab culture).

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### Antoine Karam Receives State Prize

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Professor Antoine G. Karam, Chairman of the AUB Department of Arabic has been awarded the State Prize for Literature for 1973. He was among several other men of letters who received this highly esteemed prize.

Professor Karam is former Dean of the Faculty of Letters at the Lebanese University. He is author of 17 books and more than 100 articles, among them five articles in the *Encyclopedia of Islam* (Brill, Leiden).

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## Alumni Occupy Senior Government Positions

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Government appointments of senior civil servants announced last February include one faculty and five AUB graduates who now occupy the following Director General posts:

- Mr. Abbas Farhat, BA 51, MA 52, DG of Palestinian Affairs.
- Mr. Majid Sabri Hamadeh, BA 68, DG of Exploitation at the Ministry of Hydroelectric Resources.
- Mr. Mohammad Ali Itani, BA 72, BSCE 48, DG of the Ministry of Petroleum.
- Mr. Mahdi Mohammad Taky Sadek, BA 56, DG of the Office of Social Development.
- Mr. Monah Solh, BA 51, MA 53, DG at the Presidential Palace.
- Dr. Elias Hayeck, Lecturer at the AUB Faculties of Medical Sciences is appointed DG of the Ministry of Public Health.

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## Mroueh Scholarship Awarded to AUB Coed

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A senior mass communication student at AUB, Miss Baria Beydoun, has been awarded The Kamel Mroueh Scholarship (LL. 2500) for this year.

The Chairman of the Press Association Mr. Riad Taha handed Miss Beydoun the check on campus in the presence of President Samuel B. Kirkwood and Distinguished Professor C.K. Zurayk who is chairman of the Kamel Mroueh Memorial Fund.

On presenting the check, Taha praised AUB's efforts in the service of successive generations of graduates in Lebanon and the Arab world. He was thanked by President Kirkwood who spoke of the importance of information in developing countries and of the role of the press in enlightening public opinion.

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## **Blood Donors Sought By AUB Department**

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A blood donation campaign has recently been launched by the AUB department of clinical pathology in order to secure 6000 donors who are willing to give 500 cc. of their blood annually.

The campaign was planned to overcome a shortage of blood supplies at the AUB Blood Bank and to promote a spirit of voluntary donations. The AUB Blood Bank has been functioning for twenty years.

A person can donate blood at the rate of 500 cc every two months, but volunteers were asked to donate only once a year.

Dr. Charles Allam, assistant professor of clinical pathology has declared that for the past four years the department of clinical pathology has had the capability to divide blood into its components (i.e. it has been separating the following components: red cells, platelets, plasma, anti-haemophilic factor, and white cells) to give the recipient the component he or she needs and save other components for other patients. He pointed out that this

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## **University Assists M.E. In Science, Math.**

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The Science and Mathematics Education Center of AUB continues to supply a number of Arab countries with scientific and technical assistance in the teaching of mathematics and sciences. The Director of SMEC, Prof. George Za'rou, has announced that two SMEC members, Prof. Yacub Namek and Murad Jurdak have spent their second one-month visit in the Sudan where they worked with the Ministry of Education in Khartoum on the revision of the sciences and math curricula at the elementary and general secondary level.

has made it possible for the department to use the blood units available more judiciously and effectively.

Before blood is taken the donor's blood group is determined and classified. Negative group donors are hard to find, and this type of blood is especially needed for open heart surgery.

Dr. Allam said, donors are offered four choices:

- i. A payment of LL 35 per unit.
- ii. An undertaking guaranteeing that the donor, or any person he or she names, shall be provided with any amount of blood if hospitalized within a period of one year.
- iii. The donor will be credited with one blood unit for a period of two years. This unit may be reserved for the donor who may elect to transfer it to any organization or to another person.
- iv. Finally, the donor chooses out of civic duty to give a unit of his or her blood for needy patients.

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## **Britain Awards CBE To Trustee Es-Said**

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AUB Trustee Mrs. Salwa es-Said has been awarded the insignia of Commander of the British Empire (CBE) by the British Ambassador to Lebanon H. E. Paul Wright on behalf of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth.

As one of the founders and former President of the Baalbeck Festival Committee Mrs. es-Said has contributed much to cultural exchanges between Lebanon and Great Britain.

The AUB Board of Trustees has appointed Dr. Alfred Diad and Dr. William Bickers professors emeriti in the School of Medicine of the Faculties of Medical Sciences.

Both Doctors Diab and Bickers have taught successive generations of graduates in this part of the world, and both are authors of medical papers and books which have much reference value. They have also participated in tens of congresses and seminars in Lebanon and abroad.

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## **Major Discovery Made On University Farm**

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An AUB team of excavators achieved a major discovery at the ancient site of Tell el-Ghassil which is part of the AUB farm in the Bekaa.

A jar burial of an infant was found with, next to it, a multiple burial of five adults, among them one woman, set between headstones at either end.

The tomb discovery included three plates, four vases, one jug painted with concentric circles in bichrome, one jug decorated with a row of incised birds and a lower row of incised ducks and palm trees, one bronze needle and four beads, in addition to a pottery kiln.

This burial area was found at a depth of six and a half meters where excavations have reached the Middle Bronze Age level (1900-1600 B. C.).

The excavations were carried out by graduate students in archaeology under the direction of Prof. Dimitri Baramki and the close supervision of his assistant Miss Layla Badre. Miss Badre has explained that the kiln resembles in form the kilns which were discovered by Professor James Pritchard during excavations in 1970-71 at the Sarafand site near Sidon. These kilns, Miss Badre said, indicated that civilization in the Bekaa during that period resembled the civilization which existed along the coast during the Bronze Age.

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## **Omar Abu Reesheh Recites Poems at Club**

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The leading Syrian Poet Omar Abu Reesheh recited some of his recent poems at the Alumni Club on January 28 at the invitation of the Cultural Committee of the Alumni Association.

Mr. Abu Reesheh is a leading Arab diplomat who represented his country as ambassador in more than one country.

## classnotes



**YENOVKIAN**—Berj Yenovkian, BA 70, MA 72, and Sonia Balabanian, Nursing Dip. 70, were married on December 15.

Berj is currently working towards a Ph. D. degree in economics at the University of Toronto while Sonia is working as a registered nurse at the Branson Hospital (Toronto).



**DER YEGHIAYAN**—Garabed Der Yeghiayan, BS 71, and Angela Doctorian, were married on August 8, 1973.

Garabed is dean of "The School of Light" at Mansourieh and he is doing graduate work at AUB in educational administration. Angela directs the Penial Orphanage of Mansourieh.

**SHAHEEN**—Prof. Nickula Shaheen, BA, MA 20, last February was decorated with the Order of the Cedar, Chevalier rank, by Education Minister Edmond Rizk at the Alumni Club.

Prof. Shaheen retired from AUB in 1962 after having served the University for over 40 years as professor of physics and director of the observatory. He has published many articles and papers on general science, atomic energy and astrology.

### 30

**ANAVY**—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Anavy, BA, last summer toured ten European countries and met many alumni and former I.C. colleagues. Touring with them part of Europe was their eldest son, Ralph, BE 62 (Me, Minn. and MBA Chicago) who works as staff associate with "Gnostic Concepts, Inc." at 2720 Sand Hill Road, Menlo Park, California, 94025.

The Anavys second son is Daniel, AUB-MD 60, who is currently at Michigan University specializing in radiology after spending two years carrying post graduate training in general surgery in Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. and Mrs. Daniel Anavy reside at 1800 Mershon, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48103.

### 46

**NASSIF**—A baby girl, Yasmin, was born to Dr. and Mrs. Raif Nassif, BA, MD 50, on February 9 in Beirut. This is their second child. The first is one year old boy Nadir.

Dr. Nassif is Director of AUB's School of Medicine.

### 56

**BABIGIAN**—Dr. Haroutun, BS, MD 60, who is associate Professor of psychiatry and director of the Community Mental Health Center at the University of Rochester, has been appointed to the newly created position of deputy chairman for clinical and community services in the department of psychiatry, University of Rochester.

Address: 3 Burr Oak Drive, Pittsford, N.Y.

### 57

**BABIKIAN**—Dr. Yeghia Babikian, MA, PhD from UCLA '70, is a research educationist at South West Regional Laboratory in Los Alamitos, California. His project concerns developments of the new math.

Mrs. Babikian, the former Margaret Ajemian, Nurs. Dip. 60, works in the Surgical Unit at Los Alamitos General Hospital as a charge nurse.

### 59

**AZZAM**—Dr. Nabil A. Azzam, BS, has joined the faculty of the Department of Anatomy College of Medicine, University of Iowa, Iowa City, as associate professor and co-director of the medical course of human anatomy. He is married to the former Rita George Khanzoghian of Aleppo, Syria. They have four children, Rina, 11; Lara 6; Amin and George a year and a half.

Nabil earned his MA and PhD degrees at the Medical College of Virginia, Richmond.

"An open invitation is extended to the alumni and faculty of AUB whose travels may lead them to Iowa City", he writes.

### 60

**ABDUL BAKI**—Mahmoud Abdul Baki, BCE, ME 66, writes from Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, to inform us he is still with C.C.C. (Conco) handling their contracts with Aramco. Previously he was with the same company, but stationed in Kuwait.

Mahmoud says he is planning to settle in Lebanon this summer after having spend 14 years "in the desert."

### 62

**ABBOUD**—A baby girl, Grace, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Abboud, BBA, on January 14 in Beirut. This is their fourth baby.

Mr. Abboud works with the accounts department of Charles E. Frost Co. (P.O. Box 962, Beirut).

### 64

**HAJJ**—After obtaining a PhD degree in electrical engineering from

the University of California at Berkeley, and working for three years in teaching and research at the University of Waterloo in Ontario, Canada, Ibrahim N. Hajj, BE' is now teaching at the Lebanese University.

Dr. Hajj is married to Michele McNabb of Berkeley. They live at Mansourieh—Metn 5400, Lebanon.

## 65

**YAZEJIAN**—Levon Yazejian, BBA, recently became a Certified General Accountant (CGA) and a Certified Internal Auditor (CIA). He is assistant to the Chief internal auditor of the Liquor Control Board of Ontario.

Mr. Yazejian immigrated to Canada about four years ago. His two daughters Talin Maria, 4, and Leda Christine, 1, were born in Toronto.

Address: 1900 John Street, Thornhill, Ontario L3T 1Z1.

## 66

**CALIS**—A baby girl, Irene, was born to Mr. Raphael Calis, BA, and wife, the former Mirabella Kassab, also BA 66, on February 3. The Calises have two other children: Hani, 3 1/2, and Nadin, 1 1/2.

Mr. Calis is editor in chief of *The Middle East Sketch*, the weekly news magazine.

## 67

**FARAH**—On November 28, 1937, a baby boy, George, was born to Dr. and Mrs. Michel Farah, BS, MD 70.

Address: 2065 Adelbert Rd.,

## In Memoriam

**HADDAD**—Hanna Khalifeh Haddad, BBA 37, died in Beirut on February 15. He was 58 years old.

Mr. Haddad started his career in the field of accounting in Jab'a, Palestine. He later worked with UNRWA as deputy chief supply accountant. When he died he was senior vice president for finance at Trans Mediterranean Airways.

**NASSAR**—Dr. Faiz Nassar. (See Medical Section.)

University Hospitals of Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio 44106, U.S.A.

**ISIED**—Stephan Saleh Isied, BS, MS 69, received his PhD degree in Chemistry from Stanford University last January. He is currently postdoctoral research associate in the department of Chemistry, University of California, Berkeley.

## 68

**SADAK**—Kamal Sadak, BBA, of Washington D.C., was married to Lucrecia Arandi, of Guatemala City, on August 25, 1973 in Washington. Kamal will be taking an educational leave of absence from Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc. in order to attend the Wharton Graduate School of Finance in Philadelphia and work towards an MBA degree. Their address for the next two years will be: 3817 Spruce St. Apt 312, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104.

## 69

**AZZI**—A baby boy, Hadi, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Nabil Azzi, BA, on December 7 in Istanbul. This is their first baby.

Mr. Azzi is now second Lieutenant in the Lebanese army. Mrs. Azzi is alumnae Mirgun Ergunduz, BA 68, MA 69.

## 71

**WOOD**—Norman Wood, BA, was awarded the degree of Masters of International Management from Thunderbird Graduates School of International Management recently



**NASIRUDDIN**—Usamah Nasiruddin, BS Agr. 68, and Mona Aridi, were married in Beirut last December. Mr. Nasiruddin works with the Green Plan as head of the Chouf District.

at the school's commencement exercises held at the Glendale, Arizona Campus.

Thunderbird Graduate School of International Management is the only school in the United States devoted exclusively to training men and women for international careers.

## Former Student

**DANOS**—Former student Xenophon A. Danos, recently left Tapline in Beirut where he has worked for 16 years and joined Varnima shipping Agency in Athens as Public Relations Officer.

Mr. Danos says he will be very happy to meet AUB alumni in Greece. His address: Varnima Corp. International, Acti Miaouli 53/55, Piraeus, Greece.

**NURALLAH**—Muhib M. Nurallah, BBC 37, died in Beirut last January. He was 54 years old.

The late Mr. Nurallah worked with I.P.C., AUB, and for many years, with Shell.

**HADDAD**—Mr. Mulhim Ibrahim Haddad, PhM 22, died on February 10. He was 74 years old.

The late Mr. Haddad was the owner of the National Pharmacy and Drugstore in Amman.

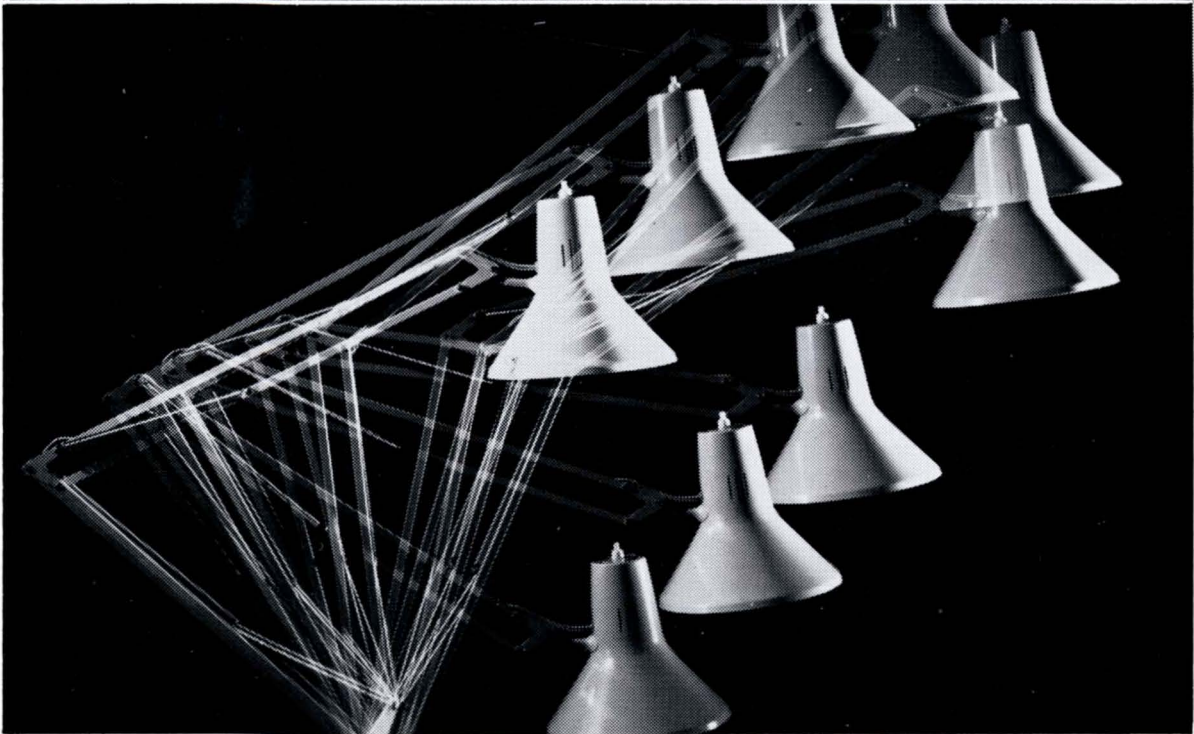
**HAYIK**—Dr. Jean K. Hayik, BA 43, MD 47, died in Beirut at the age of 51. He had his private practice in Beirut and was a lecturer in internal medicine at AUB.

**YAHYA**—Dr. Yusef S. Yahya, MD 40, died in Damascus last January. He was 62 years old.

Born in Aramoun, Lebanon, the late Dr. Yahya started private practice in Haifa in 1940. He moved to Damascus in 1948 and started private practice there in 1949.

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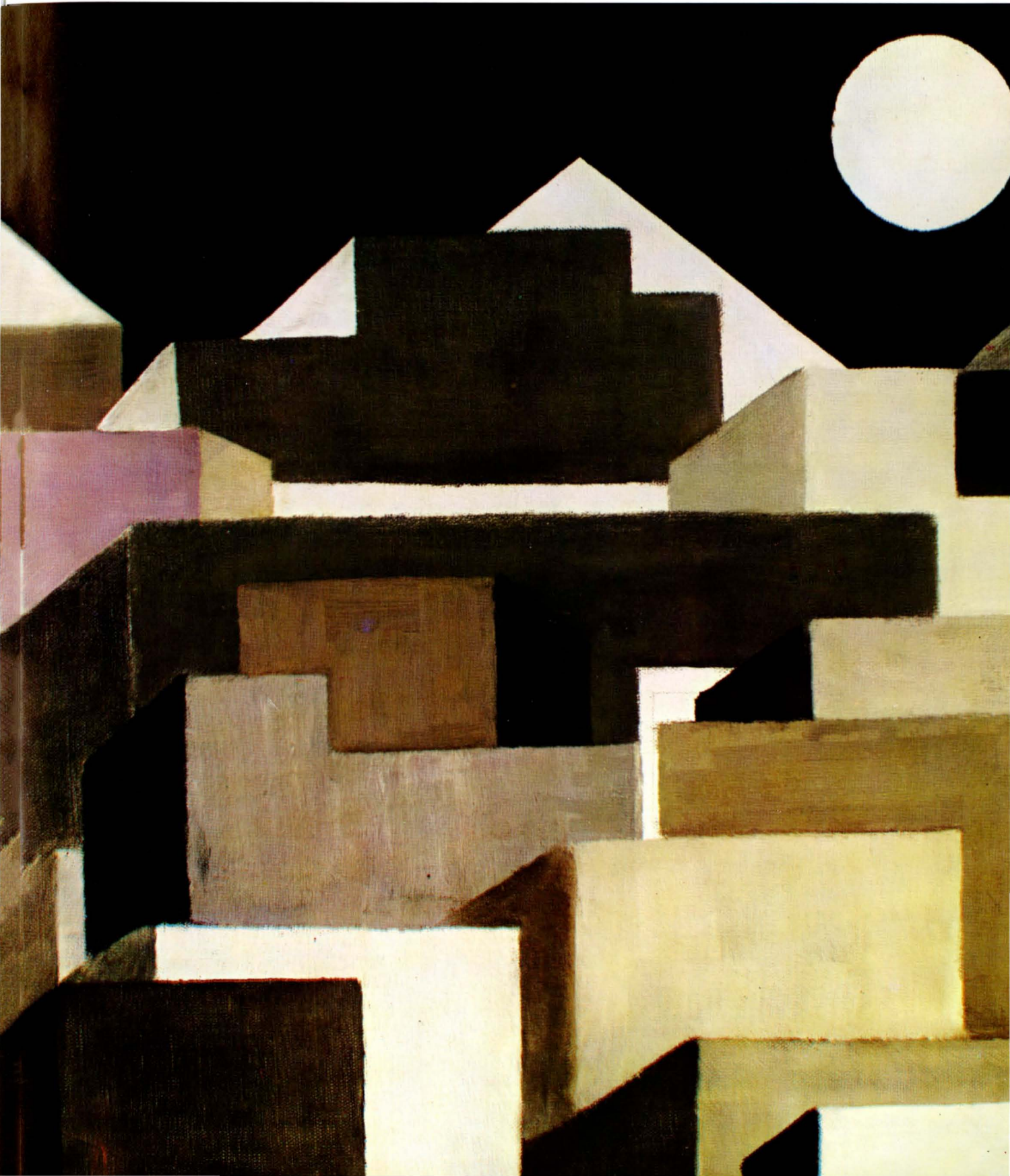


**MEA**

# al-Kulliyah

MAGAZINE OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT

Spring - Summer, 1974



# **H<sub>2</sub>O = eau**

## **ce n'est pas un cours de chimie**

### **ce sont les 4 vérités**

**les problèmes essentiels de l'eau  
sont au nombre de 4**

- 1 – L'eau polluée ou chargée d'impuretés
- 2 – Le calcaire et la corrosion qui bouchent et détruisent les tuyaux
- 3 – Les Piscines mal équipées avec de l'eau polluée
- 4 – Le manque de Pression, qui fait que vous n'avez plus d'eau chez vous.

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ET NOUS Y APPORTONS TOUTES LES SOLUTIONS.  
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# **Ets. LOUIS EID, Ing S.A.L.**

**TEL: 239495 - 257725**

# From e to the editor

## Why a Double Issue?

The mailing of the last issue of *al-Kulliyah* was held for over a month due to disturbances on campus. Just as the magazine was brought to College Hall for stamping, students broke in by force and did not allow our staff to continue their normal duties.

This delay has prompted a decision to combine the Spring and Summer issues in one number.

## Music at AUB

Sir: May I add a footnote to your interesting article on the development of music at AUB? In 1919 a very remarkable musician named Charles Stuart MacNeal came to teach English at AUB. He died a couple of years ago in Hightstown, N.J., where his widow, Sara Riggs MacNeal still lives.

MacNeal was a very accomplished pianist. He used to play the piano in West Hall constantly. I remember one occasion, a hot day in summer, when he had stripped to his underwear and was busily playing Bach, only to be surprised by the entrance of a few visitors from abroad who were being shown around the campus. MacNeal had a feeling for the proprieties and I think he was somewhat taken aback, but the visitors felt they were simply watching an example of regular summer activity in regular summer costume. MacNeal stayed until the mid-twenties, then

moved to Robert College in Istanbul, where he eventually became head of the music department. He built up a fabulous collection of records which I believe he gave to Robert College before he retired.

MacNeal played a great deal for the students and faculty of AUB. At one time we had a string quartet, with which he used to play piano quintets—I remember the Schumann, the Brahms, and the Franck especially. We had several first violinists. M. Perret from Neuchatel, Aaron Gurelik, a medical student from the U.S., were two of them. Professor Julius Arthur Brown, physicist and astronomer, was second violin, my wife played viola, and I played cello. At some of our recitals we charged an admission fee and put the money into a fund to buy a grand piano. Finally, in 1921 we had enough, and we bought one, an Ehrbar, as I recall, which was used at the stage in West Hall for a number of years. I recall our inaugural recital when MacNeal gave an inspiring program. A little later Mrs. Bassoul played the Schumann piano concerto, with MacNeal doing the orchestral part on a second piano. Then we had an excellent recital with the Grieg Concerto on the program. To my regret I have forgotten the name of the performer.

To recall these events is not in any way to denigrate the achievements of M. Kougell, for they were outstanding and

deserve all the recognition they can be made to receive. But I wanted to point out that there was music at AUB earlier. In addition to the more formal events I have mentioned, Professor and Mrs. J.A. Brown had many informal musical afternoons and evenings at their home out by the lighthouse, and my wife and I also sponsored several at our home on Rue Clemenceau.

Sincerely yours,

J.S. Bixler

R.F.D 1-Box 244

Jaffrey, N.H. 03452

## The Druzes

Ambassador Abdallah Najjar has recently sent us two of his books, *The Druzes*, in Arabic and English, with the following note:

"This is the first authentic book about the Druze faith, printed first in Arabic in 1965; reprinted two years later and translated (into English) in the U.S.A."

We thank Ambassador Najjar for his valuable present.

## Distinguished Generation

By mere coincidence, this issue contains profiles on three distinguished alumni who belong to three generations. The first is in his seventies, the second in his fifties, and the third is in his thirties.

AUB's role during many years of service in this region is best defined through the life stories of these men. We have no doubt that great men will emerge out of the 1974 class which was unfortunate not to enjoy regular commencement exercises last June.

## Subscription?... Perhaps

A number of alumni have reacted to our editorial in the last issue in which we explained the financial situation of this magazine. Most letters expressed concern and support. A few readers suggested that alumni should be asked to contribute subscriptions if they wished to receive *al-Kulliyah* regularly.

We thank all those who have written for their positive interest, and, once again, we invite alumni to send in their suggestions as how this magazine could best secure a good future.

AL-KULLIYAH is a quarterly news magazine published by the Alumni Association of the American University of Beirut in cooperation with the Development Office of the University. It aims at linking AUB graduates to each other and developing a closer relationship between them and the University.

Editor: Zahi N. Khuri

Assistant Editor: Suha Tuqan

Medical Editor: Jacob Thaddeus

Engineering Editor: Isam M. Bazzi

Responsible Director: Assem Salam

Alumni Association Officers:

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Nazih Zeidan, *Secretary*

Adeeb G. Khouri

Radwan Mawlawi

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

Cover: 'Theme' by Suha Tuqan.

# The Alumni Association

FIFTY YEARS AGO, a sign reading "The Alumni Association of the American University of Beirut" was affixed to one of the rooms in the Main Gate Building of the University announcing the establishment of what turned out to be the most distinguished association of men and women in the Middle East. During its first year of life the Association was composed of a handful of members, its headquarters a tiny room, and a staff composed of a part time secretary, the late Shehadeh Shehadeh. Years later it had one of the most beautiful buildings in Beirut for its headquarters, had over ten branches all over the world, ran its own hotel and sport functions, published two magazines and boasted a membership list that ran into thousands of leading citizens in the four corners of the world.

The Alumni Association was founded as an independent body with no political or religious affiliation, aiming at binding together all graduates and former students of the University for mutual social and intellectual benefit, promoting the interests and welfare of its members, perpetuating the ideals and fair name of the University, and helping it in every possible way.

Membership in the Association is open to all graduates holding an AUB degree or diploma and to all former students who have completed satisfactorily two years of regular work on campus.

Any person who is not entitled to membership but who has rendered signal service to the cause of the Association or the University, may, upon the recommendation of four members of the Council, be elected as honorary life member by a two-thirds majority vote of the Council.

The "Mother Association" in Beirut is run by the Alumni Council which is made up of a Managing Board composed of five officers and of other members representing the professional chapters, branches of the Association and the various schools of the University.

According to the Association's Constitution, a branch is a group of members of the Association residing in the same area and bound together by a written constitution filed with and recognized by the Council. A professional chapter is a group of Association members who have graduated from the same school, bound together by a written constitution filed with and recognized by the Council.

Officers and representatives are all elected for a period of three years by the members of the Association.

The Managing Board is responsible for the general management of the business and affairs of the Association within the limits of its budget. Its members constitute the link or liaison between the University and the Association.

Every year, a General Assembly is held for all the members of the Association and every three years general elections are held to elect a new Council.

The Committees, called standing committees, are appointed by the Council from among its members or from members of the Association at large.

They assist in carrying out the business and programs of the Association. They are:

1. The Relations and Welfare Committee
2. The Publications Committee
3. The Finance Committee
4. The Club Committee
5. The Disciplinary Committee
6. The Scholarship Committee

Since its foundation, the Association has been headed by eleven Presidents, all distinguished members of the community.

— BULUS KHAULI (BA 97, MA 05), the first president, was professor of education and chief editor of *al-Kulliyah*. He also taught Arabic and co-authored (with Prof. West) *Elementary Arithmetic*. He was president of the Association from 1924 to 1930, and again from 1943 to 1945.

— YUSUF AFTIMUS (BA 85, CE 91) was an engineer, architect and contractor. He served as president from 1931 to 1938. He was widely travelled and his services highly appreciated by the Ottoman Government who decorated him with the 3rd Ottoman medal, the 4th Majdiyyeh medal, the Medaille de Sauvetage and the Hijaz Railroad Medal.

— GEORGE KHAYAT (MD 22) was the third president (1940–1942) and a professor of internal medicine at AUH.

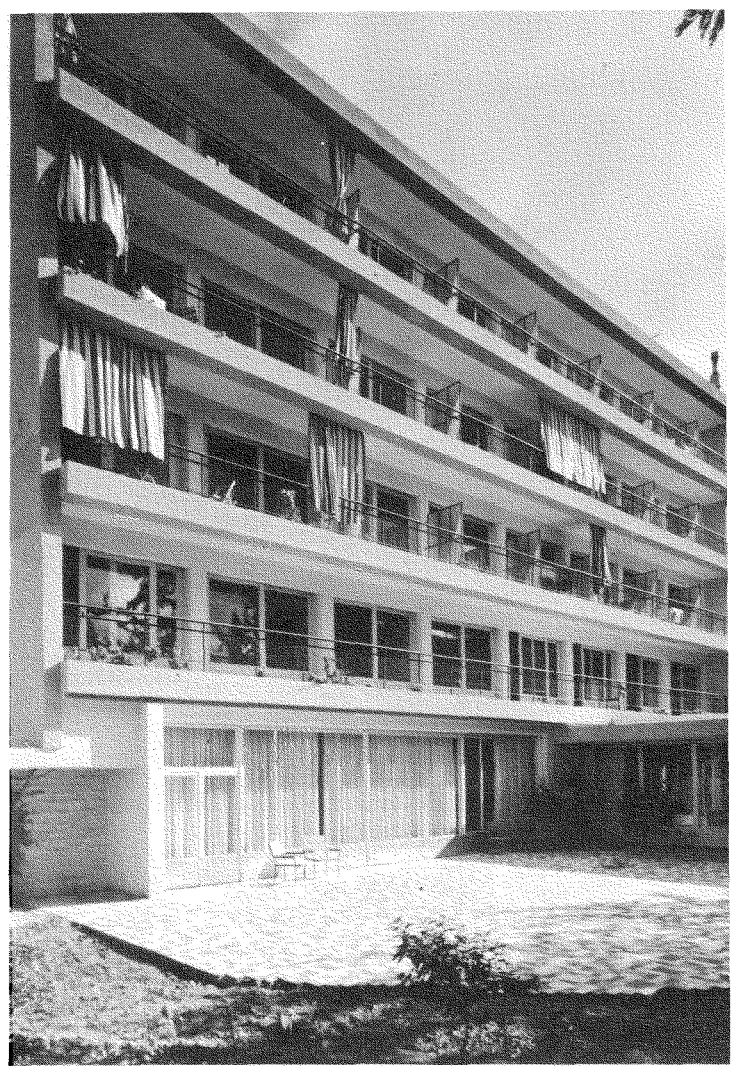
— IBRAHIM KHAYRALLAH, (BA, 03, MA 10) Licence droit, Lyon University France, 16, Law School, Columbia University, 27, was the fourth president. He studied Muslim law at Al-Azhar University and became member of many law associations in Syria and Lebanon, and was as well a legal advisor to numerous business firms and societies. He was awarded the Order of Merit by the Lebanese government.

— SAID TAKY DEEN, (BA 25) was elected the fifth president in 1949. He was born in Baaqline and emigrated to the Philippines following graduation to return to Lebanon in 1948. He is known for his long devotion to the Syrian Social Nationalist Party and for his writings. It was mainly due to him that the Alumni Club was constructed. He also helped in developing *al-Kulliyah* beyond a small parish magazine and it was during his presidency that *Middle East Forum* started.

— EMILE BUSTANI (BA, 29, MA 32, BSc. 33, MIT) was twice president of the Association; the first time from 1952 to 1957 and the second time in 1961 until his untimely death in March 1963. He founded the famous Contracting and Trading Company (CAT) in 1939 and was Member of Parliament. He served the Association and the Club with the same devotion and energy he brought to everything he did.

— ADIL OSSEIRAN (BA 28, MA 39) was President from 1957–1959. Mr. Osseiran is a well known figure on the Lebanese political scene—Member of Parliament, one-time Speaker of the House, Delegate of Lebanon to the UN in 1947, and has also occupied various ministerial positions.

— DR. FARID S. HADDAD (BA 41, MD 48, B.S. and Les Sc. 39) was president from 1959 to 1961. He served as medical officer with UNRWA and later with ARAMCO and contributed largely to developing the Orient Hospital, founded by his father.



The Alumni Club Building

— SHEIKH NAJIB ALAMUDDIN (BA 30) was president from 1967 to 1973. He occupied many governmental positions in Trans-Jordan, taught at AUB and was minister in Lebanon more than once. He was general manager of the Near East Resources Company in Beirut and in 1952 was appointed general manager of Middle East Airlines. Since 1956 he has been chairman of the board and president of MEA.

— MR. FAWZI MAALOUF (BA 48) a leading businessman, was elected president in March 1973 after serving as vice president of the Association for six years.

In 1951, the Alumni Association moved its offices from the Main Gate to the then newly established Alumni Club, near the AUH.

The Club consists of restaurant and bar, tennis courts, a billiard room, a reading room, a playground for children and a reception hall. The four upper floors are used as a hotel with reduced rates for members. Plans are already under serious study to construct a new Alumni Club which promises to be the leading in the area.

# A. C. CRAWFORD

# 75

ON THE EVE of his 75th year, Archibald Stuart Crawford presents a tall and sparse figure, walks a youthful step and has kept all his wits about him. A lively man, he enjoys talking to people and as he has a very good memory, this becomes a pleasant task as people who have led active and fruitful lives always have interesting things to recount to their interlocutors.

We were courteously received in a wall to wall carpeted office, with an attractive polished desk, plants on the window sills and in an altogether quiet and pleasant atmosphere.

All his life, Archie Crawford has had connections with the Middle East and most of his adult life was spent at IC and AUB. Both his parents and grandparents lived in the Middle East and he was born on April 24, 1899 in Nebek, Syria, a town near Homs. His grand-parents came from America in 1857 to join the Irish Presbyterian Mission in Damascus.

The Rev. J. Stewart Crawford, Archie's father, was born in 1864 in Damascus. He followed in his father's footsteps and graduated from Westminster College in New Wilmington, Pennsylvania and the Seminary in Zenia, Ohio. He also attended the Union Seminary in New York and the Irish Presbyterian Seminary in Belfast and in 1888 he joined the mission his father was working in. He did outstation work in a number of villages around Damascus and settled in Nebek.

Vice President Crawford recalls pleasant memories of his early childhood in Syria. To escape

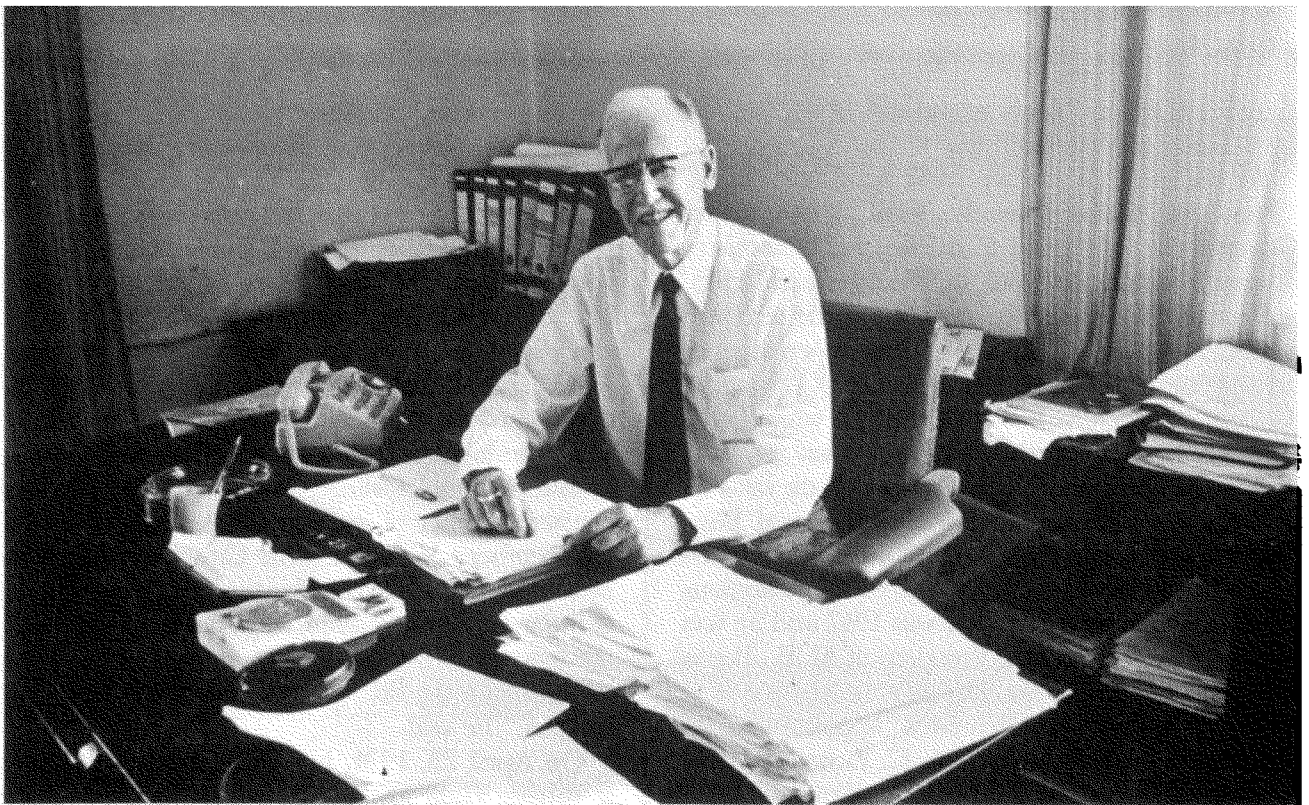
the heat, the family summered in Bludan where other foreign missionaries also went. Rides on mule back were a common occurrence and as everyone in the family spoke Arabic, contact with other children was possible.

In 1904, the mission gave up some of its work and a Danish Mission took over. Archie's father moved over to Beirut at the invitation of SPC President Howard S. Bliss, a boyhood friend. He joined the College as Professor of Bible and Ethics—a post he retained until his retirement in 1929.

## STEPS ON CAMPUS

So Archie was five years old when he first stepped on campus. The following year, in 1905, he was enrolled in the campus school for children of professors, later to become the American Community School, until at the age of 16, in 1915, he joined the SPC as a Freshman. War was on and they were difficult years. When the United States entered the war in 1917, he and his brother Forrest were evacuated from Beirut. "Along with other families from campus, we travelled for three months on crowded trains until we reached Switzerland", he recalls. "That was a pleasant break. It did not last long as we continued our journey through France to Bordeaux when we boarded a ship to New York."

"When we reached America, I enrolled in Beloit College, Wisconsin, where my uncle was a profes-



sor." In 1921 he graduated with a Bachelor of Arts Cum Laude and that same year, he returned to Beirut and immediately enrolled as a graduate student at AUB, to study the ancient history of the Near East. While studying, he also taught mathematics and English at the Preparatory School (founded in 1872 by the SPC). So his life long connection with the two institutions began at an early age and now fifty three years later, after having occupied many posts at AUB, he is Vice President for Administrative Affairs of I.C.

Vice President Crawford received his MA in 1924 and that same year he was appointed assistant to AUB's third President Dr. Bayard Dodge. Two years later he became assistant treasurer, a post he retained until 1947.

However this 21 year period was interrupted by many events. In 1927-28, he went to America for graduate study at Teachers' College and Columbia University in New York and in 1934-35, he went to Cambridge, Mass to study at the graduate business administration at Harvard University.

It was during his trip to the U.S. in 1927 that he met and later married Miss Mary Elizabeth Pickard of Sackville, New Brunswick, Canada. With a BA from Mount Allison University, she had studied graduate nursing at Royal Victoria Hospital of McGill University and served on the staff of the nursing school before coming to Teachers' College, to continue her graduate work. "We met at International House, and were married the following year, 1928." "We sailed together

back to AUB and our three children were all born in Beirut." The eldest, John, Ph.D. Columbia University, New York, is working in administration in ARAMCO in Saudi Arabia. Mary received her Ph.D. in Psychology from Harvard University and is at present a lecturer at MIT. Alice, the youngest, has an MS in botany from Cornell University and is settled in Washington. They are all married and between them have ten children, five boys and five girls.

### GREAT WIFE

Mrs. Mary Crawford took quickly to campus life and was soon known and loved by all. She helped raise funds for the YWCA Nutrition camp in Dhour Choueir. She died in 1962 and as a tribute to her untiring services and devotion, the Women's Auxiliary of AUH established the Mary Crawford Award, to be presented each year to the most deserving senior student in the School of Nursing.

In 1936, Archie Crawford, along with his duties at AUB, became the principal of I.C. It was in that year that the International College of Smyrna, Turkey was merged with the preparatory school of AUB. He remained principal for ten years.

Prewar years were troubled years and A.S. Crawford was in charge of organizing the evacuation of Americans resident in Lebanon. He, though his family left, stayed behind along with President D. Dodge, Harold Close, William West and a



handful of others. Only at the end of the war did he take a trip to the U.S.

At the close of the war and upon his return, "President Shukri Kuwatly, head of the Syrian Government asked me to advise and administer a new secondary school in Damascus in 1945, to be called Damascus College." For the next two years, Archie Crawford put his experience as treasurer and principal at the service of Damascus College of which he became principal while Leslie Leavitt took over the administration of I.C. When the Damascus College was well on its way, Huntington Bliss, son of President Howard Bliss, became its principal and Archie Crawford returned to Beirut to occupy one of the most prestigious posts of his career. The year was 1947 and he was invited to serve as acting President of AUB. It was the year of President Dodge's retirement and preceding President Penrose's appointment as President. In 1948 he and Dr. C. Zurayk became Vice Presidents.

Vice President Crawford served AUB in that capacity devotedly and capably for many years. He was again made acting President between the terms of President Leonard and President Norman Burns.

Vice President Crawford retired in 1964. However IC President Thomas C. Schuller asked him to join the administration as Vice President for

Administrative Affairs and later for Alumni Affairs.

Throughout his fifty three years of service to the AUB community, Vice President Crawford has made many friends and has many admirers. He was decorated twice by the Lebanese Government, with the order of the Cedars, Commander rank in 1961 and Officer rank in 1974. In 1970, American Ambassador William Buffum presented him with the National Alliance of Lebanese YMCA's first award for "Service of Youth." In that same year, President Schuller awarded him in the name of International College, the IC Medal. He is a charter member of the Alumni Association and a life member. Vice President Crawford has given invaluable service in the planning and construction of the new Mishref campus and has helped smooth the move from one campus to another. "We hope to keep only the 6th and 7th classes on the Beirut campus," he said.

On April 23, 1974, his 75th birthday, IC held a Jubilee Gala Dinner to honor Vice President Archibald Stuart Crawford. Under the auspices of President Suleiman Franjeh, the dinner was held in the ball room of the Phoenicia Hotel and many alumni, parents and friends attended.

Both AUB and IC will be sorry to say goodbye to Vice President Crawford and his tall figure, with his serious face, twinkling eyes and quick step, shall be missed by all who have known him.

## *We would like to hear from you!*


AUB Alumni are urged to send *al-Kulliyah* news related to their social and professional progress in life.

Name ..... Degree and Class .....

Address .....

News item .....

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# Notes on the Beginnings of the English Open-Air Theatre at the S.P.C. and its Social Context

MARWAN BUHEIRY



THE HISTORY of English dramatics at AUB—or the Syrian Protestant College as it was called—is indeed a long one: apparently the first major production on record was *Julius Caesar*, staged on May 8 and 9, 1903. It was followed in 1905 by *Scenes from Shakespeare* and in the following year *Hamlet* was produced by the Senior Class in Daniel Bliss Hall.<sup>1</sup> Thereafter the English theatre—especially in the traditional indoor staging—remained a regular feature of college life, with the Shakespearean repertoire as a clear favourite.

In contrast, the origins of the open-air theatre at SPC are traced to 1907 with the launching of Shakespeare's comedy *As You Like It*, followed three years later with Tennyson's *The Foresters*, a dramatization of the tale of Robin Hood and his bold bandits of Sherwood Forest who robbed the wealthy to help the poor. Detailed information of the first production has been difficult to locate (any assistance in this connection from readers, especially from older alumni, would be gratefully received). However, there is abundant material in the pages of the first volume of *Al-Kulliyeh* (1910) concerning the second production, *The Foresters*.

To be sure, the SPC cannot lay claim as the pioneer of theatre in the Arab provinces of the Ottoman Empire. Over a quarter of a century before the College was founded and a good fifty years before its staging of *Julius Caesar*, Marun Al-Naqqash<sup>2</sup> had produced in Beirut his adaptation of Molière's *L'Avare* in Arabic and also what may very well be the first original contribution to the Arabic theatre in modern times: his *Riwayat*

*Harun Al-Rashid*. David Urquhart, a British traveller in Lebanon (1849–1850) left a valuable—albeit unsympathetic—account of the Harun Al-Rashid play. (See box).

## THE “FORESTERS” PRODUCTION OF 1910

In reviewing this open-air production, *Al Kulliyeh* (Vol I, 1910) prefaced an article—“The Dramatics of 1910”—as follows:

It is a far cry from the shores of the Mediterranean to the forests and glades of Merrie England and the years are long that separate the Syrian of today from the time when Richard Lion Heart fought in this land for its shrines and its holy places. . . . we were carried across seas and back in time eight hundred years to witness strange doings, grave and gay, and good and evil, of a different people in a different country.”<sup>3</sup>

In the play Robin Hood is presented as a loyal defender of King Richard the Lionhearted who is away on a Crusade. The royal sceptre is in the hands of his scheming brother, Prince John. The principal female character, Maid Marian, the beautiful daughter of a Saxon nobleman, is in love with Robin Hood who has been unjustly outlawed by Prince John and has become a sort of avenger of the people from his hide-out in Sherwood Forest. Prince John, in turn, having heard of Maid Marian's accomplished charms wants to have her for himself. The play, as is to be expected, ends on a happy note: King Richard turns up in the nick of time to put his treacherous brother to flight; Robin Hood is rewarded and

marries Marian. The cause of right triumphs while the oppressors receive their just due.

In addition to the obvious 'good guys – bad guys' dichotomy, the play also displays the cultural and political split between Normans and Saxons. Prince John and his clique represent the interests of the Norman invaders, whereas Robin Hood, as a noble bandit, champions the cause of the native Saxons, and emerges as the symbol of resistance to foreign control.

Tennyson's *Foresters*, although by no means a great play, offers attractive possibilities for an open-air production which apparently materialized in the 1910 performance. The stage was set in the pines in front of Post Hall. The old carriage drive—now asphalted and decorated with traffic bumps—served as a no-man's-land between actors and spectators. There were no elaborate scenic effects: "the pine trees themselves", as we are told by the reviewer William T. Bliss, "was all the setting that was needed and a simple battlement wall in two of the scenes sufficiently suggested the castle of Robin Hood."<sup>4</sup>

As in the 1849 production of Naqqash's *Riwayat Harun Al-Rashid*, the female parts at SPC were played by men: Spiridon Abu Mes'ud as Maid Marian and Mikhail Dumit as her attendant. (See box for the complete list of players). Likewise, singing was incorporated in the production. It would be interesting to establish who was the first actress to appear on an SPC or AUB stage in a major production, and when.

### SOCIAL PROTEST IN DISGUISE?

Speculating on the socio-political, as opposed to the aesthetic, impact of the play on the students of the Syrian Protestant College in the years preceding World War One is hazardous but worthwhile.

That the play was well-received is evident and easily explained. Themes depicting the age-old clash between 'good and bad guys' possess universal appeal. Likewise, the sight of a joyous gang linked together by the bonds of brotherhood served to

### Urquhart on Naqqash's Play (1848)

"After the Megilis, we went to the Play! The piece, for the opening of the first Arab theatre, was written by the son of one of the members of the Megilis:—was to be acted by the family which was a large one, in their house in the suburbs (of Beirut). They were Maronites and their name Maron.... The subject announced was "Aron el Rashid and Jaffer"; the piece was said to be composed in the high Arab style, and interspersed with poetry, which was to be sung....

The theatre was the front of the house itself; which was exactly what we seek to imitate by our scenes. There was in the centre a door, on each side of it two windows, and two above; the wings were the advanced part of the court with side doors. The stage was a raised platform in front. The audience was in the court, protected by sails spread over.... As to costume there was the design at least of observing the properties; and, as regards the women, that is the boys dressed up as such, (they performed) with perfect success. As there were no women on the stage, so there were none in the court,

Source: David Urquhart, *The Lebanon, Mount Souria: A History and a Diary*. (London: 1860), Vol II, Chapter 9.

and not even at the windows which opened on the stage.

.... Between the acts we retired to the devan hane, where refreshments were served; and, though it was long, very long, no one went away, and every one seemed content and merry. Frequent applause rewarded the author and the actors; and at the close Jaffer, to act his part to life, threw handfuls of coins amongst us, on which the stage was assailed from all sides with showers of roses.... A short farce occupied the interval between the second and third acts.

.... The acting was awkward, the singing abominable; but the piece was evidently managed with considerable art.... They are now to build a theatre, and other pieces are in preparation. The author told me, that they were painting a drop-scene with the ruins of Baalbec; on expressing my astonishment at their selecting something not their own, but Greek and Roman of the bad time, he asked me to suggest something else. I asked in return if they had anything peculiarly their own, and peculiarly beautiful. He answered at once—the Cedars."

win a congenial audience. Nevertheless other reasons, grounded in the political climate of the time and the social composition of the student body, may have contributed significantly to the successful reception of the Robin Hood theme.

In political terms, students by 1910 were progressing beyond the proto-nationalist phase characterized by the cultural *nahda* to a more active—albeit covert—national risorgimento, a familiar mutation in the annals of national self-consciousness and assertion. Feelings of cultural pride were being reinforced by longings for political independence, or, at the very least, for complete regional autonomy. And the Ottoman Turk was perceived, all the more, as an unwanted

intruder by the native, in much the same manner as the Saxon—whose cause was championed by Robin Hood—viewed the Norman topdog.

In social terms, the typical SPC student did not belong to the privileged classes. He was an underdog, but with two crucial differences. Firstly, through education his prospects for a higher level of status and income than his father's were particularly bright. In fact, education followed by immigration, was virtually the sole avenue to upward social mobility. Secondly, he tended to belong to highly motivated minority groups: Armenians, Greek Orthodox, and especially to the newcomers to an already intricate minorities scene, the Protestants. In brief then, the typical SPC student had a heightened self-consciousness, an uncompromising resentment against the existing order, high expectations, and, most important of all, a somewhat protected field where this explosive mixture could be enacted in the form of covert protest activity.

Noble brigands or social bandits<sup>5</sup> like Robin Hood of England, Diego Corrientes of Spain, Angelo Duca (Angiolillo) of Italy, and, with many reservations, Tanius Shahin of Mount Lebanon, articulate and reflect modes of protest inherent in agrarian society, particularly during periods of transition to modernity. They express the deep-seated hatred towards: exploitation by feudal and semi-feudal landlords, tax collectors, money lenders, and the habitual injustice meted out by ruling elites. In the example of Robin Good there is the added dimension of a native hero—the insider—who carries the fight against foreign intruders.

Undoubtedly, the round of enthusiastic applause that greeted the performances of the *Foresters* in 1910 conveyed a special meaning to the insiders.

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*Marwan Buheiry, BA 63, MA 65, PhD Princeton, is lecturer in history and cultural studies at AUB.*

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THE CAST OF THE *FORESTERS* (1910)

King Richard	- - - - -	Taufik Jureidini
Prince John, brother of King Richard	- -	Nimr Salibi
Robin Hood, Earl of Huntingdon	- -	Henry Glockler
Sir Richard of the Lea	- - - - -	Dikran Utjian
Walter Lea, son of Sir Richard	- -	Wadi' Abu-Nadir
The Baron of York	- - - - -	Antun Zarzur
Sheriff of Nottingham	- - - - -	Salim Shihadeh
Little John	- - - - -	Garabed Batmanian
Will Scarlet	followers of Robin	Alfred Deyo
The Butcher		Vahan Kalbian
Much, the Miller's son		Aziz Marmoura
A Justiciary	- - - - -	William Topuskhianian
Persuivant	- - - - -	Wadi' Abu-Nadir
A Sailor	- - - - -	Ibrahim Dada
Maid Marian, daughter of Sir Richard	- - - - -	Spiridon Abu-Mes'ud
Kate, attendant on Marian	- - - - -	Mikha'il Dumit
An Old Woman	- - - - -	Musa Balutin
<i>Three Ragged Retainers</i>		
Wadi' Nasr	Suleiman Izz-ud-Din	George Khaiyat
<i>Foresters</i>		
Bedros Kumkumian	Taufik Kurban	George Suki
Krikor Krikorian	Isaac Lewin	Jurji Tahhan
	Khalil Jebbur	
<i>Mercenaries</i>		
Wadi' Nasr	Kamil 'Id	Adib Faris
Suleiman Izz-ud-Din		Amin Saikali
<i>Beggars</i>		
Kamil 'Id	Izzet Sureiyeh	Wadi' Nasr
<i>Peddlers</i>		
Musa Balutin	George Khaiyat	Adib Faris
<i>Citizen and Wife</i>		
Ibrahim Dada		Amin Saikali
<i>Heralds</i>		
Benjamin Nasif		Hagop Serrikian

<sup>1</sup> "College History in Memorabilia", *Al-Kulliyeh*, (Vol. I, 1910)

<sup>2</sup> Information on Marun al-Naqqash may be obtained from the following sources: "Al-Tamthil al-Arabi" in *al-Hilal* (May, 1910) pp. 468-470; Muhammad Najm, *al-Masrahiyya fi'l-adab al-'arabi'l-hadith* (Beirut: 1956) and "Madrasat Marun al-Naqqash" in *al-Adib* (March, 1955); and J. M. Landau, *Studies in the Arab Theater and Cinema* (Philadelphia: 1958).

<sup>3</sup> *Al-Kulliyeh*, (Vol. I, 1910) p. 149

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 152.

<sup>5</sup> The term is borrowed from E.J. Hobsbawm, *Primitive Rebels: Studies in Archaic Forms of Social Movement in the 19th and 20th C.* (New York: 1958), p. 13.

# LEBANON'S COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Established in 1962, the National Council for Scientific Research has two principal functions. First, to draw a national science policy aiming at the development of scientific research and the optimum utilization of the country's scientific resources, and second, to coordinate and implement this policy.

In the context of its advisory function the Council has already drawn out the general outlines of the national science policy, which was subsequently approved by the Government on 8 March 1968. A plan was then elaborated for the organization and development of scientific research; it was approved in 1971 and incorporated in the national Six-Year Development Plan.

## DRAWING OUT A PLAN

In drawing out the national science policy,

the Council resorted to its own cumulative experience and the assistance of international experts invited to lend a helping hand. More than 30 specialized committees including 170 experts were organized to discuss mainly the scientific problems of the country and locate researchers who can best tackle these problems.

The various studies submitted to the Council were coordinated into a "master plan" which has become, since 1972, the major working task of the Council.

The main objectives of the plan fall into three orientations. The first relates to social and economic development, calling for an inventory of Lebanon's natural resources and human potential, for the development of applied research in agriculture, industry, construction, health, and such human sciences as are contributory to develop-

Census of Lebanese  
Scientific Manpower

Please write clearly

REPUBLIC OF LEBANON  
National Council for  
Scientific Research  
Beirut P. O. Box 8281

الجمهورية اللبنانية  
المجلس الوطني للبحوث العلمية  
بيروت ص.ب ٨٢٨١

حصر الطاقه العلمية اللبنانية

الرجاء الاجابة بدقة وبخط واضح

اسم العائلة  
Family Name

اسم الاب  
Middle Name

الاسم الاول  
First Name

Date & Place of Birth ..... تاريخ ومكان الولادة

Nationality ..... الجنسية

Male  Female  Single  Married  ذكر  انثى  اعزب  متزوج

Present Address & Phone No. العنوان الحالي ورقم الهاتف

Permanent Address & Phone No. العنوان الدائم ورقم الهاتف

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Articles مقالات

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Languages اللغات

Students who expect to graduate during the current academic year are also requested to complete this form and return it to us. يرجى من الطلاب الذين يرتقبون التخرج خلال العام الجامعي الحالي ان يملأوا هذا البيان ويميدوه الينا .

Occupation *	نوع العمل *	Job Title *	لقب الوظيفة *	Employed From To	مدة العمل من الى	Name & Address of Employer	اسم ومكان العمل
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University Degrees	Major Subject	الاختصاص	تاريخ التخرج Grad. Date	اسم الجامعة Name of University	بكالوريوس آداب او علوم** ماجستير دكتوراه شهادات اخرى
B.A. or B.Sc. **					
M. A. or M. Sc.					
Ph. D.					
Others					

\* , e. g., Occupation: Teaching; Job title: Assistant professor.

\* مثلا : نوع العمل : تدريس ، لقب الوظيفة : استاذ مساعد .

\*\* Or equivalent.

\*\* او ما يعادلها .

Additional information or personal suggestions :

معلومات اخرى او اقتراحات شخصية :

ment, and, finally, for creating, through research, new employment opportunities adapted to Lebanon's social and demographic trends.

The second orientation relates to scientific and cultural development and requires that fundamental research be fostered with a view to valorize higher education, progressively reinforce scientific potential, and enhance the possibilities for conducting applied research.

The third orientation relates to Lebanon's cultural standing on the international level and comprises participation in international science conferences as well as the development of fundamental and applied research projects that call for international cooperation.

The Council has nailed thousands of circular letters, in five languages, inviting Lebanese scientists all over the world to send in information about themselves. The purpose of this census is to establish links between the Council and Lebanese scientists and to put forward Lebanon's contribution to science through the achievement of its scientists throughout the work. (A card is reproduced on the preceding page for the benefit of AUB alumni who may have not yet answered the Council's appeal.)

## SCIENTIFIC BRAINS

To help develop "scientific brains" and keep them in the country, the Council has sponsored many students who aspire for PhD degrees. Ninety doctors have already returned to Lebanon and about 100 are presently studying abroad. The great majority of the Faculty of Science at the Lebanese University is composed of those whom the Council had sponsored.

The formation of researchers is an essential prerequisite for implementing the Council's plan. That is why interest in developing this potential went hand-in-hand with drawing out the national science policy and the subsequent elaboration of a relevant work program. Beneficiaries of Council scholarships are chosen according to criteria of academic achievement and proposed specialization, the latter being determined in consideration of Lebanon's needs and the objectives of its adopted science policy. Candidates' applications are reviewed and screened by the Council's specialized committees, which then submit their recommendations to the Board for discussion and final choice of successful applicants.

## RESEARCH

*During the past few years the National Council for Scientific Research has contributed over two million Lebanese Pounds towards research projects carried by AUB faculty. Following is a list of research topics (and AUB faculty) that were sponsored by the N.C.S.R.*

The Application of Soil Mineralogy to the Management of Soil Fertility in Lebanon (Drs. Donald Sherman, Antoine Sayegh and Abdallah Khatib).

Vector Insects of Viral Diseases of Plants (Dr. Abdel Munem Talhouk).

Inspection and Control of Cow Milk Pollution in Lebanon by leukocytes, pathogenic bacteria and antibiotics (Dr. Joseph Asmar).

Determination of the Zinc and Selenium Nutritional Status of Dairy Animals in Lebanon (Dr. Nevine Solh).

Nutrient Availability in a Diet Consisting of a Specially Fortified Bread (Dr. Abdul Hamid Hallab).

The Development of Agricultural Machines Feasible for Local Manufacture (Dr. H. D. Hendersen).

The Seed Industry in Lebanon and the quality Status of Seed Used for Sowing (Drs. Salah Abu-Chakra, R. Nightingale and G. Akl).

Control of Orabanche and other Weeds (Dr. Abdul Rahman Saghir).

A Survey of the Incidence Severity and Distribution of Plant Diseases in Lebanon (Dr. Adib Saad).

Multiple Cropping (Drs. Hikmat Nasr, Mohamad Alamuddin).

A Study of Olive Tree Nutrition in Some Important Olive Growing Areas in Lebanon (Mr. Saad Kassab).

Controlled Production of Marine Food Organisms Using Recycled Human Wastes (Drs. John Hardy, Michael Smith).

Changes in Body Composition and Endocrine Function of Marasmic Infants (Drs. Raja Asfour, Sami Najjar).

# PROJECTS CARRIED AT AUB

Histochemical Investigation of the Structure of Amyloid (Dr. John Malak).

Simultaneous Radioactive Studies in Erythropoiesis and Red Cell Destruction in the Hereditary Hemolytic Anemias (Dr. Munib Shahid).

Determination of Species of *Penicillia*, *Aspergilli* and other Soil Fungi in Lebanon (Dr. John I. Mirhij).

Studies on Hereditary Hyperlepedemias (Drs. Avedis Khatchadourian).

Joint Project (Dr. Vasken Derkaloustian).

An Investigation on Normal and Pathological Immunoglobulins in the Lebanese Population (Dr. Samih Alami).

Causes of Nephrolithiasis in Lebanon (Drs. Kamal Hamadeh, Ibrahim Salti).

Control of the Differentiation of Tissues in the Chick Embryo (Dr. Joseph Boutros).

Biosynthesis of the Xylene Ring in Riboflavin (Dr. Oussama Khalidy).

Mechanism of Action of Convulsants and their Transmission through the nucleus *Ventralis posterolateralis* of the Thalamus. (Drs. Suhail Jabbour and Nabil Banna).

Studies on the Metabolic Aspects of Cardiac Hypoxia (Dr. Georges Fawaz).

Incidence of Lactase Deficiency in various Functional and Parasitic Conditions in the Lebanese Population (Dr. Salah Nasrallah).

Physiological and Chemical Properties of 2-Chlorobenzylidineaonitrile and some of its Analogues (Dr. Farid Fuleihan, Usama Al-Khalidy).

Immunology of Cutaneous Leishmaniasis (Dr. Fuad Farah).

Biological Control of *Bulinus* Snails by Predator *Fishtilapia* (Dr. Aftim Acra, Robert Avolizi and Raif Milki).

Surveillance of Salmonellosis in Lebanon (Dr. Nassim Nabbout).

Schizophtenia – Genetics and Social Structure (Dr. Fuad T. Antun).

Cellular Mechanism of Urinary Acidification (Dr. Raja Khuri).

Properties and Deformation-time under Local Climatic Conditions of Concrete made with Aggregates from various regions of Lebanon (Dr. Sami Klink and Muhammad Mokaddam).

Research on the Industrialization of Fruits and Vegetables in Lebanon (Drs. Raja Tannous, Abdul Hamid Hallab).

Adulteration of Lebanese Arak (Dr. Shawki Dagher).

The Pollution of Beverages (Drs. Aftim Acra, Georges Ayoub and Nazih Shammas – Milki).

The Effects of Pollution on Marine Algae (Dr. Phillippe Basson).

The Uptake and Metabolism of Pesticides by Bacteria from Marine Sediments (Dr. Samir Deeb).

Surface Current Distribution and Bottom Sediments as related to Pollution and the Central Continental Shelf of Lebanon (Dr. Thomas Goedicke).

Effects of Marine Pollution on Lebanese Marine Zooplankton Productivity and Community Structure (Dr. John Hardy).

Effects of Pollution on Lebanese Marine Zooplankton (Dr. Sami Lakkis).

Environment Nutrient Analysis — Marine (Dr. John Mackemson).

Studies on the State of Flora and Plant Communities (Drs. Salah Abou-Chakra and Chawkat Chaudary).

Evaluation of Pesticides Residues in Lebanese Foods, Waters and other Biological Materials (Dr. Nasri Kawar).

Survey of the Pollution of Chicken Eggs with Nutritive Feed Additive Residues (Dr. Nuhad Dagher).



# Harun R. Bayir

## AUB MAN IN TURKEY



ONE DAY last June a strongly built young looking middle-aged man walked confidently into *al-Kulliyah* office and said, "I am Harun Bayir, an AUB man, better known in my university years as Rif'at, may I sit down."

We welcomed Mr. Harun, who turned to be twice a doctor, and listened to one of the most fascinating stories of how greatness could be achieved by sincerity and hard work. Suffice to say in this introduction that Bayir graduated from the University in 1943 burdened with a two-year tuition loan and has by now accumulated such

wealth, fame and power that a city near Izmir in Turkey has been named after him—Bayirkent.

Born in Barten, a Black Sea coast-town in 1916, Bayir was brought to Beirut in 1931 by an uncle soon after his father had died in Turkey. Accompanying Harun were his mother, four brothers and sisters. He was registered at the Preparatory School (AUB) from which he graduated in 1934 with high honors. He later joined AUB and graduated with a BBA degree in 1938 and an MA degree in economics in 1943. Later he earned PhD degrees in economics from Istanbul and

Stanford. Finally he earned a BS degree from Manchester University in textile chemistry, a field he had always wanted to study.

Life in Beirut was very hard for young Harun. Neglected by his uncle, he had to earn a living while still a student. He worked as a fisherman at the port, 1932-34, and as an artist-illustrator for *Prep News*, *al-Kulliyah* and the Athletics Office. While studying at AUB he also worked for Drs. Webster and Shanklin, helped in the library, taught English at the Ecole Française and a variety of subjects at the Choueifat National College. He took a modest job as window-decorator with the ABC Stores in 1935 and by 1938 became manager of their Bab Idriss Branch.

Bayir's academic and professional success in Beirut moved with him to Turkey after his graduation. His first job in Istanbul was Assistant Director of the U.S.I.S. Soon he became Assistant Director of Social Insurance, Assistant General Director of Labor Exchange and finally General Director of Labor at the Turkish Ministry of Labor (1945-47).

Towards the end of 1947, Bayir joined the Turkish army for training and consequently served as first lieutenant in the Tank School (1947-1949).

In 1949 he worked as assistant cultural attaché at the Pakistani Embassy and in 1950, with the Democrat Party coming to power, he was appointed Special Advisor and Assistant to the Ministers of Industries and Commerce.

In 1953, sensing the forthcoming political conflict, Bayir withdrew quietly from the government service and established a laundry in Izmir, "with no capital to begin with."

In 1954 he set up a dry cleaning plant.

In 1956 he installed a yarn dyeing factory.

In 1963 he renewed equipment and expanded to become Turkey's largest and most complete cleaning establishment.

In 1969 he founded in Izmir the world's largest styrax refinery. (Turkey produces 90% of the world requirements of styrax, a raw material for perfumes and a dozen pharmaceuticals.)

Bayir has just built a large and modern plant to install equipment to produce resinoid, styrax, jasmin and rose-oil, in order to make perfumes, soap and pharmaceuticals of all kinds related to styrax. All in all, he now owns six factories and employs 2400 people.

Harun R. Bayir's marriage too proved to be a success and a harmonious undertaking. In 1949, he married Zakiya Onal and now have four daughters,

the first child, a son, having been lost in 1951. The first daughter, Mehvesh, a political science graduate and Miss AUB of 1972 is being followed by three other sisters, all students at AUB. Ayshequl, clinical psychology, Hulya, business administration, and Fusun, hoping to graduate in 1974, 1975 and 1978 respectively. To their parents' great satisfaction, all the girls are usually on the lists of honor.

Life though required a tough physique. Harun was never a weakling. In Prep, he was a runner in the School Team, a right-back in the AUB Long Course Commerce Football Team, a Varsity Volley-ball player, a first class and champion boxer, cyclist and wrestler throughout the years 1932-1947. Bayir does not smoke or drink alcohols and he still remembers Edward Nickoley, the AUB Dean of Arts and Sciences of those years, who once said, "What do you expect of a man who makes his mouth a fire-place and his nose a chimney!"

Bayir, very much desired and thought he could be an author and a man of art.

Amongst the five major books and seven booklets he wrote and published these two were of eminence:

1. "*A Study, Criticism and Reorganisation of Turkish National Textile Industry*", a PhD and B.Sc. thesis that won him a European prize in 1947.



Bayir's eldest daughter, alumnae Mehvesh was married last October to alumnus Ahmed Acet, BA 72, who works for the Turkish Foreign Ministry.

2. "Organization of 130,000 agricultural workers in the Gediz Basin of Turkey", an organization plan prepared for the Turkish Government upon the request of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey.

Harun R. Bayir the artist, was very prolific too. Amongst thousands of drawings the following are the most outstanding:

1. "The Ruins of Baalbek" a 3 x 2 meter drawing in black and white that hung on the walls of the AUB main library in College Hall from 1937 until the removal of books to Jafet Library.

2. "King Abdul Aziz, Princes Saud and Faisal" a 4x3 meter drawing in black and white that hangs on the walls of the Royal Palace in Riad.

3. "Turkish War of Independence" an oil-painting (4x3 meters) presented by the students of Turkey to the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Liakat Ali Khan, in 1949. It still hangs on the walls of the Prime Ministry in Karachi.

Dr. Bayir lists his future plans like this:

First is the up-bringing, education and happiness of young Bayirs, the well-known Bayir sisters of Turkey.

Second is the complete installation and further development of styrax industry in Turkey.

Last, but not least is to participate in the coming political elections "to help Turkey become great."

## Advice and Offers

We asked Dr. Bayir:

What is the secret of your success? What advice you wish to offer to young alumni?

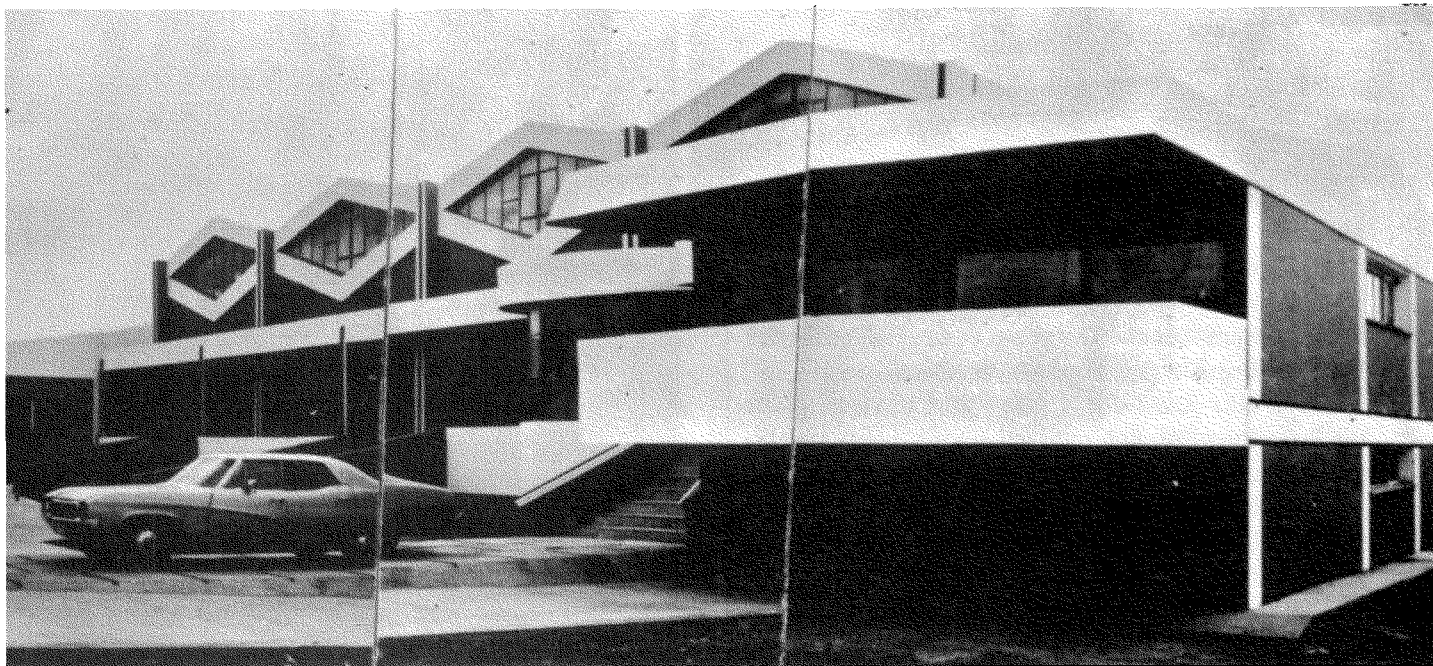
The answer came immediately:

"1. First of all, have an ideal in life. It is a power. Equip it with technical knowledge to enable you to realize it. Work hard with a will that will ultimately carry you through. Never accept defeat or fall by the way-side.

"2. Let the work you have to do become your hobby, always doing it knowingly and lovingly.

"3. Be an enemy only of the enemy of man. Love man and help him regardless of nationality and religion. Then, you can leave your offprints on the sands of time."

Dr. Bayir's faith in AUB graduates is so strong that he asked us to announce in *al-Kulliyah* he is willing to help any young AUB man or woman start a practical life by offering him, or her, a working opportunity, even partnership, in his corporation. Bayir Fabrikalari, Bayirkent, Izmir, Turkey is his address.



The new styrax factory in Bayir City.

## STUDIES IN HONOR OF GEORGE C. MILES

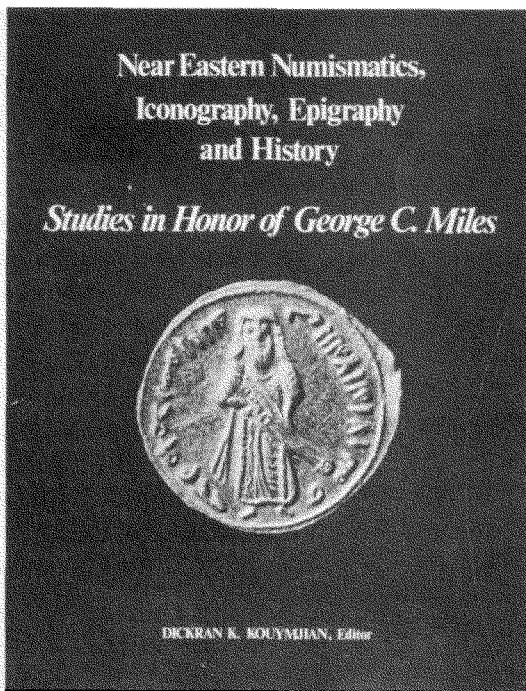
THE RECENT APPEARANCE OF *Studies in Honor of George C. Miles* is a major event in the history of publication at the American University of Beirut. Skilfully edited by Professor Dickran Kouymjian, of the Department of History and Religious Studies, this complex and fascinating work is in the tradition of such classic AUB publications as Post's *Flora, of Syria, Palestine and Sinai*; and the diversity and high quality of the material it contains assures it having an equally long and distinguished life, as a work of reference.

The sub-title of the work is *Near Eastern Numismatics, Iconography, Epigraphy and History*, and first one should explain something of the scope of the book, and the character of the man to whom it is dedicated. George Miles graduated from Princeton in 1926, with a degree in English, and took a post as an instructor at Robert College in Istanbul. This was his first contact with the Near East, and he learned Turkish and travelled widely during his vacations. He returned to Princeton five years later, and began the serious study of Arabic under Philip Hitti, and obtained a Doctorate in oriental languages and literature. In the thirties, he worked as an epigraphist on various archaeological excavations in Persia, returning yet again to Princeton as instructor in Turkish and Persian, and as a member of the Institute for Advanced Study. He also worked briefly as a research assistant at the American Numismatic Society in New York; and after the second World War he joined the Society as Curator of Islamic coins, rising eventually to become Executive Director of that Institution, a post he held until 1971. Honoured by many academic bodies and Universities, the Bibliography of his published work contains a hundred and sixty-five items to date.

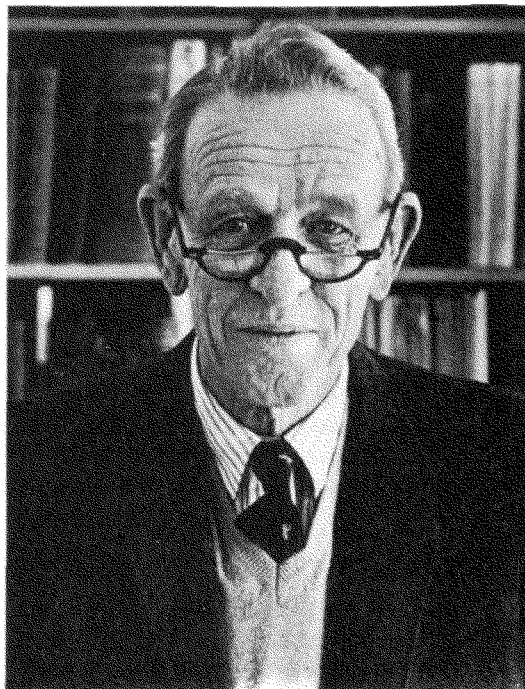
These, then, are the bare facts of Miles' life. His importance, however, far outstrips the mere tabulation of events. As undoubtedly the world's expert on Arabic coinage, and certainly in the first rank of Arabic epigraphists, an examination of the scope of the forty-four articles dedicated to him in the present volume reveals how far-reaching the results of his labours have been. Miles perceived, early on in his career, the fundamental importance of the study of Arabic coins, and how crucial they could be in very different disciplines. Not only does their identification and classification reveal important facts for the history of the Islamic world and its dynasties, but they also contain evidence of cultural interchange and the economics of trade. Besides historians, art historians, and economists, students of language have also much to learn from them. Coins exist as literate evidence, spanning the whole geographical area and chronological sequence of the Islamic world. To draw an analogy, coins are as useful to the scholar of Islamic society, as pottery and artifacts are to the archaeologist dealing with pre-literate periods.

This diversity of interests is amply demonstrated by the contributions to the present volume, and indeed a number of writers do not speak of coins at all; but it is clear from the admiration they express for George Miles that he has had a fertile effect on the thought of many other scholars besides numismatists.

The introductory section contains a preface by the Editor, Professor Kouymjian, recounting how the *Festschrift* came to be conceived. He is to be congratulated for a remarkable achievement, both in obtaining contributions of the highest standard, and for editing what finally amounted to almost



The Book



George C. Miles

five hundred pages of highly complicated text. His preface is followed by a sympathetic sketch of Miles' diverse activities by Margaret Thompson; and a Bibliography of his published work.

The first article, by R. GHIRSHMAN, is a study of a *tetradrachm* of Andragoras, identified by him as Iranian, partly by the unusual manner that he is depicted on the coin. McGuire Gibson discusses the utility of coins for surface surveys of archeological sites, with particular reference to a Parthian fortress at Nippur, where coins found on the surface suggested a historical sequence which was later confirmed by excavation. N. WAGGONER re-examines the sequence of Parthian coin types of the first century B.C., in light of three coins recently acquired by the American Numismatic Society. P. BEDOUKIAN adds fourteen coins to those previously known of the Artaxiad dynasty, who ruled Armenia from 189 B.C.–6 A.D. H. INGHOLT describes two unpublished tombs from his excavations at Palmyra, and discusses the inscriptions found in them. R. CUIEL and H. SEYRIG provide a short but meticulous study of a famous carved intaglio recently acquired by the Cabinet des Medailles in Paris, probably representing a Sasanian. This contribution has particular significance, as the last study written by Henri Seyrig before his death; it is a sad reminder of the loss of one of this century's great scholars. P. HARPER discusses the iconography of seven Sasanian silver vessels, with

images contained within circular frames. D. THOMPSON describes stucco fragments in the Sasanian style, now in the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto. C. BRUNNER analyses comparative versions of a Middle Persian inscription. R. FRYE discusses Napki coins and their provenance. E. KEALL writes on a much disputed topic, the origin of the four-*eyvan* plan in Islamic architecture. P. BALOG catalogues a series of decorative glass stamp on Sassanian and early Islamic glass vessels. A. GORDUS describes the use of non-destructive methods for the analysis of a large group of silver coins, using neutron activation to induce measurable quantities of radio-activity; this scientific contribution is of particular interest for future coin studies. T. BIANQUIS, G. SCANLON and A. WATSON correlate the coins and early Islamic pottery from the recent excavations at Fustat.

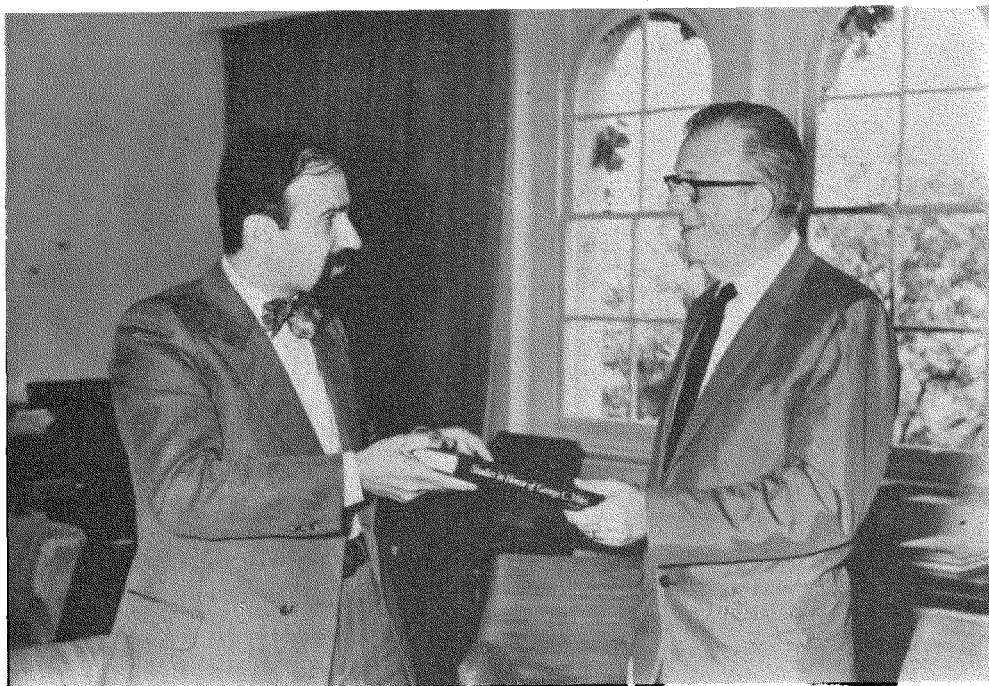
J. FAGERLIE publishes a hoard of 20 Byzantine coins of 7th-9th century date, probably from Sicily and now in the A.N.S. collection. J. BACHARACH (who, with D. Kouymjian was responsible for the original decision to produce the *Festschrift*) and H. AWAD supplement Miles' own study of *The Early Bronze Coinage of Egypt*, written for the Centenary of the A.N.S., with a number of unpublished Umayyad and Abbasid coins, M. A-F. AL'USH also details a number of rare Islamic coins not previously known. A. BYKOV analyses certain rare specimens of Islamic coins from hoards found in the Soviet Union. A. KMIETOWICZ publishes two

Samanid *dirhams* from al-Tayaqan, which town she identifies as being in Tukharistan. T. LEWICKI discusses Samanid trade with Eastern and Central Europe, in light of coins found in these areas. A. CUTLER re-examines a famous enamelled red glass bowl in the Treasury of St. Marks, in Venice. He links its decorative features with similar designs on engraved antique gems.

R. BIKHAZI writes about Hamdanid coins struck in Baghdad during the occupation of the city by Nasir al-Dawlah for a single year, in A.H. 330-1; he concludes that the occupiers did not significantly improve the metallic content of the coinage; for this he uses the analytical methods described by Gordus. S. VRYONIS draws attention to the *Peira* as a neglected source of information for aristocratic Byzantine society in the early 11th century. R. HOLOD writes about an 11th century building in Yazd, and gives the first complete reading of its painted foundation inscription. R. BULLIET shows how coins help define the precise territorial relationship between Tughril Beg, and his brother Chagri Beg. R. ETTINGHAUSEN discusses a fundamental problem — the rôle of Arabic inscriptions. He maintains that they are either informative, or affirmative; and he points out that in all likelihood, most Muslims were probably quite unable to read the more elaborate decorative inscriptions. Further, he suggests that the absolute reliability of an inscription should not go unquestioned, and each inscription should be judged on its own merits.

In the reviewer's opinion, this is a cautionary note well worth striking.

N. LOWICK uses coins to trace trade patterns in the Persian Gulf in the early medieval period; from the existence of several mints in the Gulf, he deduces that there must have been a flourishing monetary economy. C. CAHEN gives details drawn from the *Minhaj* of al-Makhzumi, of the production of coins in Egypt in the 12th century. The Editor, D. KOUYMJIAN, describes a unique coin of Minuchihr II, providing further information about the length of different reigns during the Shirvanshah dynasty. D. SOURDEL and J. SOURDEL-THOMINE publish and translate a document containing pious invocations, dedicated to two Ayyubid princes, from a collection of Syrian manuscripts in the Turk ve Islam Eserli Muzesi in Istanbul. H. BROWN takes another look at the figured coins of the Artuqids and Zengids, and questions some of the previous theories for the sudden appearance of figurative elements in the 11-12th centuries. H. HAZARD writes on a subject in many respects related to the study of coinage, Crusader seals used during the occupation of Caesaria from 1101 to 1265 A.D. A. BIVAR describes a hoard of 141 Islamic gold *dinars* buried in the wake of the Mongol invasion, which he had the good fortune to examine on a visit to E. Afghanistan in 1969. I. ŠEVČENKO publishes a Byzantine tombstone carved with a curse formula, and ingeniously deduces from the existing fragment that it was carved during the



Professor Kouymjian presents a copy of the book to AUB President Samuel B. Kirkwood.

Latin domination of Constantinople. P. GRIERSON writes about Islamic coins beyond the frontiers of the Islamic world, namely the use of very large Islamic coins in 13th century England; he suggests that these may have been Ghurid coins, struck as far away as Ghazna. M. BATES presents a detailed survey of 13th century Crusader imitations of Ayyubid silver coins, and shows how some differ from their prototypes by the inclusion of Christian references.

R. LINDNER submits a study of the unusual coinage of the Seljuk, Qilich Arslan IV. L. GOLOMBEK compares five 14th century Sufi shrines and discusses their multiple functions. J. SMITH and S. BENIN correlate the weights of Persian coins in the Mongol period, and suggest that their was a common denominator used in currency exchange operations. M. DOLS translates Ibn al-Wardi's graphic description of the ravages of the Black Death in the Middle East, written shortly before he himself died of plague in Aleppo, in 1349 A.D. I. ARTUK gleans data from coins and other inscriptions, to list the titles used by Orhan Ghazi in the 14th century. O. GRABAR examines the inscriptions on the *madrasah* of Qaytbay in Cairo, and claims that apart from their Quranic origin, they can also be interpreted as allusions to specific historic events which were contemporary with its construction. Finally, N. SOYLEMEZOGLU publishes the earliest-known illustrated manuscript of *Yusuf and Zuleykha*,

dated 1515 A.D. — this has an interesting colophon stating that the calligraphy, miniatures, collation, and binding were all the work of the same Turkish artist.

Particular credit for the design of this new AUB publication must go to the Office of University Publications. The achievement is all the more remarkable when one considers that one designer and Professor Kouymjian have produced alone a work that most University Presses would have employed a large staff to execute. Few readers realise that typography is not simply a matter of taste, but the intelligent use of very subtle means to achieve a particular end; and nothing is more exacting than printing an illustrated, scholarly work of this nature. In this they have been aided by the Imprimerie Catholique, with a tradition of over a hundred years of academic printing. To single out one point, in these days of financial stringency when one grows increasingly accustomed to footnotes and plates lumped together at the end of a volume, it is a pleasure to find them where they properly belong, on the same page as the text to which they relate.

Both Editor and designer are to be congratulated on their fruitful collaboration. Such a handsomely produced and carefully edited volume, dedicated to a distinguished scholar in the field of Arabic epigraphy, cannot fail to make a resounding impression on all who see it.

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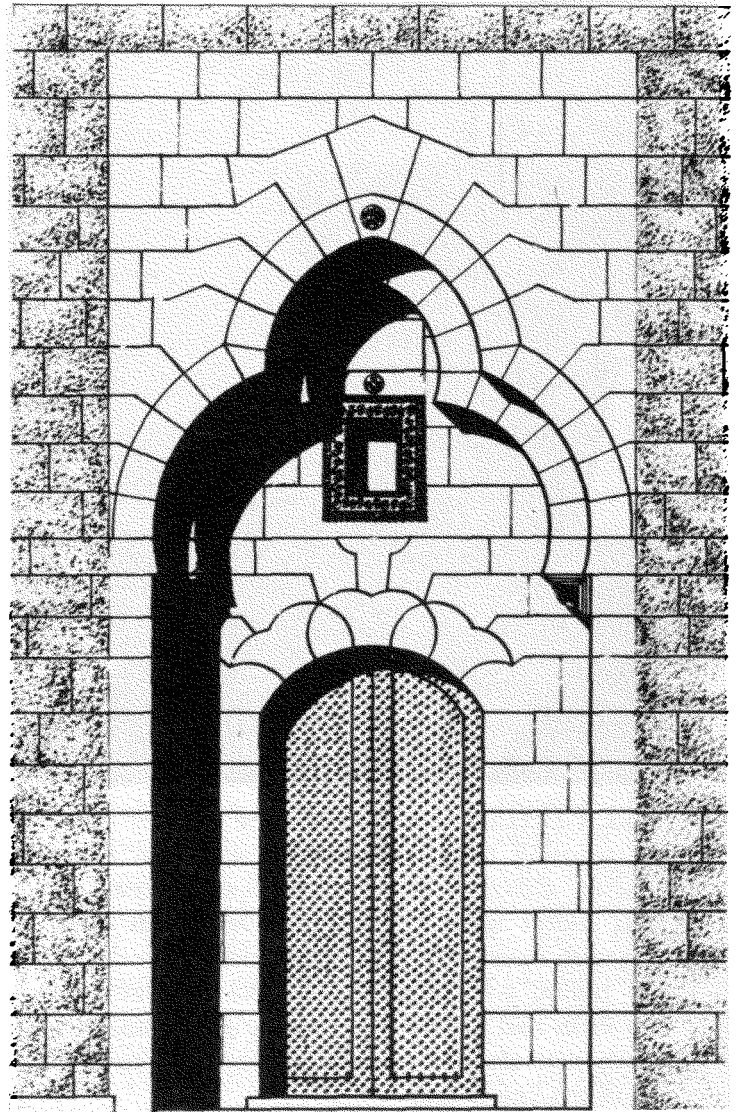
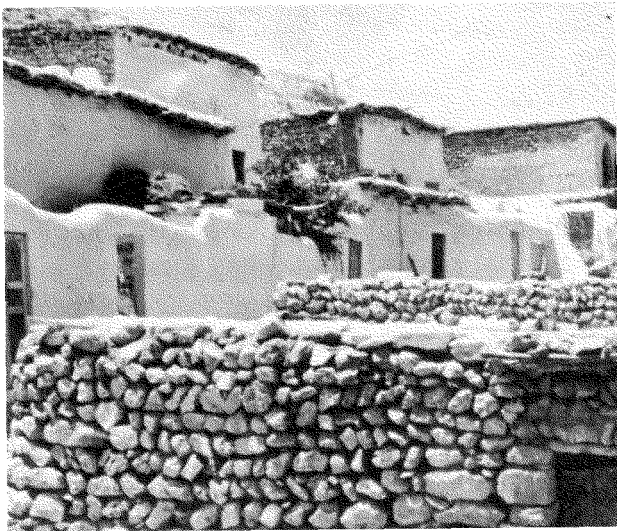
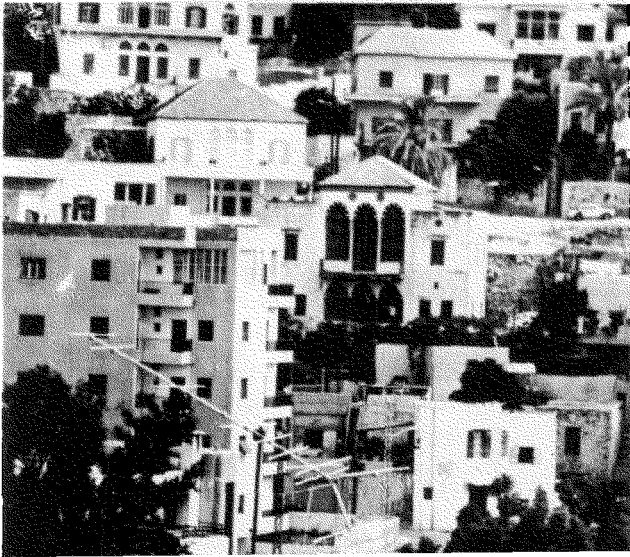
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# ARCHITECTURE IN LEBANON

BY FRIEDRICH RAGETTE



A FORTHCOMING PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT



# TALAL

**Middle East Man on the Go!**



“ALL CIVILIANS must leave the country” was the warning being rumored through the Arab quarter, although at the time most residents of Jaffa didn’t have to be told. On Toufik Abu Ghazaleh street near the commercial center of the city bullets were whizzing around like hornets, two shells had hit the roof and the Abu Ghazaleh family was already considering how best to stay out of the line of fire.

The time was 1948. Winter rains were still sweeping in from the Mediterranean casting a dreary damp mantle over a city under siege. Snow-capped peaks looked sadly over Palestine in

those last few months of the British mandate. No one was picking the ripening Jaffa orange in the extensive Abu Ghazaleh orchards, and besides there were no ships to take these famous citrus fruit to the markets of Europe and the United States. Who would risk life and limb to be out in the open in these dangerous times? The British could no longer contain the well-armed Jewish terrorist gangs which were bent on accomplishing by force of arms what could not be gained by negotiations. By May 15 when the last of British troops were to leave and the mandate brought to an end, the city of Jaffa and a hundred villages

and towns destined by vote of the United Nations to be part of Arab Palestine were to fall to Jewish military forces. The gentile population (Christians, Moslems and Druze) was hanging on by its fingernails, without arms and without the military support of Arab armies immobilized beyond the borders at least until the end of the mandate.

## TURNING POINT

Eleven of the Abu Ghazaleh family, Toufik the bricklayer who was one of many self-made men in British Palestine leading his wife and nine of the younger children, made their way to the Jaffa port to board a stinking Greek cargo ship bound for Lebanon. It was only an overnight voyage of 75 miles to Beirut and safety. But this was the worst of the winter weather, and heavy seas and a sluggish ship prolonged the journey which was all the more agonizing because there had been no way to contact friends and relatives, no time to gather precious possessions. Over-riding concern now was for the safety of the children. The only consolation was that the fighting would soon be over, and the family would return to their home across from Cinema Hamra on Toufik Abu Ghazaleh street, and to their orange groves.

For Talal, age 10, this was a youthful adventure, although he too had sensed the danger around him. From Beirut the family made their way south to the tiny village of Ghaziyeh on the outskirts of Sidon, a Crusader stronghold that once flew banners brought to the Holy Land by the Knights of chauvinistic European princes. That summer the family were guests of the *mukhtar*, the village leader and a family friend. As the summer months of 1948 dragged on, it became increasingly clear to Talal's father that the political leaders of the world, who had just pledged themselves to a new era of peace under the United Nations Charter, would close their eyes to the Israeli take-over of his home and orchards, not to mention his many business enterprises: three hotels, dealerships for Shell Oil, British Petroleum, General Motors, and as well as a brisk import business in cereals and a bus system of 65 vehicles. It would be years before he would fully realize that, in fact, he had become penniless overnight, his property seized, bank accounts lost, and without one cent in compensation even 26 years later.

Out of that reservoir of acceptance and patience which is characteristic of that deep, simple faith common to Moslem, Christian and Jew in the

Middle East, plans were made to start anew. The children had to attend school come fall. Talal had been attending the National Orthodox School in Palestine. In the multi-communal, cosmopolitan society of the Eastern Mediterranean it did not seem incongruous that he should be sent to the Gerard Institute in Sidon, an American School for Arab boys funded nearly a century before by Presbyterian missionaries. Although four months before the Abu Ghazaleh family had been wealthy by Middle East standards, now Talal was a scholarship student, and he was to earn his scholarships with top grades throughout his school and university years. Jobs were few in Sidon and his father was too old to work, so Talal's older brother abandoned his studies at the American University of Beirut to take a job with the Arabian American Oil Company (ARAMCO) to support the family.

In 1954 Talal was awarded a scholarship at the highly regarded Makassed College in Beirut, the leading secondary school of the Sunni Moslem community, an award that was well justified. As the top student at Makassed during those years he was so well prepared for admission to the American University of Beirut that he was the only entering student exempted from the beginning Arabic and English courses.

## LIFE IN BEIRUT

Life in Beirut in those days was demanding for anyone trying to make his way through the highly competitive, over-crowded educational system of post-war Lebanon. Everyone was seeking work and jobs were so scarce, the pay so poor, and family responsibilities so heavy.

Eleven members of the Abu Ghazaleh family moved to Beirut to live in a one-room apartment in the Mazraa district. The family slept on rolled-out mattresses on the floor. Talal was up at 5:00 working every free minute he could find outside of class time. While at AUB he translated books, gave private lessons and took a variety of jobs to supplement the family income. One summer he worked as a laborer in Everest Icecream factory for LL 3.00 per a 12-hour day. The going rate for translating an entire book was LL 150 and, of course, there was no recognition of the person who actually did the work.

The family struggled on. Talal, an honor role student during his four years at AUB, remembers saving the fruit provided with meals for scholarship students so he could take a bag of apples, oranges and bananas home to the younger members of the

family along with most of the pocket money the scholarship provided. His family, which was born in a plenty of fruit, now eagerly awaited his arrival home. At the time many Palestinian families were living in tents on meager United Nations rations.

Nevertheless college days (1956-60) were happy days for Talal in spite of the continuing tensions that prevailed in the Middle East. Business Administration then as now was one of the most demanding courses at AUB so there was much hard study and endless reading. They were courting days, too, for having completed her sophomore year at the Beirut College for Women (now BUC) Nuha Said Salameh from Kuwait transferred to AUB. It was a match at first sight and Talal recalls, "we went steady since the first day we met."

Both Nuha and Talal, with hard-won AUB degrees in Business Administration behind them, learned of job offers with an engineering firm and an accounting firm in Kuwait. Kuwait was just beginning a decade of booming economy in 1960. Talal started in a junior position in Saba and Company, a pioneer in the accounting field and a leading firm in the Middle East. He soon was appointed senior accountant. The year he was made Branch Manager (1963) he and Nuha were married. Rising rapidly in the firm, Talal was made a General Partner in 1967 and General Manager for Kuwait and the Gulf States. He later was elected a member of the central committee and Deputy Manager/Partner in charge of Planning and Professional Training.

Jordanian by nationality but Palestinian by birth and very much a man of the world, Talal incorporated in open partnership in 1972 a lively organization of public accountants and management consultants in his own name. Branch offices in 15 Middle Eastern cities have since been founded.

Other offices are now being organized throughout the Middle East, the whole network coordinated through the Talal Abu Ghazaleh & Co. modern offices in Beirut and Kuwait. Talal himself is constantly on the go between Middle East centers or to the United States or London to discuss issues with international associates, Price Waterhouse & Co. Proud of personal contacts all over the Middle East, he makes an effort to keep these personal and is traveling on an average of once a week.

Looking back over a successful career to those years at AUB, Talal sees this period as the most important in moulding his life. He learned to use time effectively. He learned how important time is, a commodity not to be wasted. Even now when



an important accounting problem is under consideration by the firm, it is not unusual to find Talal on the go, around the clock if necessary to solve the problem.

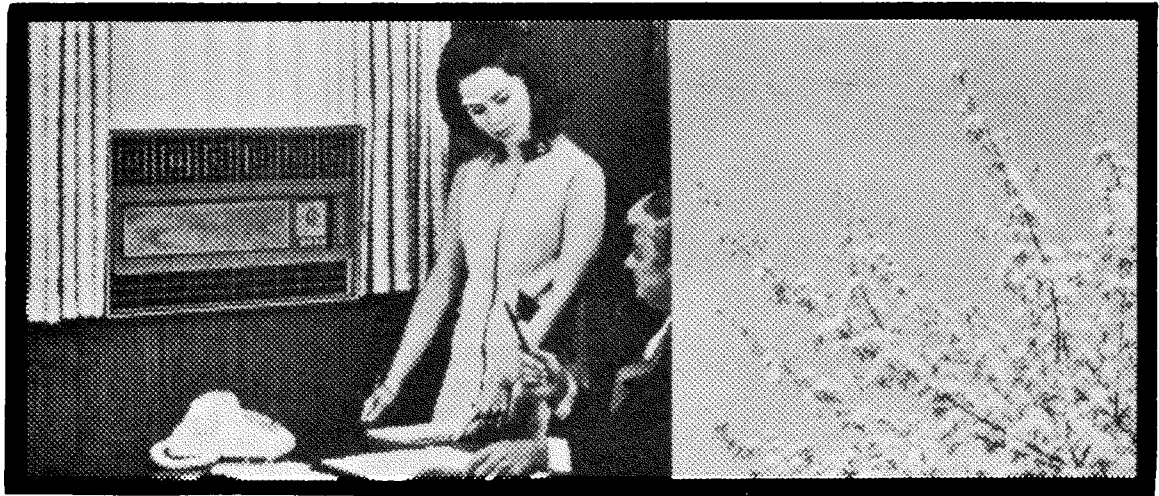
The Abu Ghazaleh Company has a staff of 150 in their Kuwait offices and big plans lie ahead. Already the largest public accounting firm in the Middle East, he expects to employ 400 by the end of the year, the product of his own professional training program. Now handling accounts in banking, airlines insurance, contracting, industry, shipping, real estate and oil in 13 countries, by 1975 the firm expects to cover all the Middle East and North Africa. That is stage one. Stage two is all Africa by 1976.

#### STAFF OF AUBITES

Talal is immensely proud of the fact that all his staff are university graduates, many having received their training in the American University of Beirut. This year 20% of the company gross is designated for professional training of the staff.

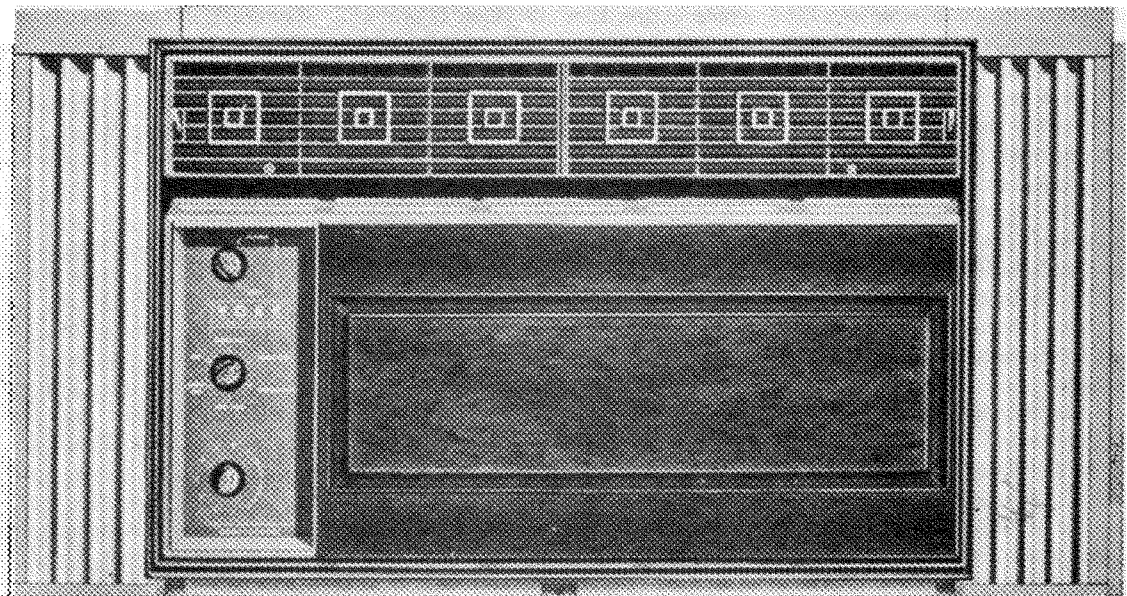
"In the next 10 years the Middle East will witness a boom beyond imagination," says Talal, "and we must develop the human resources to be ready for it." As part of this preparation Talal has recently established the Talal Abu Ghazaleh Loan Fund to assist outstanding students at the American University of Beirut. The LL 10,000 fund will both assist his Alma Mater and the Business Administration student in need of financial assistance. In presenting the fund to AUB Talal commented, "No institution has contributed as much as AUB to the individual and to the quality of life in the Middle East."

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## Medical Chapter's General Assembly Held at Club

The annual general assembly business meeting of the Medical Alumni Chapter was held during luncheon at the Alumni Club on May 4. After a sumptuous lunch of lasagna and chicken mellowed by wine the business session was started with zest and enthusiasm as 93 alumni met together and were reunited by memories of school days.

After approving the minutes of the general assembly meeting of 1973, the Secretary's and the Treasurer's reports, the assembly listened to an address by the President, Dr. Shediak who emphasized the achievements as well as the shortcomings of the Chapter and its executive committee. Dr. Shediak outlined as important achievements the donation by the Chapter of LL. 39,000 to the AUB Matching Fund, thus establishing the Medical Alumni Scholarship Loan Fund. He also emphasized the Chapter's efforts, together with other Chapters, in unifying the mother Association. As failures Dr. Shediak emphasized the apathy of the members towards the monthly scientific meetings and towards the Order of Physicians. He ended by describing the poor financial situation of the Chapter, a fact which prompted generous contributions from several members attending the meeting.

Dr. Shediak next introduced Dr. Yervant Jidejian who was elected to be the 1974 recipient of the Chapter's Gold Medal Award, and all present stood up in applause in appreciation of Dr. Jidejian's achievements.

The 1949 M.D. class members were next honoured by the distribution of a memento to each in the form of centennial plates commemorating the 25th anniversary of their graduation.

The business agenda ended with the election of a new Secretary to replace Dr. Jacob Thaddeus whose term of office ended after 10 years of service. Dr. Sameer Shehadi, MD 56, was elected and will serve as Secretary for the next three years.

All in all, this was a memorable occasion which highlighted the Middle East Medical Assembly and which also emphasized the deep-seated feelings of alumni towards each other and towards the *Alma Mater*.

## 450 Doctors Attend Medical Assembly

In spite of the disturbances on the campus the 24th Middle East Medical Assembly (MEMA) was held in the AUB Hospital May 2-5 and was, contrary to expectations, a success.

Approximately 450 physicians, including medical students, attended the Assembly. Although the vast majority of attendants were from Lebanon and the neighbouring countries, specially from the Gulf area, there were few physicians who had come from distant

areas like Afghanistan, Austria and Sweden. All these physicians had come to listen to and share experiences with authorities in the field of medicine from the United States, Europe and from AUB.

The scientific sessions started on May 2 and continued through May 3, 4 and 5. Everyday started with a plenary session of general interest followed by special sessions, three running simultaneously, on topics of interest to specialists and to general practitioners. The plenary sessions dealt with "Viruses and Human Cancer", "The Population Crises", "Tuberculosis" and "Genes and Disease". The Penfield Lecture was given this year by Professor Earl Walker from the University of New Mexico. The topic was "Principles of Cortical Epileptic Activity: An Experimental Approach".

The Penfield lecture, held for the last several years, was made possible through the generosity of Mr. A. G. Massabky of Canada, who is of Syrian origin. Mr. Massabky established the fund in memory of his mother and to honour the famous neurologist and neurosurgeon, the late Dr. Wilder Penfield.

The panel of distinguished speakers in this year's Assembly included several internationally renowned physicians. To cite a few of them, Dr. Charles Dent from London, Dr. Howard Rasmussen from Pennsylvania and Dr. Sonia Balsan from Paris participated in a whole day session on "Metabolic Bone Disease". Dr. Karlis Adamsons and Dr. Brian Little were the main speakers in a session on the fetal-placental unit. Dr. Donald Kent from New York, Dr. G. Taylor from Manchester and Dr. D. Savic from WHO in Alexandria covered the field

in "Tuberculosis" and "Respiratory Diseases".

Dr. T.B. Fitzpatrick from Boston was the main speaker in the session on Dermatology. Dr. B.J. Achong from Bristol, England, presented the paper on "Viruses and Human Cancer". Medical Alumni of AUB also featured prominently on the program. Dr. Farouq Abuzzahab from Minneapolis was the distinguished guest speaker of the alumni and was the main contributor to the session on Psychopharmacology. Other medically renowned alumni included, among many, Dr. Fuad Bashour from Dallas, Texas, Dr. Anis Obeid from Syracuse and Dr. Victor Najjar from Boston.

The Assembly ended with an official banquet at the Holiday Inn Hotel on May 4. During the banquet Dr. Elias Hayek, Director General of the Ministry of Health, decorated, in the name of H.E. the President of the Republic, the Chairman of the 24th MEMA, Dr. Khalil Abu-Faysal with the Lebanese Order of Merit, Commander Grade.

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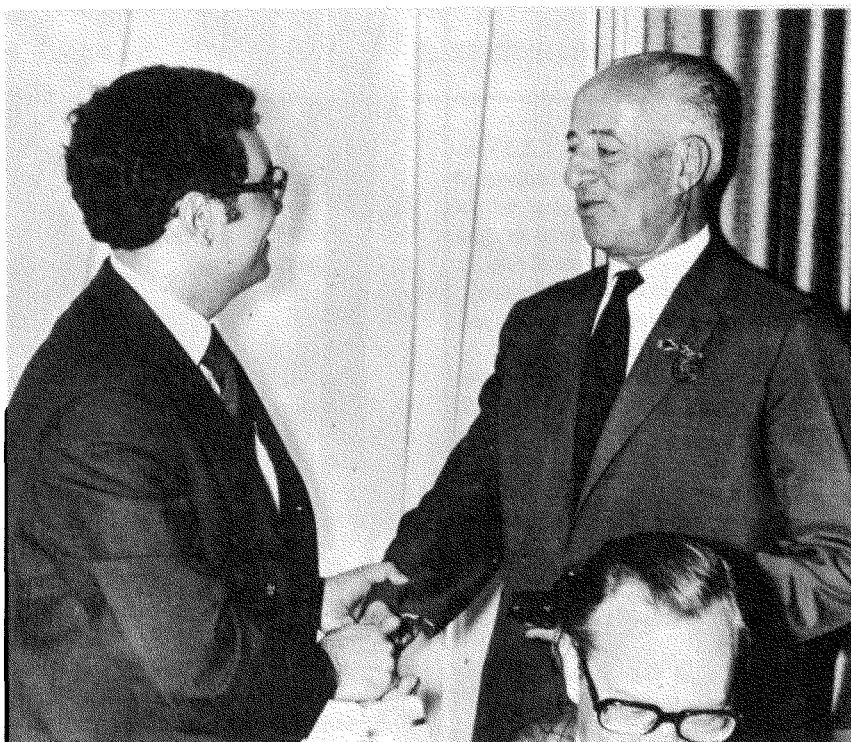
## Jidejian Awarded 1974 Gold Medal

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The Medical Chapter of the Alumni Association awarded its gold medal for 1974 to Dr. Y. Jidejian. During the general assembly meeting of the Chapter held in the Alumni Club on May 4 Dr. Caesar Shediak, President of the Chapter, pinned the medal on Dr. Jidejian's lapel with these words, "This year's award, the tenth gold medal, goes to Dr. Yervant Jidejian, distinguished teacher, public servant, humanitarian and a noted surgeon".

Since 1956, the Medical Chapter has been awarding a gold medal every other year, to a medical alumnus who has distinguished himself in research and academic medicine or in community service. Early in 1974 a special selection committee composed of the Dean and Director of the School of Medicine, the past Presidents of the Medical Chapter and the executive committee currently in office selected Dr. Y. Jidejian from among 14 nominees.

Following is Dr. Jidejian's acceptance speech:



"Dr. Shediak, Ladies and Gentlemen, Colleagues, Friends and my Professors Drs. Hovsep Yenikomshian and Mustafa Khalidy,

"It is a great day and a distinct honor for me to receive the Gold Medal for 1974 from the Medical Chapter of the Alumni Association of the AUB. It gives me immense pleasure to see so many of our medical alumni from Lebanon and from other countries gathered here today.

"After forty six years of delightful and rewarding period of active surgery and teaching I find one of the advantages of having developed gray hair is to observe the development, the progress and advance of you the younger generation of doctors. I feel a sense of pride and satisfaction to know that I have taken a part, minimal as it may have been, in your formation. With pride we can all feel that the Alumni of the American University of Beirut have a name and fame abroad and that the diploma of the University carries with it a certificate of excellence recognized everywhere. It was only yesterday afternoon that at a reception I met a Dr. Cook from Syracuse who told me that the best teacher they have ever had is none other but Dr. Anis Obeid, one of our alumni.

"The more the years pass, the less one wants to be reminded of his age. During the last two years, since my retirement from A.U.H., occasions have been invented and put into action to tease me,

to rub into me and to remind me of my age. As most of you know I got my M.D. from A.U.B. only as recently as 1928, when some of you were not even born yet. I have always desired and said, "O God! Keep me alive while I am still living". I do not believe in the saying that after a certain age a person becomes a walking hospital or a museum of pathology and that only his joints and articulations become stiff.

"On December 3rd, 1866, this University or rather the Syrian Protestant College was officially declared open with a service of prayer by a great man of vision, Daniel Bliss. Daniel Bliss was more than a man. He was an age. He experienced a function and he fulfilled a mission. The grain of sand in his hands grew and became a rock of granite...it became an edifice; it became our university. What a constructive influence this university has had over the whole of the Middle East... socially, economically, culturally and in the development of high ideas and ideals.

"In the days when the Roman Empire was at the peak of her glory it was the greatest privilege and honor for any person to be able to stand and say "I am a Roman". Fellow alumni with one hundred and seven years of constructive and glorious history of our university I am sure we all feel privileged and proud when we stand up and say, "We are alumni of the American University of Beirut"."

## Reunion for 1949 MD Class



ONE of the traditions established by the Medical Alumni Chapter is to hold a class reunion of one of the classes on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of its graduation. This year it was the 1949 M.D. Class who met and celebrated a gay reunion, May 2-5, during the 24th MEMA. Although 12 members of the class, which had a total of 15 graduates, had indicated that they would attend the reunion, only 9 actually did. The others could not come for different reasons but sent in their best wishes on the occasion.

During five days of emotional reminiscences the classmates were entertained at lunch by the executive committee of the Medical Alumni Chapter on May 2, visited the new Medical Center with Dean Samuel Asper, paid a visit to President Kirkwood and were the guests of honor at the business luncheon of the Medical Alumni held on May 4. Each member of the class present received from the President of the Chapter a souvenir in the form of a set of the centennial plates of the *Alma Mater*. Dr. Vicken Kalbian, speaking in the name of his classmates thanked the committee with few appropriate words spiced with his usual wit and pledged a substantial donation to the *Alma Mater*, details of which he said will be announced once all class members are contacted. In addition to these official functions the 1949 graduates were also entertained by two of the classmates in Beirut, Drs. Sami Obeid and Andrew Suidan, and as a finale lived it up at the banquet at the end of the Middle East Medical Assembly.

The following is a write-up on the members of the class, those who attended and specially those who did not, so that, although absent in person, they could at

least feel the spirit of the reunion which they missed inspite of their wishes.

*The class members who attended the reunion were the following:*

**Hagop Jack Abdulian.** He is an active general surgeon practicing in Los Angeles, a diplomate of the American Board of Surgery and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He is married and has 3 children, two sons and one daughter. Hagop has a lot of gray hair but otherwise the same.

**Fuad Bashour** is professor of medicine at the University of Texas, Southwestern Medical School, Dallas, Texas, as well as director of the Cardiovascular Section-Cardiopulmonary Institute at the Methodist Hospital in Dallas. Fuad was assistant professor of medicine at AUB 1957-1959. He obtained his Ph.D. in 1957 and belongs to several scientific societies. He is married. Fuad looks young and as active as ever.

**Richard Baz** is still a gay and true alumnus. He is a little heavy, mainly around the waist but still an athlete (tennis). He is a family physician and works in the Ambulatory Care Service of the Veteran's Administration Hospital in Gainesville, Florida. He is married and has two daughters and a son.

**Sarkis Brussabian.** Young, with impressive sideburns, he attended the reunion with his new bride Cathy. Sarkis is a Diplomate of the American Board of Neurosurgery and is a famous neurosurgeon in Whittier, California. He has five children, 3 boys and 2 girls, from a previous marriage.

**Vicken Kalbian** has not lost his humor which he vented on his classmates and teachers in a speech as the spokesman of his class at the reunion. Vicken, who went to the States from Jerusalem in 1967, is now associate professor of pediatric cardiology at Johns Hopkins and is associate chief of staff for research and education at Veterans Hospital in Martinsburg, Virginia. He lives in Winchester, Virginia. He is married and has 3 children.

**Ilyas Najm** fondly called the "grandfather" of the class is settled in Sidon, Lebanon, where he has his private hospital. He specialized in general surgery and received his F.R.C.S. from Edinburgh in 1955. He is married and has 4 children, 2 boys and 2 girls.

**Fahim Nasser** displayed an RAF moustache...which was still blond. After serving in the Jordanian Army he is now settled as senior medical officer of Ahmadi area in Kuwait. Fahim is married and has 3 children.

**Sami Obeid** was the initiator of the class reunion. He has not aged a bit since his days in school, although he is one of the best known general surgeons in Lebanon. He is associate clinical professor of surgery at AUB. Sami is a diplomate of the American Board of Surgeons. He is married and has 3 sons and a daughter.

**Andrew Suidan.** A little heavy since school days, but retaining his charming smile, he has set up his practice as internist and cardiologist in Abdul-Aziz Street not too far away from AUB. He is married and has one child, a boy.

Three of the classmates, *Taufic Haddad, Mohammad Khalaf and Joseph Koreen* had promised to come but could not make it the last minute.

**Taufic Haddad**, whose loud voice and practical tricks, specially at the expense of Vicken, are part of AUB lore, is a surgeon with F.R.C.S. from Edinburg and F.A.C.S. Settled in St. Louis, Michigan, he has his private practice and does mainly urology. He is also assistant clinical professor of surgery at Michigan State University. He is married and has 3 children.

**Mohammad Khalaf**, has his private clinical pathology lab in Amman, Jordan. After graduation he joined the Jordanian Army where he became the senior pathologist before he left the army and opened his private practice. He is married and has four children.

**Joseph Koreen**, is a pediatrician settled in Greenlawn New York. He is a Fellow of the American Academy of Pediatrics. Joseph was the first enthusiast to answer Sami Obeid's invitation, but could not make it the last minute. He is married and has four children.

*The class members who from the start apologized for not being able to attend were:*

**Assad Khoury** was the only one who did not answer our questionnaire but we understand he is a very active specialist working in an E.N.T. group Practice in Washington D.C. After graduation, Assad did his residency training at AUH and practiced in Beirut several years before moving to the States. He is married and has two children.

**Garo Matossian** is an internist with hematology as his subspecialty. He is chief of internal medicine in a multi-specialty group practice in Washington, D.C. Garo was instructor in bacteriology-parasitology at AUB after graduation. He later obtained his MPH from Harvard and did fellowship in internal medicine and hematology at Mayo Clinic. Garo is married and has 2 daughters and 2 sons.

**Aida Ayoub McKeller** is at present chief of Mental Hygiene Clinic at the Veterans Hospital in Los Angeles. She is also a teaching psychiatrist on the staff of U.C.L.A. After graduation, Aida did her residency in obstetrics & gynecology at AUB and later worked as obstetrician in Saudi Arabia. When she left to the States she shifted to psychiatry. She is married to Archie McKellar who used to work for Aramco in Saudi Arabia.

## Chapter Honors New Graduates

The Executive Committee of the Medical Alumni Chapter held a luncheon in the Alumni Club on June 15 to honor the 1974 graduating class. Forty members of the class, out of a total of 50, attended the luncheon and enjoyed a delicious meal interspersed with drinks which was conducive to a most pleasant and informal mood. Chapter President Dr. Caesar Shediak welcomed the new graduates as members of the Chapter by offering each one of them a free membership for the next three years. A copy of the new Directory of the Chapter was also distributed. Dr. J. Thaddeus spoke briefly about the background of the mother association and of the Chapter and emphasized the aims, aspirations and activities of the Chapter and the Association. Dr. Hassan Sharif, the outgoing president of

the M.S.S., spoke in the name of his classmates thanking the Medical Chapter for the luncheon and hoping that the Chapter would continue its role in helping medical alumni.

In a review of the future careers of the class it was found out that 21 members of the class will continue their residency training in different specialties at the AUH; four will go into general practice and the rest will go to the U.S. for specialty training. It was also interesting to note that although none of the members of the class was going into public health, six of the class had chosen psychiatry as their future specialty; a fact which aroused considerable discussion during the luncheon when Dr. Michel Slim posed the question to the class members.





# LABIB MEDICAL CENTER

THE impressive sign "Labib Medical Center" on a well-paved, tree-bedecked lane, off the main street in the center of Sidon, points to a most modern edifice which houses the most recent general hospital in Sidon. I walked up the magnificent steps into a spacious lobby where I was welcomed by the owner and founder of the hospital, Dr. Labib Abu-Zaher, one of our distinguished alumni and a famous physician in Sidon. Labib proudly led me into his "Oriental" office and explained, with a gleam in his eyes, the story behind his new hospital.

After almost 25 years of active and devoted service in Sidon where he had a smaller hospital, Labib had finally achieved his cherished dream. Based on his experience, Labib personally designed this modern facility to fulfill what he had come to realize the community and physicians in the South need. Now, three years after construction had started, the hospital is complete and awaiting official opening. As if guessing the question in my mind, Labib turned to me and said, "a doctor should learn and improve his work and be of service to the last minute of his life". He said he had learnt this from his professor at AUB the late Dr. N. Ardati who, after a heart attack, continued his teaching career just as vigorously as before telling his concerned students, "In medicine the greatest achievement is to die while still able to serve the patient".

Labib took me on a royal tour of his 60-bed hospital. On the ground floor besides the large lobby and the desk of the receptionist and administrator there were plush offices for the physicians of the outpatient section which had a

separate entrance from the side. The corridor continued with spacious rooms with 2 or 3 beds for adult and pediatrics patients. On the first floor there were six de-luxe suites complete with comfortable beds, sitting-rooms and television sets; and first and second class rooms which were just as fancy as the de-luxe rooms. Labib pointed out proudly that all the furniture in the rooms as well as that in the technical facilities was the product of Lebanese craftsmanship. In the basement there are two operating-rooms, a delivery room and labour and recovery rooms all with modern equipment. The basement also accommodates the X-ray and laboratory facilities which are equipped to handle all diagnostic tests.

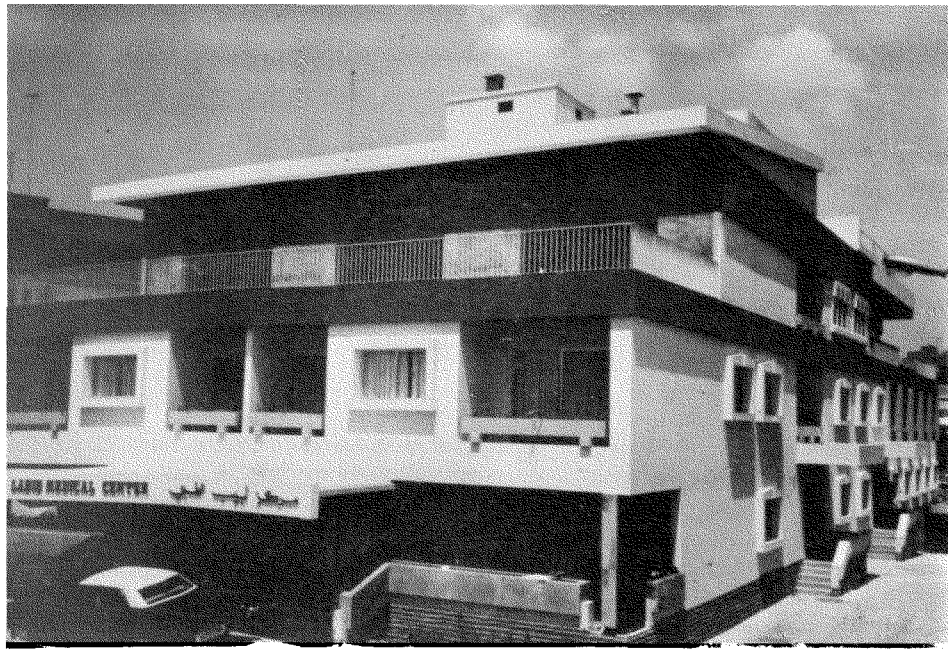
At the end of the corridor is an emergency room which has a separate entrance from the back. All the patient

rooms, the nursing stations and all facilities have central oxygen and suction outlets and are interconnected with an elaborate calling and communication system which was Labib's own design.

One of the pleasant moments of the tour was to chat with Labib's three children, Lubna, Labib and Mu'in, who although young, between 8-12 years, knew every intricate facility and gadget in the hospital and who enthusiastically told me that they planned to be an anesthesiologist, a general surgeon and a cardio-vascular surgeon to help their father. There, of course was the future medical staff of Labib's hospital. As for the present, the medical staff is composed of 22 members whose names are prominently displayed in the main lobby.

It was gratifying to note that most of






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## Ramzi Cotran Appointed to Senior Position in Boston

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The Medical Alumni Chapter has learnt of the appointment of Dr. Ramzi S. Cotran, MD 56, as pathologist-in-chief at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston. *The Brigham Bulletin*, reporting this appointment, mentions the following statement from the ad hoc Committee recommendation of Dr. Cotran. "Dr. Cotran possesses the attributes of high clinical competence in pathology, excellence and independence in research, strength and effectiveness in administration, and outstanding ability in teaching. Although his qualification in each of these areas stand on their own merit, it is the unusual balance between them that makes Dr. Cotran a person of remarkable, and perhaps, unique ability".

Ramzi graduated from the AUB Medical School in 1956 with distinction. After graduation he left for the States and did his residency training in pathology at the world famous Mallory Institute of Pathology in Boston. He then spent one year at the Sloan-Kettering Institute and the Cancer Memorial Center in New York after which he went back to Boston and was appointed on the faculty of the department of pathology at Harvard Medical School. His academic career advanced rapidly and in 1965 he became associate pathologist and associate visiting physician at the Mallory Institute of Pathology. In 1968, Harvard Medical School conferred the title of associate professor of pathology on him and he was appointed associate director of the Mallory Institute and head of its Harvard pathology unit. In 1972 Dr. Cotran became the Frank B. Mallory Professor of Pathology, a position which he will continue to occupy in addition to his recent appointment at Brigham.

Dr. Cotran is the author of about 90 research articles published in medical journals and has contributed chapters to a few medical books, specially on kidney pathology. He has also been a leader in undergraduate teaching programs at Harvard Medical School.

The Medical Alumni Chapter extends its sincerest congratulations to Ramzi Cotran, his wife, his four children and to all the Cotran family on this most-deserved honor.

the staff were AUB alumni. Basil Attallah, MD 64, is the internist and cardiologist of the hospital. Although Basil has his private practice in Sidon and is on the staff of several hospitals, he indicates that he may be more permanently attached to "Labib Medical Center" in the future. Jurjus Khuri, MD 69, who did his radiology residency training at AUH is the radiologist of the hospital and Hisham Dalla'a who did his residency training in obstetrics - gynecology at AUH takes care of the ladies. The three live in Sidon and form a more permanent core of the staff. The other alumni come from Beirut. Each spends a day in the Hospital and is on call when needed.

The group includes several physicians who are also on the staff of Rizk Hospital in Beirut, namely Maurice Saba, MD 63, who is the neurosurgeon of the hospital, Zeina Samaha Saba MD 66, who sees gynecology-obstetrics cases; Antoine Stephan, MD 65, and Michel Balabanian, MD 67, as nephrologists and Alex Panossian, MD 64, as urologist. Other alumni on the staff are Raja Haddad, MD 67, as the thoracic and cardiovascular consultant of the hospital, Ahmad Daouk, MD 65, and Isam Shehadeh, MD 62, who take care of the kidney transplant patients and Muhiba Fannus Daouk, MD 65, who is the anesthesiologist of the hospital. But the one who sets the pace and dynamism of the hospital is Labib himself who is the really permanent member spending most of his time in the hospital attending to the patients and to the overall administration of the hospital.

Labib actually graduated in 1942 but because of the war, received his degree

in 1943. He did his residency training in obstetrics and gynecology at AUH and then went to Fordham Hospital in the Bronx for two years training in general surgery. After his return he set up his practice in Beirut and Sidon for a short time and in 1948 moved completely to Sidon where he established his first hospital overlooking the Mediterranean. Since then he has been active in several fields, medical as well as political. He is a consultant physician of the army in the South and is an official legal physician of the area. In 1959 he became in charge of the Sidon Government Hospital and was the prime mover of the affiliation of the hospital to AUB whereby AUH residents and staff took over the responsibility of the medical care management of the Sidon Government Hospital. For many years Labib has also been an associate physician of the AUH medical staff. To him the greatest source of gratification is this association with the *Alma Mater* of which he has always been a loyal and supporting alumnus.

"Labib Medical Center" is a living example of the achievements of AUB alumni. As a modern hospital facility it cannot have many rivals. It remains to develop a permanent staff of physicians and auxiliaries for total health care to be the unique center for the community in the South and a refuge for other alumni who return after specialization but find little opportunities to work and serve. That is the full dream which Labib no doubt cherishes and wishes to achieve.

**Jacob D. Thaddeus, M.D.**

## DR. SHUKRALLAH KARAM



*"The evil that men do lives after them  
The good is oft interred with their bones"*

HOW APT is this quotation from Shakespeare to physicians and the medical profession in general. People take macabre pleasure in exaggerating many mistakes, whether actual or assumed, referred to few physicians... and yet the good and humane acts of the majority of physicians are forgotten and often not even considered newsworthy. This story is about the "good" so that it may not be "interred". It is about a medical alumnus, Dr. Shukrallah Karam, MD 37, who believes in the mission of medicine and who practices his belief in providing humane care to a needy population irrespective of personal gain or fame.

Although interested in postgraduate work, Dr. Karam packed his belongings after graduation and went to his village Khiam in the South of Lebanon where he soon realized that this actually was his foremost calling... to serve the needy people of his area, which he continues to do devotedly through all adversities.

Away from the scientific and comfortable environment of the University Dr. Karam soon adapted himself to trek through the cold or hot seasons, on foot or on horseback, to see patients who sent for him no matter what their economic status. He relates his first experience when, after a long walk, he examined the patient thoroughly, provided the necessary medicines from his bag, and was thanked profusely while he was ushered out of the house without a penny or even an enquiry about his fees. That experience set his course for the future... responding to every call whether in his clinic, in his home or at the home of the patient, in sunshine or in snow, without asking for remuneration and being satisfied with whatever he was paid in money or in kind words.

Dr. Karam's devotion and courage came out during periods of war and deprivation to which the South of Lebanon was often subjected. In 1941, during World War II, Dr. Karam

opened his house as a shelter to about 75 people, all needy and helpless, and shared with them his food rations while caring for their physical ailments. In 1948, Dr. Karam did not leave his post but volunteered to treat the wounded and the refugees. He rented, on his own, a house which he used as a field hospital, and a car which he used as an ambulance, and treated everyone who needed medical care. His efforts came to the attention of official medical authorities after some time and he was sent blankets, food and medications to carry on with his work. Perhaps his finest hour was in 1967 and subsequently, when the South was regularly under fire. Many of the population of the South fled away but Dr. Karam stayed steadfastly in his post caring for, and commiserating with all the unfortunate ones who were left wounded and destitute. As such he is considered by many in the area as a hero and a humane person.

In addition to his medical work, Dr. Karam also contributed to the social development of his community. In 1952 he became the head of the municipality as well as its medical officer. He introduced a number of health measures and steps in the development of roads and water supply in the area. He established a school health program and until to-day he examines thousands of students all free of charge.

Dr. Karam has been supported throughout his rich career by his devoted wife. Together they have produced six worthy children, three sons and three daughters, the eldest of whom is Dr. Karam Karam, MD 67, an alumnus who is at present assistant professor in the AUB department of gynecology and obstetrics.

This is the story of a life replete with humanity and with devotion to service; the story of a man who believes in his mission and has the courage of his beliefs; the story of an alumnus who is proud of his university heritage and does honor to his *Alma Mater*.

**Jacob D. Thaddeus, M.D.**



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## BEIRUT: 1985-2000

THE growth of cities is a world wide phenomenon in the second half of the twentieth century. Beirut is no exception to this trend. Some efforts are being undertaken by the Lebanese government to anticipate and plan for the expected growth of its capital. The General Directorate for Urban planning is carrying out the preparation of a master plan for the Capital Region of Beirut. A product of this effort has been the publication of a White Book, "Beirut: 1985-2000."

A panel discussion was organized by the Alumni Chapter of the AUB Faculty of Engineering and Architecture on June 7, to discuss and put into perspective the findings and recommendations of the White Book. The purpose of the panel was also to acquaint the general and technical public with the efforts and work being carried out to plan for the Beirut Capital Region, so as to allow for the needed community feed-back into the planning process. The panelists were Dr. Joseph Shukair, member of the Beirut planning team and Mr. Riyad Tabet, consulting planner. The panel moderator was Dr.

Usamah Abdus-Samad, professor of planning.

Attending the panel were Mr. Antoine Rayyes, director general of roads and structures; Mr. Mohammad Ghaziri, chairman of the Beirut Council for Large Projects; Mr. Eli Shaya, chairman of the Lebanon Council for Large Projects; Dr. Joseph Naffah, secretary general of the National Council for Scientific Research; Dr. Zaki Mazboudi, Member of Parliament representing Beirut; Prof. Raymond Ghosn, dean of the Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, Mr. Bahauddean Bisat, ex-president of the Lebanese Order of Engineers. The Audience was about one hundred and fifty strong, mostly consisting of engineers, architects, and planners.

Dr. Shoukair explained the benefits that could accrue to a community from proper planning and stressed that the capital Region is growing very fast and must be planned. "This growth is occurring at a rate requiring, each hour, one new housing unit and one new employment opportunity." He said, "The aim of the White Book was

to alert the public to the urban problems if no planning effort is undertaken."

Mr. Riyad Tabet stated that planning must be directed towards the power structure of politicians, and should not be concentrated within the technical planning community. "We, as planner, need to start a dialogue with the politicians to agree on the planning objectives and needs." He stated that "the future growth of the capital area will take the shape of newly developed slum like suburbs such as Ain al-Rummaneh."

Dr. Abdus-Samad explained that the urban planning for the Greater Beirut should be undertaken within the context of regional, economic and demographic planning. "The growth of the Capital Region must be reduced by or the adoption of family planning, the economic development of the rural areas and the diversion of population of other urban centers." He summarized the discussion by stating that "the planning for Beirut is a pressing necessity and that it must be carried out within the context of a political decentralization strategy."

*The photograph shows, from left, Dr. Joseph Shukair, Dr. Usamah Abdus-Samad and Mr. Riyad Tabet.*



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## Exhibition Held Despite Crisis

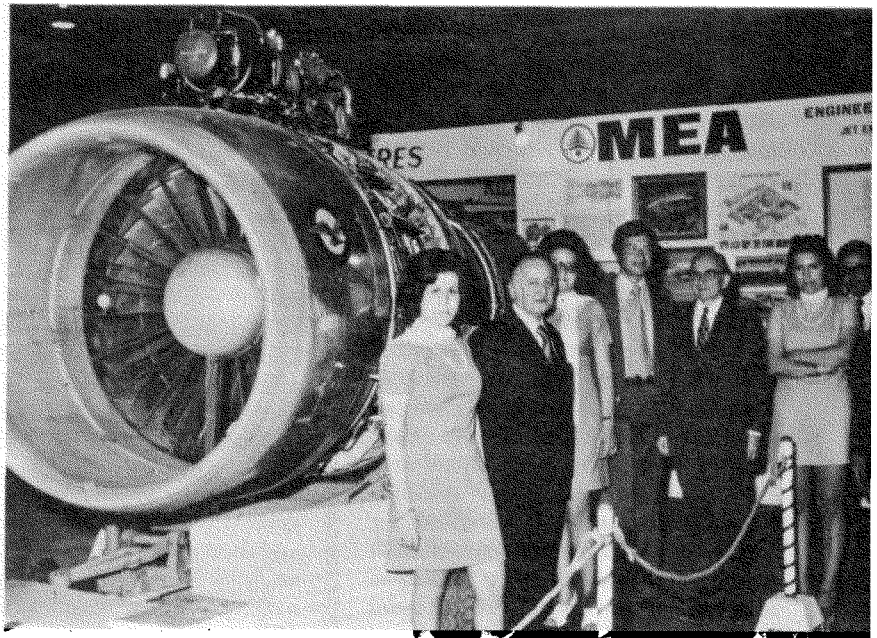
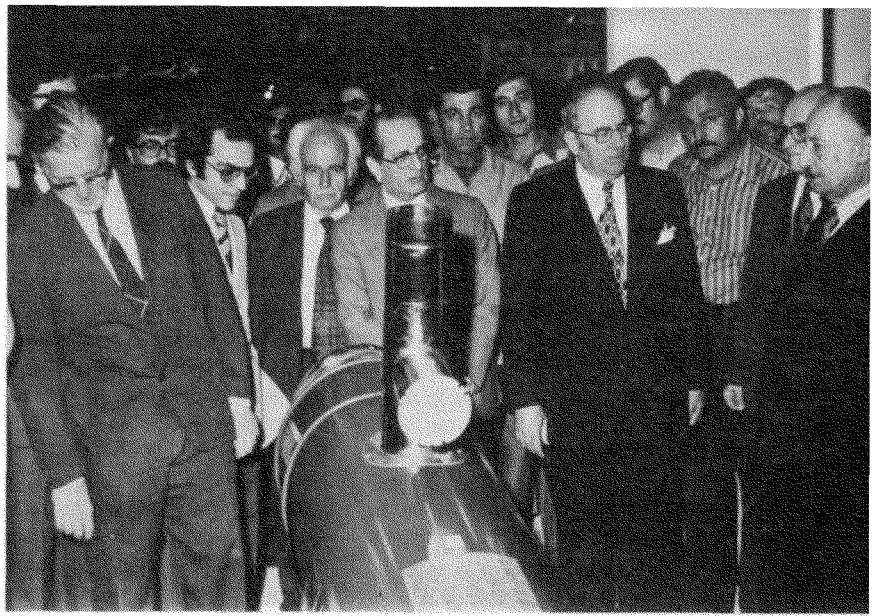
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The Engineering Materials and Equipment Exhibition (EMEE) was held on campus June 6-16, overcoming all difficulties and obstacles caused by the long strike on campus. It was officially opened by H.E. Fuad Ghosn, Acting Prime Minister.

The annual exhibition is sponsored by the AUB Engineering Student Society and the Engineering Alumni Chapter. Participants included around forty firms in Lebanon operating in various engineering fields.

Mr. Riyad Mneimneh, who was in charge of the exhibition organization, explained that the Faculty of Engineering and Architecture and its alumni have been organizing this exhibition since ten years, and that in view of its success and of the growing number of participants, the site of the exhibition has had to be expanded to provide space for all participants.

The Engineering Materials and Equipment Exhibition enables both Lebanese and foreign engineering industries to exhibit their products and most modern equipment. Prefabricated houses, heavy construction machinery, sanitary material and equipment, electrical appliances, calculating machines, etc., were among this year's main exhibits.



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## El-Solh Attends Annual Dinner

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The Engineering Alumni Chapter held its annual dinner on Tuesday March 13. The dinner was under the patronage of His Excellency Takkieddine El-Solh, the Prime Minister, and was attended by about 250 alumni and friends who enjoyed the friendly atmosphere enchanted by the guitar music of Mr. Ilhami Khorchid.

The photo at left shows, from right, Interior Minister Bahij Takieddine, Mrs. Khalil Malouf, Chapter President Adel Hamieh, Prime Minister Takieddine El-Solh, Mrs. Takieddine and Minister Fuad Ghosn.

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## Student Strike Causes Serious Crisis on Campus

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Classes were not held for about six weeks during the second semester as result of one of the longest student strikes in the history of AUB. The strike began on March 18 and classes were resumed on May 6. During this period the campus witnessed a number of student demonstrations, occupation of buildings, destruction of property and police intervention. Members of AUB faculty, the Alumni Council and other groups, official and private, worked hard to shorten the crisis.

On April 9 the University raised a legal case in Lebanese Courts "against persons unknown preventing the normal use of its buildings." Security forces at 2 a.m. on April 24 came on to the campus and evacuated occupied buildings. They arrested 61 persons, 15 of whom were non-students or non-AUB students. After interrogation by the examining magistrate some students were released, others were detained for a few days, and later released on bail. Police forces remained on campus and at AUB gates until May 12 when campus life was back to normal.

The roots of the crisis could be traced to November 26, 1973 when President Kirkwood reported to the Student Council recent Trustees decisions, including a 10% increase in tuition fees beginning with 1974-75.

In the weeks that followed a number of meetings were held and letters exchanged between President Kirkwood and the Student Council. They centered around six student demands which may be summarized as follows:

1. The cancellation of the 10% increase in tuition fees.
2. Student participation in the Admission, Scholarship and Curriculum Committees as well as the Senate.
3. The augmentation of the scholarships and in particular those granted to new students.

4. The augmentation of those departments and schools that were proposed for cancellation and transformation.

5. The amendment of the new aptitude tests.

6. The appointment of an Arab Dean for the School of Arts and Sciences.

These demands were telexed to the Board of Trustees on March 2 during its meeting in New York. On campus, the University Senate met for two days to discuss these demands as some of them came under its jurisdiction.

President Kirkwood, by a letter dated March 16 and addressed to the President of the Student Council, responded by explaining that the 10% increase in tuition rates for 74-75 was necessitated,

together with other measures, by the critical financial position of the University. He also explained that approximately 45% of the increased tuition funds were matched by an increase in scholarship funds, especially for new entering students who are in need of financial assistance. (Almost 60% of all students in the University receive some form of financial aid.)

The Board of Trustees, the President said, felt that restoration of the majors in mass communications, music, religious studies and education would not be advisable. These departments and programs are continuing and actually are now pursuing or are considering changes that, it is believed, will better meet needs of students, within the University resources. (In education, for example, teachers will continue to be trained in their subject of specialization. In mass communication, the proper A&S committees are studying the implementation of an M.A. as one of their group-major fields).

In response to item five of the student demands, Dr. Kirkwood explained that the Senate has voted that an aptitude test would be given to all new entering undergraduate students in the years 74-75 and 75-76, after admission, for guidance and counselling purposes only.

On the question of student participation President Kirkwood explained:

"Students do at present have membership on the University admission and scholarship committees and on the committees concerned with the curriculum in each Faculty. The Senate discussed this request at length. They felt after this consideration that the principles established at the outset of student representation on committees should not be changed and that representation on Faculty committees concerned with appointments of individual students to admission or scholarships was not in the best interest either of the students or the University. The Senate, however, believed that students should have full access to consult with the Faculty committees responsible for these actions. The Senate therefore voted that the Cabinet of each Faculty Student Society, or a committee of students designated by them, will meet at regular intervals with their Faculty Admissions and Scholarship committees for clarification and consultation upon admissions and scholarship matters.

"The Senate voted also to recommend to the Board of Trustees that the President of the Student Council, ex officio,

### Alumni Role

The Council of the Alumni Association and its Managing Board played an active role trying to bring the strike to an end. Members of the Managing Board held several meetings with AUB administrators and the Student Council as well as with the "Committee of Good Endeavour" composed of a number of Lebanese notables.

The strike was also discussed at length by alumni during the general assembly, held on April 8, and during a special meeting held on April 24. A number of alumni spoke expressing their opinions. There was a consensus to support the University and condemn the use of violence.

On April 5 the Alumni Council made a public appeal to students, published in local papers, urging them to go back to classes and expressing the alumni belief in dialogue, not violence, as the means of settling the crisis.

Although no official resolutions were adopted during the general meetings, a number of alumni formed the nucleus of the "Committee of AUB Student Parents" whose aim is to study the underlying causes of student unrest and to stand against any attempt in the future to disrupt the academic program of AUB.

be a non-voting member of the Senate. Under the Constitution of the University, the Board of Trustees must approve changes in the composition of the Senate. This recommendation of the Senate will be presented to the Board for action at their next meeting," Dr. Kirkwood said.

The Student Council did not accept these explanations as answers to its demands and immediately called for a strike to begin March 18.

On March 19 demonstrating students on Bliss Street clashed with the police. More than 40 students were treated in the infirmary and the emergency room.

The strike was escalated by occupation of buildings and student control of the University gates. Marquand House, the President residence, was not occupied but was subject to early morning harassment on several occasions.

A few days after the strike had begun and following many appeals to students to go back to classes by the Prime Minister, Ministers, AUB faculty, Alumni Council, the Committee for Good Endeavour and other local groups, it was apparent that the 10% increase in tuition fees and the other student demands were no longer the main cause of the strike. Slogans painted on the walls and doors of occupied buildings fostered such a belief. Four Student Council members resigned on April and appeared on T.V. to accuse the Council of "deviation from the aims of the strike." They declared that they accept the solution offered by the Alumni Association to end the strike.

Later, 200 mothers of AUB students signed a public letter asking for a secret ballot referendum to end the "continued chaos and demagoguery" on campus.

By April 23, convinced by the stand and appeal of the Alumni Association, a group of AUB students met at the Alumni Club and collected about 2,000 signatures on a petition asking the Student Council to hold a referendum.

President Kirkwood dissolved the Student Council on April 25 for "grave and continuing violations of University regulations." This action was taken in accordance with article XII of the Student Council's constitution that gives the President this power. On April 27 Dr. Kirkwood announced that classes will gradually be resumed as of April 29 beginning with Medical Sciences and Engineering and Architecture. The Arts and Sciences Faculty adopted an "intensified elective system" to enable students to complete a maximum of three courses (10 credits) by June 30.

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## Trustees Decide To Phase Out School of Pharmacy

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The Trustees of the American University of Beirut met for four days, July 1-4, in Beirut with the President, Faculty, Students, Staff, Parents, and Alumni at the University. Twenty-one Trustees out of a total membership of twenty-four, all of whom serve without pay, attended from around the world.

The discussions were thorough and constructive with a full review of disturbing recent events, the deepening deficit in current operations and the gap forecast between revenues and expenses.

The Board of Trustees expressed their great respect and strong support for President Samuel B. Kirkwood and their gratitude for his extraordinary efforts together with all his colleagues in the University community, to preserve the values of AUB. The Board welcomed the June 28, 1974 resolution of the University Senate and in particular its condemnation of acts of violence and all threats to violence as limiting the legitimate rights of others, as unworthy of a community of scholars, and as

incompatible with the University being a forum of free and rational discussion.

The Trustees also expressed their appreciation for the support and understanding the University received during its recent trials from the faculties, the Workers and Staff Syndicate, members of the student body, the parents of students, the Alumni and friends of the University as well as from the Government of Lebanon.

In view of the large deficit projected—over \$3 million in the coming fiscal year—the Trustees voted deep cuts and economies in the budget originally proposed. They reaffirmed their decision to sell a plot of land formerly occupied by the Out Patient Department of the Hospital. Accordingly this property is being placed on the market as a source of funds for endowment. The Trustees are gravely concerned at having to spend capital for current operations and reluctantly approved a considerable amount of deficit financing, as a temporary expediency only.

Among long term measures, the Trustees emphasized the need to continue the planning of rigorous economies and restructuring of programs designed to close the widening shortfall of income in relation to growing expenses. In view of this necessity, the Trustees voted to phase out the AUB School of Pharmacy; new students, therefore, will not be admitted to the School in October 1974.

Finally, the Trustees plan to increase their fund-raising activities in Lebanon and the Arab States which are the principal beneficiaries of the AUB program, as well as to redouble their efforts to solicit from the U.S. Congress continuing support and to seek greater contributions from friends and alumni all over the world.

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## AUB Takes Measures against Students

The University authorities July 19 sent two types of letters to students who were actively involved in the disruptive events of the past academic year.

According to President Samuel B. Kirkwood, 103 students were considered withdrawn from the University as of September 1, 1974 and are ineligible for admission because their actions during the past year "placed them in conflict with with the University's Statement of Policy."

150 other men and women students were urged to comply with the University's rules and regulations.

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## Alumni Association Honors Dean Salem

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The AUB Alumni Association June 21 held a cocktail party at the club in honor of Dr. Elie Salem, BA 50, MA 51, PhD, the new Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

A good number of alumni, friends, and government officials, including three ministers, joined the Association to congratulate Dean Salem on his new appointment.



## Alumni Secretary, Treasurer Submit Annual Reports

The General Assembly of the AUB Alumni Association met on April 8 to receive and discuss the reports of Dr. Nabil H. Dajani, the general secretary, and Mr. Adeb G. Khouri, the treasurer, for the year 1973.

The meeting was scheduled for March 25. However, as there was no quorum on that date, a second meeting was called on April 18. Both reports were approved without change.

The General Secretary's report began with the following introduction:

"When the new Alumni Council took office in June last year it addressed itself to strengthen the Association. To accomplish this it was apparent that it should solve four urgent problems:

"1. The study of the constitutional problems hindering the development of the Association. It was clear that the Council needs to seriously examine the constitutions of the different chapters and branches of the Association as well as the representation of the different alumni groups on the Council.

"The Council approved unifying the constitutions of all chapters of the Association and appointed a special committee to study the possibility of this unification as well as examine the constitutional steps needed to accomplish this goal.

"2. The work on the project of building a new first class clubhouse for the alumni in Beirut and its suburbs was also considered by the Council as an important factor in strengthening the Association and getting its members together.

## Alumni Tennis

An Alumni Open Tennis Tournament took place on the Alumni tennis courts in Beirut April 17-27. Mr. K. Issa won the men-single championship; Mrs. M. Cowie, the women-single; Mr. J. Kozick: veterans; Mr. F. Samuel and R. Haddad, men-doubles and Mrs. Cowie and Mr. N. Abou Hassam mixed-doubles.

The tournament was sponsored by the Middle East Airlines.

"The Council conducted a survey of a random sample of alumni to find out the type of clubhouse they desire (detailed results of this survey were reported in *al-Kulliyah*). Based on this survey a proposal was presented to the AUB Board of Trustees to exchange the present clubhouse site with that of the old OPD, facing the Medical Center. Discussions are now in their final stages and the Council hopes that a most modern clubhouse will materialize within the next three years. Such a clubhouse will include a swimming pool, tennis courts as well as numerous other facilities desired by the alumni.

"3. The improvement of the financial position of the Association was the third problem to which the Council addressed itself. This was done by setting up specialized bodies to review the Association's present financial problems and recommend solutions. The first recommendation that was implemented as of the beginning of this year is the revision of our fees and club-house prices. This it was felt was necessary to stop us loosing in the face of the increase of cost.

"4. Lastly, the Council addressed itself to the necessity of taking an active role in the University. At the beginning of its term of office the Council issued a statement (which was published in *al-Kulliyah*) stating clearly that it considers itself one of the three pillars forming the University — the other two being the students, and the faculty and administration.

"The Managing Board of the Association reflected this policy in its contacts with the different University bodies. Several meetings were held with the President and officials of the University as well as with the President and officials of the Student Council. The Alumni Council hopes to play an active role in building and developing the University and plans to develop its communication channels with all the University groups."

Dr. Dajani then reviewed the activities of the following bodies during 1973: Publications and Scholarship Committees, The Kamel Mroueh Memorial Fund, Agriculture, Engineering, Medical, Nursing and Pharmacy Chapters and the Dental Group.

## Revenues and Expenses

The Treasurer's report for 1973 indicated that the total assets of the Association are LL. 658,913. (compared to LL. 534,269 in 1972). Current assets added up to LL. 360,330, long term receivables to 43,781 and fixed assets to 254,801.

Revenue and expense during 1973 were summarized in the following manner:

<i>Association</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Net</i>
Revenue	11,009.20	
Expense	48,273.20	(37,264.00)
<i>Club - Lodging, Restaurant &amp; Bar</i>		
Revenue	233,092.60	
Expense	179,584.53	53,508.07
<i>Club - Other Activities</i>		
Revenue	32,624.25	
Expense	27,335.40	5,288.85
<i>Tennis</i>		
Revenue	10,805.00	
Expense	13,507.93	(2,702.93)
<i>Middle East Forum</i>		
Revenue	6,642.45	
Expense	13,842.05	.....(7,199.60)
<i>Al-Kulliyah</i>		
Expense	12,000.00	12,000.00
<i>Amortization and Depreciation</i>		
Expense	16,112.08	16,112.08
<b>RESULTS</b>		<b>16,481.69</b>

The Treasurer proposed an LL. 328,500 budget for 1974 (versus LL. 276,522 in 1973).

The balance sheet and the 1974 budget were approved by the General Assembly.

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## South California Alumni Honor Trustee Halaby

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Approximately 200 alumni and friends in Southern California March 18 held a reception to honor Mr. Najeeb Halaby at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Edward Deeb in Encino. During the reception, more than \$1,600 was raised to establish a scholarship for a needy student at AUB.

Dr. Malcolm Kerr, vice president of the AUB Alumni Association of North America Chapter in Southern California introduced the speakers. Dr. Zohrab A. Kaprielian, dean of engineering and vice president for academic administration and research at the University of Southern California, focused on the role played by alumni and friends through their moral and financial support of the University. Mr. James Kline, associate director for the statewide University of California Education Abroad Program, described the educational exchange opportunities at AUB for American students. Mr. Kline stated that this program provides an effective way of learning about the Middle East and its traditions. Mr. Najeeb Halaby, the guest of honor and a member of AUB's

Board of Trustees, spoke about the role of AUB in the Middle East. Mr. Halaby stressed the University's need for financial support to keep it alive and thriving as an important educational resource in the Middle East.

The Southern California Chapter also honored Mrs. Ernest Ma'louf at the reception. Mrs. Ma'louf's late husband has made a donation to AUB in his will. Mr. Amin Haddad thanked the guests on behalf of Mrs. Ma'louf. He expressed

the concern Mrs. Ma'louf shared with her husband for AUB's welfare.

Mrs. Daniel Abdullian, Mrs. M. Abdun-Nur, Mrs. Joseph Bahuth, Mrs. Sarkis Broussalian, Mrs. Mustafa El-Sayed, Mrs. Malcolm Kerr, Mrs. Barkeve Meguerditchian, Mrs. Michael Patterson, Mrs. Norair Sarasian and Mrs. Manuel Tilikian gave their time to make the reception a success.

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## Strike on Campus Discussed in N.Y.

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The Board of Directors of the Alumni Association of North America met on April 30 to discuss the student strike and other Alumni Association business. The directors sent the following cable to President Kirkwood:

The AANA Board of Directors supports you, the faculty and the Board of Trustees in your handling of the recent difficulties on campus. We are dismayed at the loss of time incurred by the strikes; but we commend your firm stand in keeping our alma mater free of influences contrary to the best interests of Lebanon and the University.

We feel we owe our success and professional achievements in this country to the sound education we received at AUB. We are proud of our ties to AUB and trust that all concerned will continue to insure its reputation as one of the finest institutions of higher education in the Middle East.

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## New Officers

At a successful Annual Meeting of the AUB Alumni Association of North America, Inc. in New York, at which Mr. Halaby was guest speaker, the following officers were elected for one year: President, Sami A. Hashim, BA 50 MS 52; Vice President, Zuhayr A. Moghrabi, Former Student 49-50; Secretary, Amin Bohsali, BE 58; and Treasurer, Avedis K. Khachadurian, BA 49 MD 53. The following directors were elected for a period of three years: Amin Bohsali, Avedis K. Khachadurian and Victor H. Bisharat, BA 40.



From Left: Dr. Raymond Jallow, Dr. Edward Deeb, Mr. Najeeb Halaby, Mrs. Joseph Bahuth and Mr. Roger Salameh.

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## Nurses Chapter Sponsor Seminar

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The Nurses Chapter of the Alumni Association May 17 sponsored a one day seminar on Cancer Nursing. More than 150 nurses from AUB and other Lebanese hospitals participated.

Following the opening speech of Mrs. Leila Nassar, the president of the Chapter, eminent medical and nursing specialists in the field presented lectures on the medical and nursing management of cancer patients. The cases discussed included cancer of the blood, larynx, colon, lung and breast. The seminar ended with a panel discussion on "Should the patient know he has cancer?"

Participants expressed their appreciation and agreed to have similar programs in the future.

## **Ghazi Duwaji To Coordinate Activities in Dallas**

Dr. Ghazi B. Duwaji, BA 59, and Mrs. Duwaji have been unanimously elected to coordinate alumni activities in the Dallas area. The election took place recently at the home of Dr. Riad A. Taha, MD 60, where a group of alumni and friends gathered to plan the reactivation of the Dallas Chapter of the AANA.

Dr. Duwaji, who received his PhD from Duke University, is an associate professor of economics at the University of Texas at Arlington. Prior to joining the faculty at UTA, he was assistant professor at Western Kentucky University.

Immediately following his graduation from AUB, Dr. Duwaji was an economic analyst for the Syrian department of economic planning.

Duwaji has served as vice president of the Arab-American Society in Dallas, and he was also treasurer of the Dallas-Forth Worth Chapter of the United Holy Land Fund in 1970.

There are over 150 alumni and friends in the Dallas - Forth Worth area. Dr. and Mrs. Duwaji would welcome calls from newcomers, and from those who can offer help in planning the next social activity or in reorganizing the Dallas Chapter. Telephone (817) 261-6190.

## **Ultra Sound Device Installed at AUH**

AUB Hospital will soon start using an "ultra sound" device in cardiac diagnosis. This device is the first of its kind in Lebanon and provides a new horizon in future cardiac diagnosis.

Dr. J. Sawaya, heart specialist and lecturer at AUB has explained that this device was the subject of many papers at the 23rd annual session of the American College of Cardiology which was held early this year in New York.

Dr. Sawaya was promoted to the position of associate fellow in this College which has around 6,000 members from various parts of the world.

Recent trends in coronary artery surgery, and widespread use of pace-makers were the subject of heated debates at this session.

## **Kirkwood Sends Appeal to Alumni**

AUB President Samuel B. Kirkwood last month sent the following appeal to AUB alumni residing in the Middle East:

"As Summer begins it may seem odd that I should call your attention to New Year's Eve. But this year December 31 is of special importance for alumni and friends of the American University of Beirut.

"Several years ago the Rockefeller Foundation agreed with the University that the Foundation would match in equal amount all gifts received from AUB Alumni and friends residing outside the United States and Western Europe. The total amount of the matching fund is \$ 2,000,000 to be reached by December 31, 1974.

"That deadline is now fast approaching. AUB has been able to match \$ 1,845,000, and these gifts, mostly from the Middle East, have greatly assisted the University through a period which has seen many universities in serious financial difficulty.

"The University needs your help to match the remaining \$ 155,000 before December 31. We also need your help as the University sees rising costs eating away at the very heart of the academic program. Your gift and those from many other alumni and friends of AUB, together with economies which we will continue to apply during the period immediately ahead, we hope will effectively forestall need for more drastic measures.

"We hope that you will take this opportunity to send a contribution to AUB now. By so doing you will double the value of your gift. Your regular annual giving to the AUB program, no matter what the size of your gift, will help AUB to keep ahead of rising costs as we continue to provide educational opportunity to future generations of Middle East youth.

"If you are among those who have already given to AUB this year, let me take this opportunity to express my personal thanks for your gift and your continuing concern for AUB's program."

## **Lebanon Honors Wadie Shoucair**



H.E. The President of Lebanon recently awarded Mr. Wadie Shoucair, BA 31; PhC 35, the Order of the Cedars, Chevalier Rank, for his long and dedicated services in the field of pharmacy. Mr. Shoucair, who is the proprietor of the Sudan Pharmacy in Khartoum, was decorated during a cocktail party held in his honor at the Lebanese Embassy in Khartoum by H.E. Ambassador Boland Baydoun. Many alumni, friends, ambassadors and high ranking Sudanese officials were present.

The photograph above shows from left Mrs. Baydoun, Ambassador Baydoun, Mr. Shoucair and wife Samira.

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## Washington Area Alumni Support University Integrity

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A group of alumni and AUB friends April 24 met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kark Keshishian in Washington D.C. to discuss "the significance of the student strike at AUB and what assistance the alumni group in the greater Washington D.C. area could lend toward normalizing the remainder of the academic year." The meeting was chaired jointly by Dr. Zekin Shakhashiri and Mr. Keshishian.

Everyone in attendance was given an opportunity to express opinions about the problem and possible solutions. Representatives from the University's New York Office attended the meeting and explained the origins of the strike and the resultant suspension of classes. News of the last development was telephoned from Beirut while the meeting was in progress.

The alumni present sent two cables to Lebanese President Suleiman Franjieh and to AUB President Samuel B. Kirkwood. The text of the two cables follows:

*His Excellency Suleyman Franjieh, President, Republic of Lebanon*

*The academic freedom of the American University of Beirut is a measure of freedom in Lebanon. Your intervention to safeguard the integrity of our Alma Mater signaled to the world that Lebanon insists on remaining sovereign and free. Despite the mounting tensions, positive negotiations amongst all*

*concerned can now proceed in an atmosphere of determination and compassion, in search of equitable solutions.*

*AUB Alumni Association of Greater Washington Area*

*President Samuel Kirkwood American University of Beirut*

*The academic integrity of the AUB is non-negotiable; it transcends all considerations of compromise. We endorse your tenacious efforts to safeguard the freedom of our Alma Mater in these turbulent times against determined obstinate forces. But we trust that the alumni, the faculty, the Board of Trustees and the majority of students will rally to your support in opening fresh channels of communications with the dissident students.*

*AUB Alumni Association of Greater Washington Area*

A committee was formed to study ways to improve communications between AUB and its alumni during periods of difficulty, and to study various ways in which alumni in the U.S. can lend more meaningful financial assistance to the University, both at present and in the future.

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## Audio Visual Center Receives New Grant

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The Helene Fuld Health Trust recently donated \$24,330 for the continued development of the Helene Fuld Audio Visual Center of the School of Nursing.

This Center, established last December, is one of the first of its kind in the Middle East. It provides students with instructional material on video tape, cassette, transparencies and slides as well as live presentation of conference debates, a closed circuit TV for the classroom, and audio-visual programs which students can review on their own initiative and in their own time.

The new grant will be utilized for the development of a studio for the production of video tapes and for establishing a library.

Men and women students at the School of Nursing this year number 160, half of whom are Lebanese.

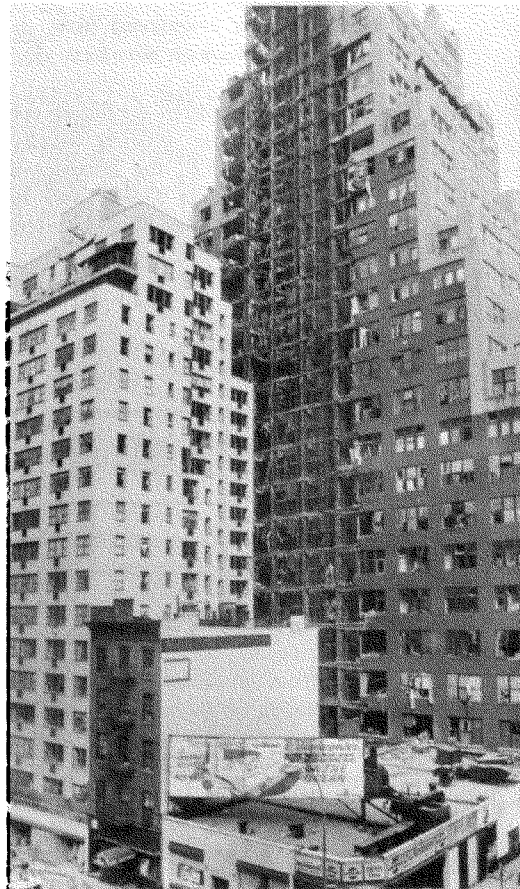
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## Fire Destroys AUB Office in New York

The AUB New York Office, located on East 45th Street and Second Avenue, was affected by the explosion that ripped through the 24-storey office building, just a block off the United Nations complex (photograph above: *The Daily News*). Shortly before 7 a.m. on April 22, the building was partially demolished by a blast believed to have been caused by a gas leak. According to various reconstructed reports, a water tank ruptured around 6 a.m. in the building's basement, sending torrents of water toward the ceiling. The water hit a gas main that broke under the pressure, releasing gas into the cellar. By 7 a.m. escaping gas had filled the elevator shafts and the stairwells. Any number of things could have triggered the explosion unwittingly. Someone may have lit a cigarette, turned on a light or pushed an elevator button.

Fortunately for everyone, the explosion happened before business hours. But still, seventy persons—mostly residents of a nearby highrise apartment, were injured and rushed to hospitals.

The New York Office staff was displaced for a while. Recently the office moved to the 22nd floor on 380 Madison Avenue.



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## Pediatrics Record Broken at AUH

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AUB Hospital and two institutions associated with it have announced record figures of children treated last year at specialty and other clinics.

18, 247 pediatric visits were made to the various clinics of AUH in addition to 4,659 to the Sidon Government Hospital and 1,764 to the Ghaziyeh Health Center.

Children brought during the past year to AUB were treated at the cardiology, genetics, gastroenterology, hematology, endocrinology, neurology, neonatology and renal specialty clinics.

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## Chemistry Co-ed Elected Miss T.V.

A 20-year-old AUB chemistry student hopes to be elected Miss Lebanon next November. She recently won the much-aspired-for title of Miss Television 1975.

Miss Sylvia Ghawi is brunette, 163 cms tall and enjoys 84-62-86 measurements. A graduate of Shweifat College, she is now a junior and hopes to be a teacher after graduation. She plays the piano and likes reading poetry.

Miss Ghawi told *al-Kulliyah* that running for a beauty contest requires much courage and self-confidence. "I will not change my plans for the future if I am elected Miss Lebanon", she declared.

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## Four Medical Men Honored On Retirement

Drs. Alfred Diab, Afif Mufarrij, Henry Nachman and Mr. Ohannes Tilikian were recently honored at a party given at the Holiday Inn Hotel in Beirut on the occasion of their retirement from the AUB School of Medicine after forty years of service.

The party, arranged by the friends and students of the four retiring faculty, was attended by H.E. the Minister of Health, Mr. Othman Dana, and by President S.B. Kirkwood, Vice President George Hakim, Dean Craig S. Lichtenwalner, and Dr. Joseph Azar, President of the Order of Physicians.

Drs. Diab, Mufarrij and Nachman were presented with the Order of Public

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## Atlantic City Meeting

On April 10 the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology (FASEB) held its conference in Atlantic City. A considerable number of AUB graduates are members of the Federation and each year the conference becomes a kind of reunion for them.

This April, as in past years, a reception for AUB alumni and friends was sponsored and hosted by Dr. Farouk Abuzahab, BS 55, MD 59. Attending the reception at the Dennis Hotel were some 30 AUB alumni and friends.

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Health, First Class, by Minister Dana who thanked them for their long services and spoke of the Lebanese Government support of AUB, pointing out that the University serves Lebanon and the Arab world.

Dr. Fuad Freiha thanked the Minister for his support of the University. The services of the retiring faculty were also praised by Prof. Emeritus Dr. Musa Ghantus and by the Director of the School of Medicine Dr. Raif Nassif.

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## Miskoff Awards Assist Two Students

Two outstanding AUB students have been designated as recipients of the John Miskoff awards for the 1973-4 academic year. The Miskoff Fund has been established at AUB to assist students of exceptional academic ability who need financial assistance to complete their educational program.

The annual Miskoff awards are made in recognition of good citizenship and academic achievement. Miskoff scholars agree to consider their award as a loan so that their payments to the fund may be used to assist subsequent scholars of high academic ability at AUB.

The donor is a self-made man who during World War I emigrated to America, completed his education (in Pharmacy) and has received national recognition for community leadership. He also held a senior position in the American Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. Miskoff was born in Mardin, Turkey.

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## Nurses Discuss Communication

The AUB School of Nursing last June organized a 2-day conference to enhance knowledge and use of communication skills and increase the ability to analyse the communication process. Entitled "Dynamic Interpersonal Relationships and the Nurse", the conference was part of the continuing education program of the School of Nursing. Participants found it an enriching experience of learning about themselves and their behavior, and the influence they assert in any interpersonal relationship. The fundamentals of methods of establishing goal directed relationships was another facet of the conference.

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## Innovations is Theme Of 1974 Colloquium

The summer 1974 Colloquium on University Education had as its theme "Innovations in University Education."

There are many pressing challenges facing university education. Questions have been raised in recent years about the wise use of educational technology and the media of mass communication better to serve the increasing demands for university education. A number of issues concern the matter of relevance of studies to the needs and interests of individual students and to the problems facing our communities and societies. Administrators, political leaders and tax-payers are concerned about the increasing costs of quality education. Faculty and others are concerned about organization, structure, selection and transmission of knowledge—a pressing issue due to the knowledge explosion. Throughout the world, several innovative university programs are being successfully followed which are attempting to provide answers to these questions.

The 1974 Colloquium, held July 17-August 1, focused upon a study of three major and outstanding on-going innovative university programs which have received world-wide attention: the Open University in Great Britain, the University Without Walls in the United States, and the University of Wisconsin at Green Bay in the U.S. All three programs, in varying and unique ways,

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confront successfully some of the issues facing university education.

The *Open University* enrolls some 40,000 students. Originally designed to provide study-at-a-distance through a combination of correspondence work, radio, television, face-to-face tutorials, and a one-week summer course for out of school working adults, the O.U. has this year accepted its first eighteen-year-old students. Two experts from the Open University devoted five full days to a description, analysis, and evaluation of the O.U. program, course materials and their preparation, students, uses of technology, role of the faculty, etc... An exhibition of some of the study materials was organized for the colloquium participants. The O.U. concept has interesting implications for university education.

The *University Without Walls* seeks to design individualized and flexible programs of learning making use of new and often untapped resources for teaching and learning as well as more traditional studies. There is no prescribed curriculum or uniform time schedule for completing the degree. The University Without Walls redefines the role of the teacher as a facilitator and co-participant in the planning and designing of each student's learning experience in terms of individual and often unique motivations, aptitudes, interests and goals. The Uni-

versity Without Walls is a program of the Union for Experimenting Colleges and Universities in the U.S. Some twenty-five institutions of higher education are members and offer a UWW program as an alternative form of education available to their students.

The *University of Wisconsin at Green Bay* has received wide attention for its relatively new and exciting academic program with its emphasis on man in his environment. The Green Bay plan is based on problem orientation: using subject-matter to seek solutions to real problems thru integrative, trans-disciplinary and interrelated learning. The UWGB is organized into four colleges reflecting major environmental themes: the College of Environmental Sciences is devoted to the biophysical environment, the College of Community Sciences to the social environment, the College of Human Biology to man in relationship to his environment and the College of Creative Communication to human identity and the attempt to change environmental conditions. The UWGB operates on a 4-1-4 (months) semester plan. The January interim month offers a variety of intensive learning experiences. Colloquium participants will have the opportunity to explore the nature, scope, goals, and structure of these programs with two key members of the UWGB.

Green Bay is also a member of the University Without Walls and the operation of this program will also be presented.

While there are a number of interesting new and innovative university programs at several places around the world, these three have attracted considerable interest and were selected for the 1974 AUB Colloquium on University Education. The primary purpose of the colloquium is to provide an opportunity for key members of universities in the region to explore and study challenging concepts and imaginative practices as they seek viable solutions to issues facing their own universities.

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## classnotes

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### 48

GELAT - Antoine E. Gelat, BA, BS 49, is now working on North Sea Pipelines in France and his new address is Pipeline Technologists, 3 Rue Volta, 92 Pukaux, France.

He was previously working in Houston, Texas.

### 52

JANDALI - Dr. A.F. John Jandali, associate professor of political science at the University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Wash., has been granted tenure in recent action by the UPS Board of Trustees. He has been employed by the university since 1971.

Dr. Jandali was awarded both a master's degree, 1954, and in 1956, a PhD degree from the University of Wisconsin.

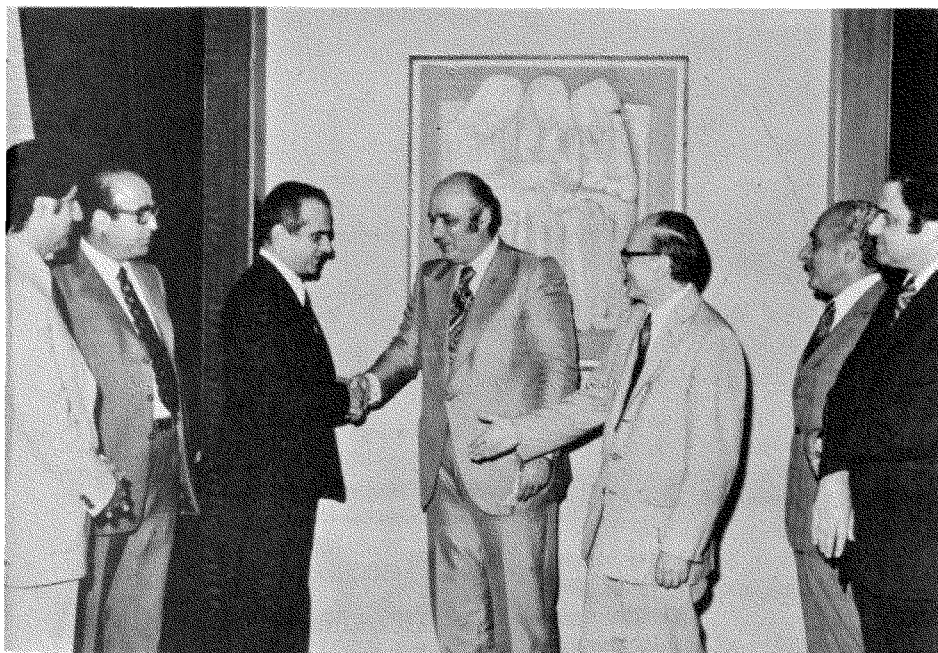
The University of Puget Sound is a privately endowed liberal arts institution with an enrollment of 2,800 students.

### 57

SABBAH - Mohammed S. Sabbah, BS, is now chief engineer and partner of "Sabbah Brothers", Basrah, Iraq, who are specialized in the building of industrial plants.

Mr. Sabbah is playing an active role in the current industrial boom of Iraq and will soon be involved in building the Basrah Steel Mill.

After graduating from AUB, Mr. Sabbah went to the University of Michi-



Mr. Edward Mazlum, BA 57, assistant registrar at AUB, was awarded the Education Medal by H.E. Edmund Rizk, the Minister of Education on June 14.

The picture above which was taken during the awarding ceremony at the Ministry of Education shows, from left, Deputy Amin Jumayil, AUB Registrar Fuad Haddad, Mr. Mazlum, Minister Rizk, AUB Vice President George Hakim, AUB Provost Thabit and a senior official of the Ministry.

gan at Ann Arbor where he earned an MS degree in chemical engineering.

## 60

**KHAIRALLAH** – A baby girl, Lubna, was born to Prof. and Mrs. As'ad Khairallah, BA, MA 66, PhD, on February 25 in Beirut. This is their first child.

Dr. Khairallah is assistant professor of Arabic and Near Eastern Studies at AUB.

## 62

**LOKOLO** – Alumni President in Sudan Yusuf Badri writes to inform us that Lubari Ramba Lokolo, BA in education has been elected Speaker for the Regional Assembly of the Southern Region of The Democratic Republic of The Sudan.

The Three Southern Provinces, Equatorial, Bahr Al-Ghazal, and Upper Nile were granted autonomy under the name of the "Southern Region".

After 17 years of civil war, President

Numayri's administration was successfully able to resolve the hostilities and established a constitutional government composed of a house of representatives and a cabinet.

AUB Alumni are starting to play their role in the development of this region, Mr. Badri states.

**AL-ASSAD** – A baby girl, Tania, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Sadik Al-Assad, BBA on June 3 at the AUB Medical Center. This is their second daughter; the first is 3-year-old Lina.

Mr. Al-Assad works at AUB as development lists coordinator.

## 63

**ABU HAMDEH** – Anis Abu Hamdeh, BA, has taken a new job as senior business system consultant with the Digital Resources Corporation of Houston, Texas. Anis will be stationed in Algiers doing work for Sonatrach, the Algerian Oil Company.

Previously, Anis was with the nuclear energy division of General Electric in San Jose, California.

He is married and has two children, Sami and Dina.

**SARHADIAN** – Aram M. Sarhadian, BA, has been promoted to the position of international banking officer at the Marine Midland Bank-Western in Buffalo, N.Y. He joined the bank as a senior credit analyst in 1968.

Before joining Marine, he was assistant manager of the Mebco Bank, Beirut, Lebanon and later a sales representative for Air France.

Mr. Sarhadian was a member of the United Fund Speakers Bureau and belongs to the American Institute of Banking.

Mr. and Mrs. Sarhadian and their three children live in Buffalo.

## 65

**AUDI** – Mahmoud S. Audi, BE, has recently finished all the requirements for a PhD in mechanical engineering at Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y. In 1971 he earned an MS degree in aerospace engineering from the same University.

Address: 139 Link Hall, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y. 13210.

## 66

**ARNOLD** – Dr. and Mrs. Bruce L. Arnold, née Nancy Aaron, BA, were blessed with a son, Richard Lincoln.



Mr. Sami Alamuddin and Miss Nada Saghir were married on July 13 in Sofar, Lebanon.

Miss Saghir is *al-Kulliyah's* secretary in charge of circulation.

The Arnolds with their son and daughter, Kathy, 3, live in Arlington, Virginia, where Dr. Arnold has a dental practice.

**MARDIROSIAN** – A baby girl, Lena Tania, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Vahé Mardirosian on May 24 in Toronto. Mrs. Mardirosian is the former Vergin Der Bedrosian, Nursing Dip.

The Mardirosians live at 25 Sunnywood Crest, Thorn Hill, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

## 71

**SARANGANI** – Prof. Datumanong Di. A. Sarangani, MA, is assistant dean of the College of Liberal Arts, Mindanao State University at Lanao del Sur, Philippines.

## In Memoriam

**MR. MICHEL CORTAS**, BA 34, MA 43, in Beirut.

**MR. FARID KHURI MAKDISI**, BE 59, in Beirut, His widow is alumnae Nuhad Hamawi, BA 59.

**MR. AZIZ SALEH SABA**, BC 28, in Beirut.

Alumnae Aida Katibah, BA Economics 73 married Dr. Farouk Farkouh, M.C.R.O.G., last March in Homs. They are living now in Beirut.

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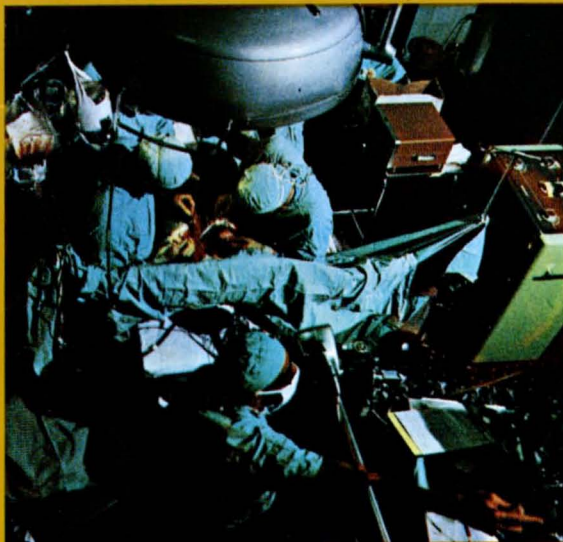
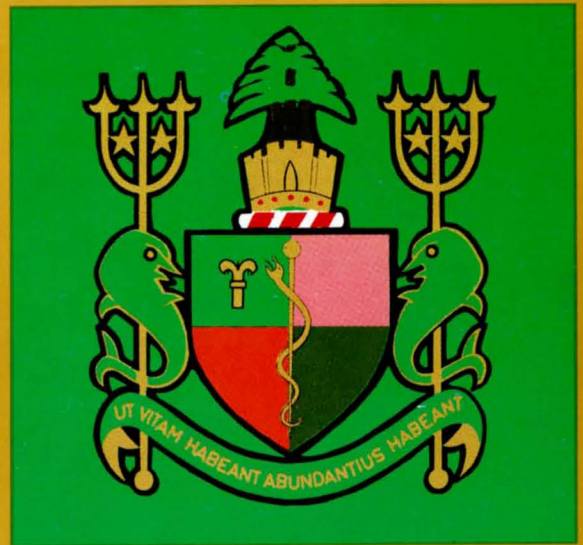
 **MEA**

# al-Kulliyah

MAGAZINE OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT

Autumn, 1974

## Medicine at AUB, 1975





# grand dinner

To celebrate its 50th Anniversary, the AUB Alumni Association will hold a grand dinner on March 14, 1975 at the Bristol Hotel.

Alumni are urged to make early reservations in order not to miss this special event.

For information, call 340817 (Miss Shiber).



# TIME HAS COME TO HELP AUB

*AUB Alumni Association President Fawzi Malouf gave the following address during the Alumni Council meeting on October 22.*

I TAKE the opportunity in the first meeting of the Alumni Council at the beginning of this academic year to re-assess our role towards our Alma Mater.

This role may prove of special significance considering the dramatic changes that are presently taking place in the world. Changes that face our area with challenges of the highest magnitude and place high stakes on its development.

This situation places on our Association enormous responsibilities. We are the product of an institution that has been for over 100 years providing the area with the most precious element for development—namely, the highly skilled human resources—and continues to play an important role in developing the potentials of the area.

At this moment when such distinctive services are needed more than ever before, the University is faced with a serious financial challenge.

In the light of this fact we are called upon to play an effective role. Although many higher learning institutions have been established in this part of the world, we still see a pressing need for the kind of services the AUB is rendering to the area.

AL-KULLIYAH is a quarterly news magazine published by the Alumni Association of the American University of Beirut in cooperation with the Development Office of the University. It aims at linking AUB graduates to each other and developing a closer relationship between them and the University.

*Editor: Zahi N. Khuri*

*Assistant Editor: Suha Tuqan*

*Medical Editor: Jacob Thaddeus*

*Engineering Editor: Isam M. Bazzi*

*Responsible Director: Assem Salam*

*Alumni Association Officers:*

*Fawzi Malouf, President*

*Samir Abu Jawdeh, Vice President*

*Nabil H. Dajani, General Secretary*

*Adeeb G. Khouri, Treasurer*

*Al-Kulliyah Publications Committee:*

*Jacob Thaddeus, M.D., Chairman*

*Nazih Zeidan, Secretary*

*Adeeb G. Khouri*

*Radwan Mawlawi*

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

The AUB is at present restructuring its programs providing increasingly for more post-graduate interdisciplinary programs geared towards higher developmental needs of the region. We are called upon as AUB Alumni, and as part of the intellectual avant-garde of the area and part of its cultural tradition, to be instrumental in bringing about this restructuring.

The study and analysis of the future role of the University calls for a parallel self analysis on the part of the Alumni Association. Since the foundation of our Association 50 years ago, the continued services by the University in this area were taken for granted. We now face the fundamental issue of its very existence. There might be a feeling that with the emergence of a number of higher learning institutions in this area the University may have become redundant. This misconception may be among the causes of the decline in its financial resources. It is therefore our responsibility to bring to light the distinctive services that the AUB is prepared to render in support of those growing institutions, as well as the unique services that it can render on a regional level and in the post-graduate field.

The realization that this role is even more vital to the area at this point of its development, provides for this institution the chance of getting adequate support to continue its services. It is our first responsibility to make this truth known.

The time has come to help the AUB in shouldering its financial burden.

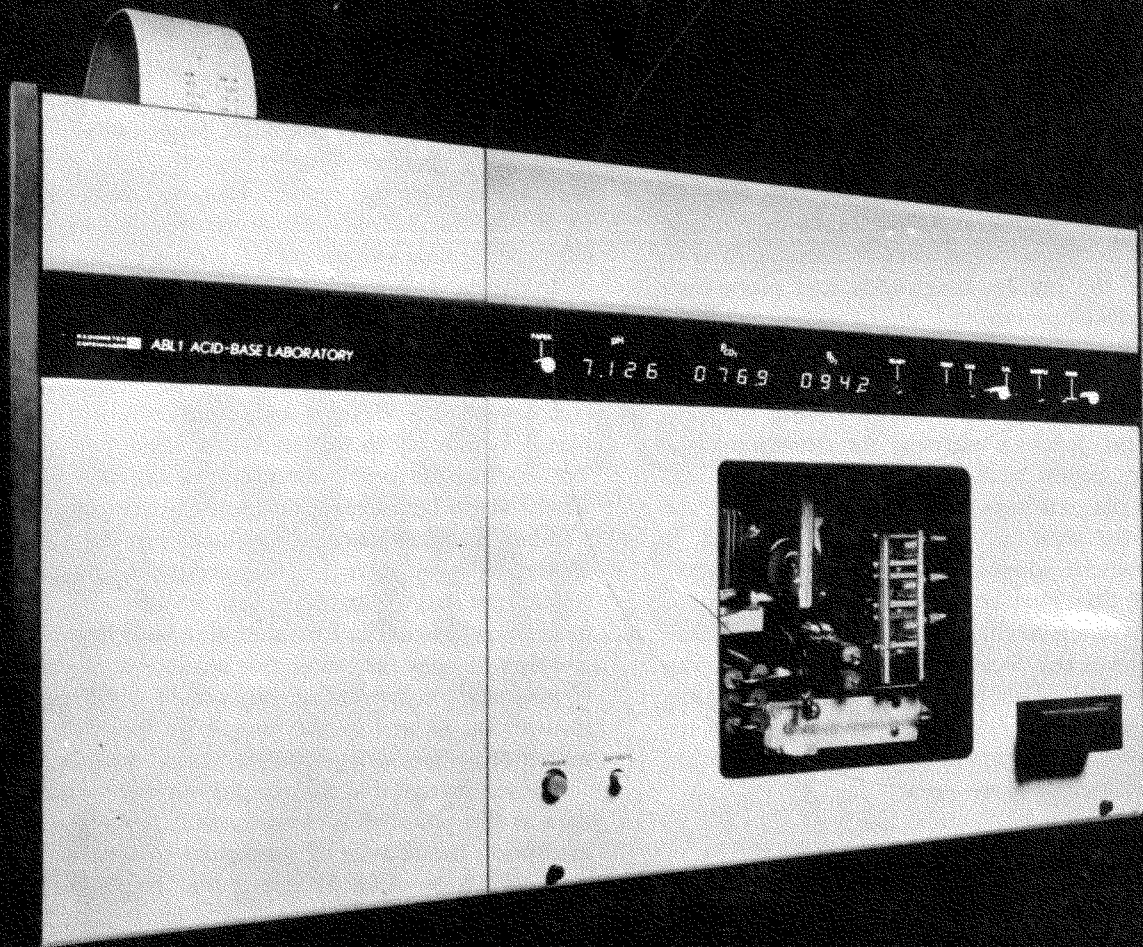
Any effort on the part of our Association in this direction will not only facilitate the AUB's work in the region, but will also strengthen its position abroad particularly in the United States from where it gets most of its revenues.

In order to effectively meet this great responsibility I feel strongly that the tremendous potential of the AUB Alumni should be immediately mobilized to achieve the following:—

1. To establish an Alumni Fund to support the effort of the University and to provide loans for deserving students.
2. To launch a strong publicity campaign making full use of our relations with the media and maximizing the use of our own publications.
3. To develop adequate Club premises and facilities in order to enable the Association to achieve the various anticipated activities and fulfill its role.

It is my hope and my expectation that every alumnus of this Institution would join efforts with us towards the fulfillment of this obligation.

**FAWZI MALOUF**  
President



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HB	11.7
PH	7.106
PCO2	69.6
PO2	116.3
HCO3	28.9
TCO2	23.8
BE	-009.0
SBE	-007.7
SAT	97.4
SBC	17.5

# From e to the editor

## The A.D. and Hijrah

Sir: I think I have deduced the mathematical equation of the relation between the Christian (AD) and the Islamic (Hijrah) eras. The system is simple and practical and as an AUB graduate I would like it to be recorded as a modest contribution to my university.

### Deduction:

Considering Hijrah as 354 time units, and, as it is, considering Christian Era as 365 time units, then

the difference is 11 time units.

Mean average time Units in a year

is  $\frac{354+365}{2} = 360$ , and the ratio of one

time unit is:  $\frac{11}{360}$

### Hence

$$\text{A.D.} = \text{H} - \frac{11}{360} \text{H} + 62165$$

62165 is the constant diff. between the two Eras. Hence

$$\text{A.D.} = (1 - \frac{11}{360}) \text{H} + 62165$$

$$\text{A.D.} = (1 - \frac{3,04}{100}) \text{H} + 62165$$

### hence

$$100 \text{ A.D.} = 97\text{H} + 62165$$

97 is round number.

Ahmad Uthman Abu-Bakr, BA 55

## Shehadi Shehadi

We received an encouraging letter from AUB Trustee Dr. William H. Shehadi, DDS 27, MD 31, in which he kindly contributed some information about his father, the late Shehadi A. Shehadi, who 50 years ago was instrumental in founding the Alumni Association.

Excerpts from Dr. Shehadi's letter:

"Your article marking the semicentennial of the Alumni Association is timely. For the record, however, some corrections are necessary.

"My father, the late Shehadi A. Shehadi, was full-time General Secretary, 1924-1936, not part-time Secretary, of the Alumni Association.

"He came to AUB at the invitation of the late President Bayard Dodge and the late Mr. Albert Staub, then Director of the AUB New York Office.

"My father came for the express purpose of building a wholesome, solid, and viable Alumni Association, raising funds for the University and The Alumni

Association. He also served as special public relations officer and trouble shooter for the University. He laid the foundation and built the basic structure of a viable Association which 50 years later still bears the imprint of his work, leadership, and inspiration. Through his efforts, numerous branches were established in the Middle East, North and South America.

"In addition, he edited *Al-Kulliyah*, the Arabic language literary and scientific publication, which appeared six times a year, and an English language monthly alumni magazine.

"In my father's days, a visit to the Alumni Office, above the Main Gate, was the highlight of every alumnus trip to Beirut, most of whom found time for a further visit at our home on Rue Bliss.

"Bulus Khauli and Yusuf Afimus, his lifetime friends made a wonderful team. The presidents who followed, were for the most part, his 'adopted sons'."

## This Medical Issue

As Dean Samuel P. Asper explains on page 5, this issue of *al-Kulliyah* focuses on the Medical Center—its various departments and services. We hope that this will be the first in a series of special issues that would concentrate on the other faculties and schools of AUB.

To put this issue together, we depended on a number of medical men who took time off from their heavy schedules to jot down for us their impressions and hopes of their own departments. We thank them indeed. However, we wish to take this opportunity to thank our medical editor, Dr. Jacob Thaddeus, not only for planning and executing this issue, but also for his invaluable contributions to *al-Kulliyah* during the past seven years. No words can really describe Dr. Thaddeus' dedication for, and his ceaseless interest in AUB and its Alumni Association. His presence at the head of *al-Kulliyah's* Publication Committee gives us assurance that this magazine is here to stay for a long period despite the present financial crisis.

## Even in China

"There is an AUB alumnus in every country and in every major city in the world."

We were reminded last month of this famous statement by the late Emile Bus-tani, when a medical team from the People's Republic of China made an official visit to Lebanon. One member of the team was Dr. Shafik George Hatem, a former AUB medical student, whose name is now Ma Hai-teh, meaning "a virtue from overseas".

American born (Buffalo, N.Y. 1910), Dr. Hatem, whose father hailed from Hammana, was a medical student at AUB from October, 1929 until February, 1932. AUB records show that he obtained 84.8 and 82.3 averages during his two years here.

The Chinese team visited AUB, toured its Medical Center and had lunch at the Alumni Club. It was accompanied by senior AUB officials.

## School of Pharmacy

Sir: I read in *al-Kulliyah* about the Board of Trustees' decision to phase out the operation of the School of Pharmacy. As a graduate of this School, the news is a major disappointment to me.

AUB School of Pharmacy is one of the best undergraduate pharmacy schools that I have the privilege of being associated with, and a quick check of its various alumni shows the caliber of each graduate.

The justification of "restructuring of programs designed to close the widening shortfall of income in growing expenses" is not a valid one. To my understanding, the School's budget is about 1% of the University's budget and it has a deficit of about \$60,000 to \$70,000. If the Board of Trustees thinks that phasing out a program which has a deficit of \$70,000 will take care of the projected \$3.4 million deficit during the coming year, they have to do some more calculations.

I wish someone would call for an open meeting where the pharmacy alumni could voice their opinions.

I strongly urge the Board of Trustees to reconsider their position so that they will not regret such a decision, which, in my opinion, will not make any difference in the University's deficit.

John Halebian, BS Pharm. 60  
Syntex Research  
Division of Syntex Corporation  
Palo Alto, California 94304

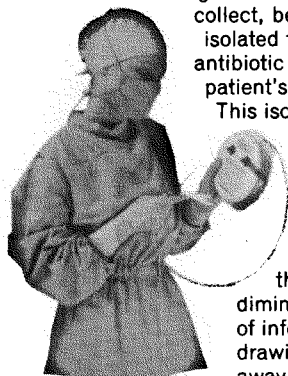
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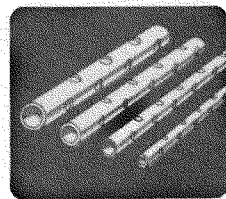
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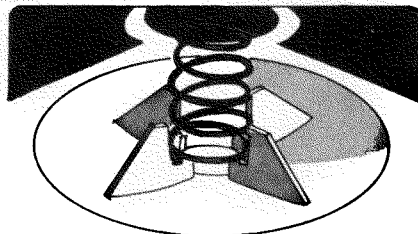
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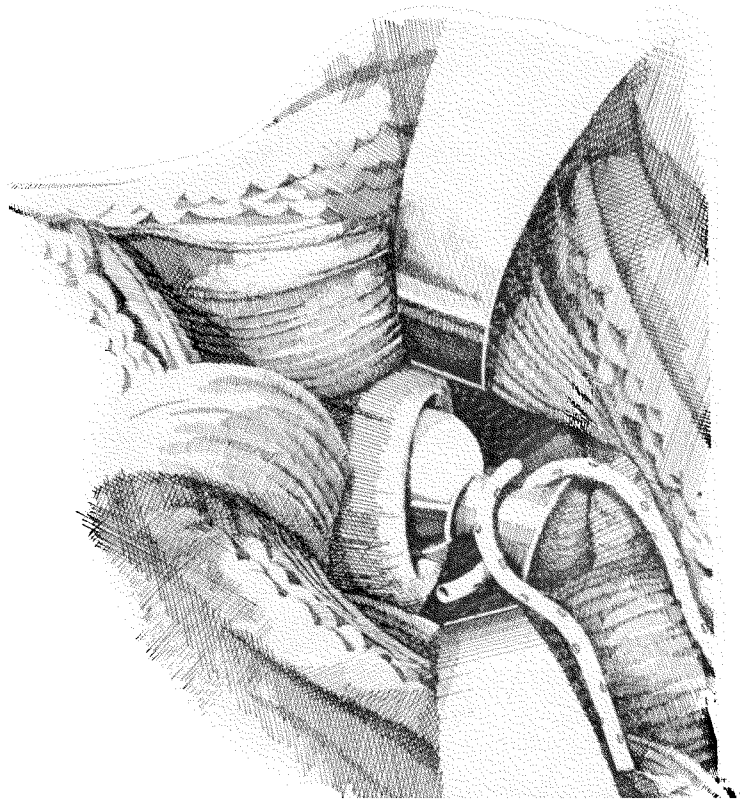
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# MEDICINE AT AUB, 1975

THE Publications Committee and the editors of *al-Kulliyah* have assigned this issue to the Medical Center at AUB. We acknowledge with appreciation their kindness and take this opportunity to describe to our alumni and friends in words and photographs the recent developments in health care.

The entire Medical Center is now in the midst of complete rebuilding and refurbishing. The plan, conceived about fifteen years ago, is evolving slowly. Great foresight was shown in the order of the reconstruction: first a new outpatient facility and then the hospital with all the auxiliary functions a hospital requires, such as kitchens to prepare food for staff and employees as well as patients, cashier's office, computer center, etc. These two units, one for ambulatory patients and the other for inpatients, complement each other and are now in full operation. The "shakedown" period of adjustment following their opening proved not difficult nor lengthy. AUB now stands ready to receive from the contractor four additional facilities essential to a modern medical center: the Basic Medical Science Building, a parking garage, the Medical Library and the Postgraduate Medical Center Auditorium. In *al-Kulliyah* last year I commented on the sagacity of the planners who wisely placed the Hospital and OPD on the fringe of Ras Reirut easily accessible to patients and the Basic Medical Science Building on campus close to Arts and Sciences. They have interposed the library, auditorium and parking garage between the basic and clinical sciences thus making these latter facilities equally and conveniently available to all within the Center.

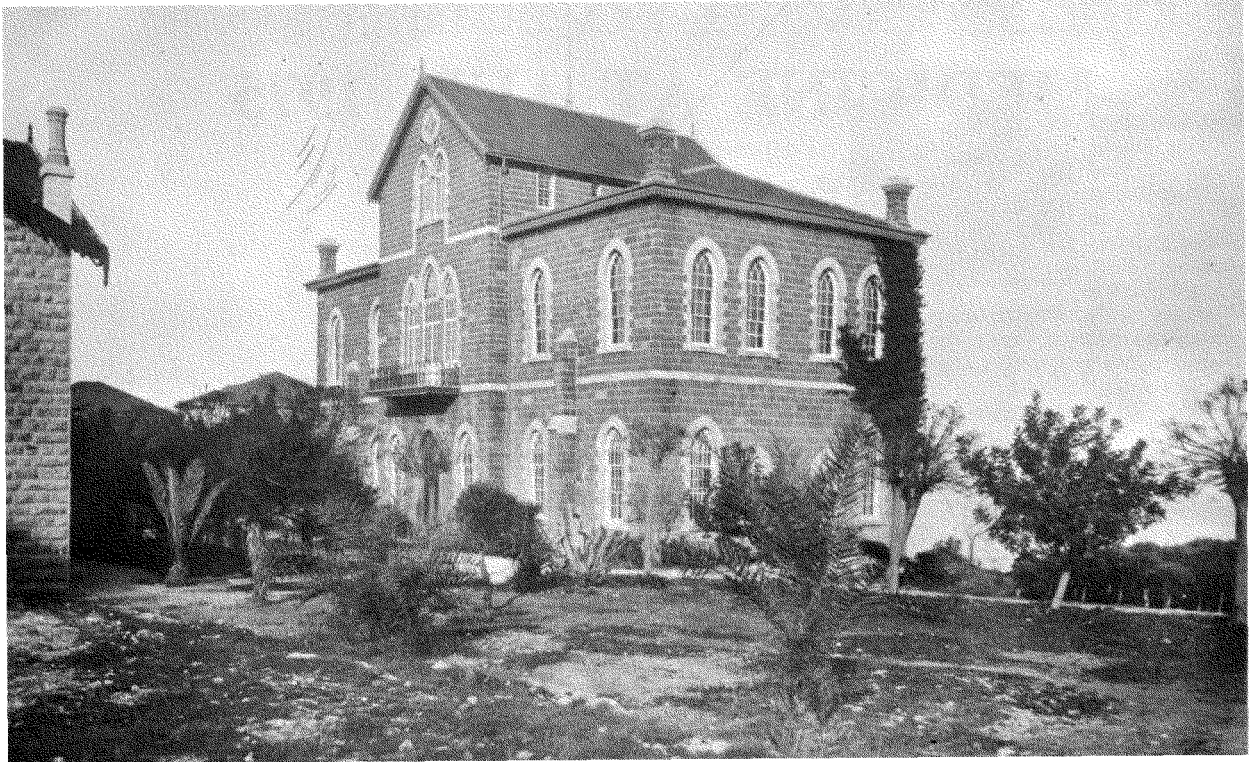
Our medical faculty takes special pride in the excellence of the work of our predecessors. During the 108 years of its history the Medical School has maintained an exceptionally high standard of academe, and weathered successfully every crisis. Thus, each and every member of our present faculty senses a heritage that compels him to put forth his best effort. Our students and employees, too, recognize both their privilege to be a part of this Medical Center and their obligation to maintain its high standard. Thus, there is an esprit within the walls of the new Medical Center which matches that of the old.

The new Outpatient Department and the Hospital operate at capacity, as the following pages will relate. In meeting the health needs of the people of Lebanon and other nations of the region we are using all our physical facilities and the full strength of our staff. Moreover, there is no paucity of students of medicine at both undergraduate and graduate levels, so that our educational capacity also is fully utilized. We stand now at the beginning of a new era. Thus we approach the future with confidence that we shall, inshallah, uphold the heritage which is our good fortune to possess. To this we pledge ourselves.

To Dr. Jacob Thaddeus goes the kudos for putting this issue together. Aply assisted by Mr. Zahi Khuri, Dr. Thaddeus has served as a capable, tireless editor. Directors, department heads, faculty and students have also provided text in special areas, and to them also our thanks. It is the wish of us at AUB that this issue will bring its readers a feeling of what we have been, what we are, and what we hope to be. We want you to feel that you are a part of AUB, too. We need your continuing interest, your encouragement and your support.

SAMUEL P. ASPER, M.D.  
*Dean, Medical School—Chief of Staff, Hospital*





The first Medical School Building.

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND\*

THE FASCINATING history of the University from its foundation in 1866 as the Syrian Protestant College on a very modest scale to its present beautiful campus and magnificent buildings in Ras Beirut is quite well-known. But the equally fascinating story of the Medical School which had its beginning only a year after, in 1867, and how it grew to such an ultra modern medical center may not be known as well. Both stories however are so entwined together that one cannot be complete without the other.

Right from the beginning when the idea of creating the Syrian Protestant College was conceived, a deep desire was felt to establish a medical department at the earliest possible date. In fact among the very first new appointments made by the Board was that of Dr.

William H. Thomson of New York as professor in the Medical Department "to fill such chair as he may decide on in connection with the other medical professors". Dr. Cornelius V.A. Van Dyck, who had met the Board while in New York supervising the electroplating of his Arabic Bible, was also appointed with the understanding that he should give part time to the medical school. A third appointee was Dr. John Wortabet of Aleppo who was given the chair of anatomy and physiology.

Medical work at the College got under way in 1867, a year after the literary department, but it developed very rapidly and outstripped its associate. Medicine in the Near East (as it was called then) had been in an unbelievably backward state for generations. The demand for competent physicians and surgeons was immense. When a good medical school was established it was natural that it should attract great attention.

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\* Extracted mainly from "History of The School of Medicine", prepared in 1950 by Dean James O. Pinkston.

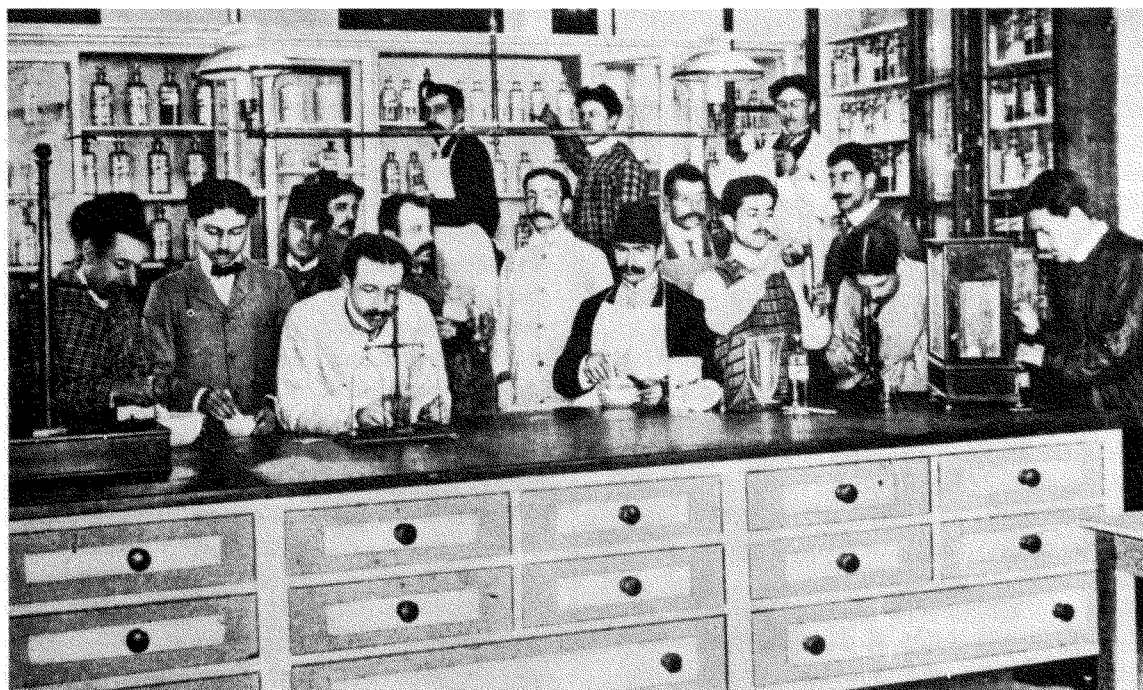
Support came almost immediately, first from England where a plan was originated for the establishment of medical professorships. Dr. George Post built up an endowment of \$11,500 for the chair in surgery in the year which elapsed between his appointment to the post in November 1867 and his occupation of it in the fall of 1868. In 1873 his distinguished father, Dr. Alfred C. Post established a fund of \$18,000 to be used at a later date with accumulated interest, for the purchase or erection of a hospital in Beirut in connection with the Medical Department.

The School had its beginning in rented premises with a small clinic and a few beds for hospital purposes but three giant professors guided its destiny in excellence from the start. At that time medical schools in America were being conducted by part-time practitioners and the length of the medical course was only two years. From the very beginning the medical course in Beirut comprised four years of study. Such an impressive start induced six students from the original 16 who had joined the College in 1866 to shift over to the newly established medical section in 1867. At the time the language of instruction was in Arabic but there were no medical textbooks in that language. The indefatigable trio of Van Dyck, Wortabet and Post were faced with the necessity of writing their own texts in Arabic and for the first few years their students were obliged to copy the manuscripts of the works prepared by their teachers. In 1870 a publication fund was established by a generous donor, allowing the manuscripts to be printed. Thereafter the students were relieved of their heavy copy work.

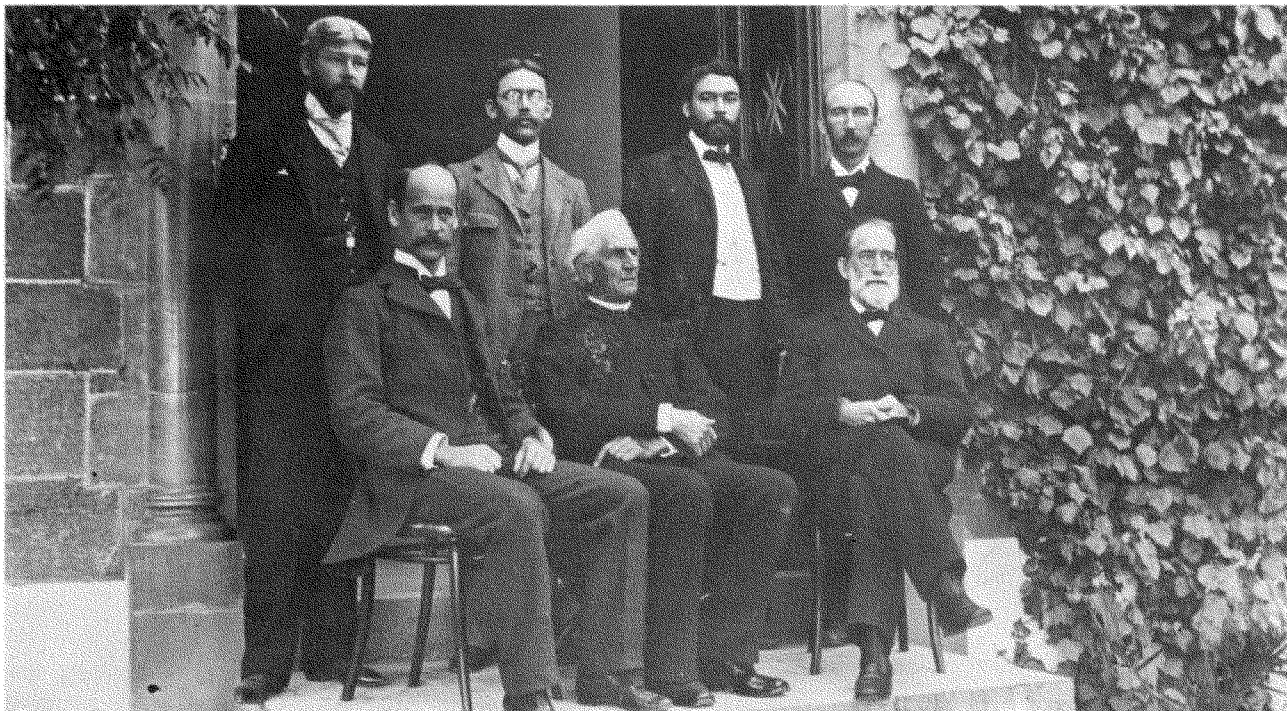
To teach medicine and surgery without a hospital

or clinical material was an impossibility for men of the standards of the Beirut medical faculty. For a few years the College maintained a small hospital and dispensary in its rented quarters. For the few patients who could be admitted, the students themselves took turns acting as nurses.

Fortunately a happy development in 1872 made the building of a hospital unnecessary. The "Prussian Hospital" in Beirut built by the Knights of St. John was in difficulty. The hospital was run by a directress and nurses who were German deaconesses, while the medical officer in charge was a descendant of French Huguenots who had emigrated to Germany. This arrangement did not work well and clashes developed between the physician and the deaconesses with the upshot that the physician had to leave. This was a golden opportunity which the College promptly seized. The diplomat of the College, Dr. Post, was sent to Berlin where he negotiated an agreement satisfactory to all parties concerned and the College "gained" a hospital which was only a few minutes walk from its new campus in Ras Beirut. It was well equipped and could house more than 60 in-patients. The agreement actually lasted until World War I when America joined the war. The Prussian Hospital then became the French Military Hospital. At present its building houses the French Embassy in Beirut. During these most important formative years the whole load of medical education was carried by three outstanding faculty members. One of the most versatile of them was Dr. C Van Dyck. He began as professor of internal medicine and later after studying ophthalmology in the States was also professor of pathology and ophthalmology.



In the chemistry laboratory, 1903.



Taken around 1900, this photograph of the Medical Faculty shows, seated from left, Drs. Post, Bliss and Graham; standing from left, Drs. Webster, Moore, West and Adams.

He taught chemistry for a while and thereafter he offered courses in astronomy and meteorology and directed the observatory. He made daily observations and recordings of meteorological conditions which were sent to the Imperial Observatory in Constantinople. Besides these responsibilities he was also the editor of the Missions weekly Arabic paper and found the time to write texts in Arabic on chemistry, internal medicine, physical diagnosis etc... and saw patients in a growing private medical practice. Dr. John Wortabet, a missionary of Armenian origin who was born in Sidon, was an able physician, a distinguished Arabic scholar and professor of anatomy and physiology. He prepared texts in Arabic in these fields and undertook to compile an exhaustive Arabic-English dictionary. Dr. George Post, besides being the diplomat, was a gifted surgeon and a prolific writer in Arabic both on scientific and religious subjects. He had special love for botany and is famous for his book *The Flora of Syria and Palestine* (1884). He was also an architect and designed himself the Medical Hall (now the Public Health Building) and Post Hall.

These three men remained alone for years until concern for their health prompted the trustees in 1872 to appoint Dr. R.W. Bridgstocke as lecturer of obstetrics, diseases of women and children. In 1880 William Van Dyck, son of Cornelius joined the faculty to teach materia medica, hygiene and zoology.

Development of the School progressed naturally until 1882 when there were in all 62 students enrolled. At the end of that year however an incident threatened to close the School. At the commencement exercises Professor Edwin Lewis in his address to the students

spoke in favor of Darwin's theories. This was a heresy in those days. He had to resign and, in sympathy with him, the two Van Dycks, Dr. Bridgstocke and Dr. Wortabet also resigned. This controversy nearly ruined the School and for a year there was some doubt about the wisdom of continuing it. However, late in 1883 the trustees proceeded to fill the vacancies and the School was again on its feet with only one difference: the new professors did not know Arabic and could hardly learn it in time to begin their studies. English became the language of instruction for medical work, as it was already for collegiate and preparatory departments. Anyhow at the time the growth of medical literature had become so rapid that the Arabic translations were completely out-dated.

The new phase of development had received a mighty impetus by then through the Imperial blessing (Irade) of the Porte. In 1902 the Nino-Adham (Azm) property across the street from the medical gate was purchased and was remodelled with a hospital pavilion and nurses training school. Construction of a women's and eye and ear pavilions were started in 1905 and became ready for occupancy in 1908. The children's pavilion was opened in 1910 together with a mortuary, a hospital gate house, and waiting rooms. The new buildings were designed by the physicians in charge of each; The women's pavilion by Dr. F. Moore; the eye and ear pavilion by Dr. C. Webster and the children's pavilion by Dr. H. Dorman.

After World War I the presence of a French mandate in Lebanon gave rise to new problems. The educational standards set by the department of public instruction forced a revision of the curriculum adding a fifth year

to the medical course. Physical facilities were again becoming a problem until the Rockefeller Foundation began to take an active interest in 1923. An adequate library was instituted. New buildings were started in 1924-25, including a kitchen-laundry complex, a building for pathology, bacteriology and parasitology and a nurses home. There were also additions to the staff thus relieving somewhat the heavy duties of the new triumvirate Dorman, Webster and Ward and allowing Dr. Ward to become dean succeeding, Dr. Dorman who devoted his time to the department of gynecology and obstetrics. It was in the days of Dean Ward that the AUB Medical School was recognized as a Class A school by the Regents of the University of the State of New York. The School became an institutional member of the Association of American Medical Colleges in 1958.

The Rockefeller Foundation's interest continued and much needed funds were made available. The Medical Sciences building and the out-patient clinic were completed in 1929-30. It was interesting to note at the time that funds coming from the U.S. for construction grew approximately four times in value in Beirut (13.7 cents/cubic ft. vs. 45-75 in the U.S.).

In 1934 standards were further raised by requiring three years of collegiate training before entering into the Medical School. This was in accord with the Board of Regents and later with the laws of the Lebanese Government with whom the University was in good relations starting with Lebanese independence. Rockefeller and the other foundations soon established running funds for the University. A new hospital was planned but World II interfered. During the '50s a new building joined the surgical and women's pavilions, including modern operating rooms, an x-ray department, private rooms, and a new wing were added to the pediatrics pavilion.

The curriculum was dynamically revised over the years and funds became available for research. The rapid expansion and advancement in medicine re-kindled the plans for new facilities to house the School and for a medical center to serve the region. In the early sixties money was made available for this modern project and construction started on the out-patient section and a new hospital, behind the hospital compound, which opened respectively in 1969 and 1970. Construction on the new basic science building between Van Dyck Hall and the old tram-line was also started and is expected to be completed very soon. Meanwhile, a new library building replaced the eye pavilion which when completed next year, will contain over 200,000 volumes. Next to the library a modern looking round building will be the postgraduate medical quarters with a magnificent auditorium and seminar rooms.

The faculty of 173 to-day look back in wonder at the achievements of the three pioneers whose vision, devotion and versatile service led to today's citadel of medical learning in the East.

## MEDICAL OFFICERS

1974-1975

<i>Preclinical Departments</i>	<i>Chairmen</i>
Department of Bacteriology-virology	Dr. G. Garabedian
Department of Biochemistry	Dr. U. Khalidi (Acting)
Department of Human Morphology	Dr. A. Afifi
Department of Pathology	Dr. N. Nassar (Acting)
Department of Pharmacology	Dr. G. Fawwaz
Department of Physiology	Dr. R. Khuri
Department of Clinical Pathology	Dr. S. Alami
Department of Roentgenology	Dr. R. Melhem
<i>Clinical Departments</i>	
Department of Anesthesiology	Dr. A. Baraka
Department of Internal Medicine	Dr. R. Tabbara
Department of Obstetrics-Gynecology	Dr. S. Hajj
Department of Ophthalmology	Dr. C. Matta
Department of Otolaryngology	Dr. S. Salman
Department of Pediatrics	Dr. S. Najjar
Department of Surgery	Dr. I. Dagher (Acting)
Director of the Hospital	Mr. D. Egee
Director of University Health Service	Dr. N. Nassar
President Medical Alumni Chapter	Dr. C. Shediak
President Medical Student Society	Mr. Zuhayr Hemadeh

## DEANS OF THE FACULTIES OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

Dr. Samuel B. Kirkwood, 1962-1965  
 Dr. John L. Wilson, 1966-1968  
 Dr. Craig S. Lichtenwalner, 1968-till present

## DEANS OF THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Dr. Harry G. Dorman, 1920-1924  
 Dr. E. St. John Ward, 1924-1931  
 Dr. George H. Miller, 1931-1944  
 Dr. James O. Pinkston, 1944-1950  
 Dr. Hamilton Anderson, 1950-1951  
 Dr. Norman B. Nelson, 1951-1953  
 Dr. Joseph J. McDonald, 1953-1962  
 Dr. Samuel Asper, 1973-till present

## DIRECTORS OF SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Dr. Joseph J. McDonald, 1962-1967  
 Dr. Raif Nassif, 1967-till present

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# THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

AFTER a hundred and seven years' history of excellence, the School of Medicine continues to grow, expand and attract every year hundreds of applicants mainly from the countries of the region. The School, which is a member of the Association of American Medical Colleges and is subject to the regulations of the Board of Regents of the State of New York where the University is incorporated, offers a program of study similar to those of standard medical schools in the United States. However, in conformity with Lebanese laws the course of study is five years instead of four. The fifth year consists of clinical work in the form of internship in the hospital at the end of which students receive their degrees of Doctor of Medicine and are qualified for the licensing examination in Lebanon. Since 1945 the School also offers residency training programs in different specialties and on a selective and limited basis.

To encourage continuing postgraduate education, the School organizes every year 10 to 15 short refresher courses in different specialties for the physicians of the area. Probably the best-known postgraduate activity is the Middle East Medical Assembly which is sponsored jointly by the School and the Medical Alumni Chapter. The first such assembly was held in 1950, and has since become an internationally recognized event. Every year 30 to 40 world authorities in the different disciplines of medicine, from Europe and the United States, get together with their colleagues at AUB and in the region for exchange of experiences and for the advancement of knowledge. Between 400 and 500 physicians attend the assembly every year.

In 1958 the School of Medicine was granted the privilege to form a Chapter of the Alpha Omega Alpha, the honor medical society whose members, whether students or alumni, are chosen on the basis of high scholarship, good moral character and attributes of leadership.

Teaching takes place in several buildings on the beautiful campus and across the street in the Medical

Center complex. Van Dyck Hall on the campus houses the basic sciences departments of biochemistry, human morphology, pharmacology and physiology as well as the medical library. These basic sciences departments will move in 1975 into their new magnificent building which stands majestically along the C-shaped beginning of Bliss Street, extending from the medical gate to where the old dental school building used to stand. The library will move into its vast and ultra modern facilities which have been erected on the site of the eye pavilion in the old hospital. Bacteriology, virology, pathology and the clinical departments provide their teaching in the outpatient section of the Medical Center which also houses the emergency room and the outpatient department and in the most modern 420-bed hospital of the Center.

## ADMISSION POLICY

Admission to the School of Medicine is open to qualified candidates who are primarily nationals of Middle Eastern countries. Most of these have completed their premedical requirements at the American University of Beirut. Of the many applicants from outside the AUB only a few are accepted every year, usually students of Middle Eastern origin with an outstanding academic record. Enrolment in first year of medicine is limited to 64 students who, in addition to their excellent record, are interviewed individually to assess their personal qualifications.

## ACADEMIC PROGRAM

Students start the first year with eagerness and an intelligent gleam in their eyes although the gleam may soon vanish when they are exposed to the strenuous program of normal human biology (structure and function). The students are exposed in the first semester to gross anatomy; basic histology; general physiology and biophysics and basic biochemistry. In the second semester no departmental courses are offered. Instead, teaching is done in blocks, four in all, cardiovascular



The Basic Medical Sciences Building.

system, nervous system, homeostasis (lungs, blood and kidneys) and metabolism (endocrine, G.I., and nutrition). During each block the students attend two morning lectures, each 50 minutes, followed by sessions in the different laboratories. Each block teaching lasts 2 to 5 weeks. At the end of each block a final examination is given. In both the first and second semesters an 80-hour course in social and preventive medicine is also given, stressing the psychological and sociological aspects.

In medicine II the first semester is devoted to bacteriology and virology, psychopathology, parasitology and mycology, biostatistics and general pathology. In the second semester students are exposed, over 294 hours, to an integrated course called Introduction to Medicine where the emphasis is on the pathophysiology of organ systems, including clinical pathology, organ pathology and pathophysiology as well as physical diagnosis. Courses in pharmacology, toxicology and epidemiology complete the second semester. At the end of Med. II students sit for the National Board Examination (Part I) the grades of which constitute 25% of the final grade of the year.

The ego of the medical student is tremendously boosted in medicine III when he wears his white gown

with the stethoscope hanging from his pocket and struts the corridors of the Hospital throughout one year of clinical clerkship. In this year students attend one lecture in the mornings in one of the specialties and are then assigned to hospital work in internal medicine, obstetrics and gynecology and pediatrics. The class also spends two weeks of clerkship in preventive medicine.

There are no didactic lectures in Medicine IV. Students spend the whole year in clinical clerkship as follows: internal medicine, 12 weeks; surgery, 12 weeks; pediatrics, 8 weeks; psychiatry, 4 weeks; ophthalmology, 3 weeks; ENT, 3 weeks and anesthesiology, 3 weeks. The clerkship in this year is mainly in the outpatient department and the emergency room where applicable. At the end of this year students sit for the National Board Examination (Part II) where again the grades constitute 25% of the school grade except in internal medicine where the grade constitutes 50% of the final grade.

Medicine V is a year of internship in the different departments where students elect either straight or mixed internships. A selected group of graduates from other medical schools in the region are admitted to the 5th year, as special students to do their internship.

## GRADING SYSTEM

Until recently numerical evaluation was employed in Med. I—IV while in Medicine V a three point system of unsatisfactory, satisfactory and excellent was in force. Starting with October 1974 the School adopted a four-point system of grading where students in all classes are graded as excellent, good, pass or fail.

Some other changes were also effected in the curriculum starting in October 1974. Biostatistics was shifted from Med. II to Med. I. Also on the agenda is

the possibility of introducing a new phase of clerkship between the 2nd and 3rd years where students will be exposed to laboratory and clinical skills.

In addition to its regular undergraduate program, the School has introduced graduate programs leading to the MS degree in all the preclinical disciplines and to a PHD degree in biochemistry and basic medical sciences. There are also two interfaculty programs leading to an MS degree in neuroscience and in nutrition.

The achievements of the School are manifest in its graduates who number approximately 2000 MDs, over 50 MS holders and PhD scientists.



The new Medical Library and Post Graduate Center

Front view of the new Basic Medical Sciences Building.



### Academic Year 1974-75

#### *Applicants to Med. I*

Non AUB Applicants	103
AUB Applicants	169
From Junior Class	98
From Senior Class	56
Others*	15

Total 272

#### *Students in the School of Medicine*

Medicine I	64
Medicine II	60
Medicine III	57
Medicine IV	53
Medicine V	60*

Total 294

\*40 AUB students and 20 non AUB.

#### *Breakdown of Nationalities in the School of Medicine*

Country	Number
Afghanistan	1
Australia	1
Bahrain	1
Brazil	1
Egypt	3
France	1
Ghana	1
Iraq	2
Jordan	21
Kuwait	1
Lebanon	196
Palestine	6
Qatar	1
Saudi Arabia	1
Syria	19
Uganda	1
United Kingdom	5
United States	11
Yemen	1

In all 19 nationalities are represented with Lebanese students constituting 71% and other Arab countries in the Middle East 20% of the total.

\*Including graduate and special students.



# THE MEDICAL CENTER

THE POINCIANA TREE in front of the old emergency room and the open flowery pathways of the old hospital grounds where patients and staff used to ramble or carry out a serious conversation, have given way to fluorescent-lit corridors, air-conditioned conference rooms and hotel-like bedrooms of the new hospital which is the pride of the AUB Medical Center. In June 1970, after six months of planning and training, a chapter in the AUB history was written when in four hours only a move from the old 200-bed hospital to the 420-bed ultra-modern hospital took place. Almost immediately with this expansion the problems and the challenges of the work multiplied in the same proportion. The challenge of the delivery of modern medical care and the fulfillment of the expectations of the patients were breathtaking, while at the same time the electric bill of \$45,000 every month was shattering, to say the least. The problems were compounded by a severe shortage of trained nurses and of technical personnel. As if that was not enough, the public had its problems finding its way in the maze of three kilometers of corridors spread over 10 floors. In spite of all these bitter-sweet experiences, and although at first, in 1970, only 200 beds were in operation, within a period of 18 months the full complement of 420 beds was available and in the short space of only two years after that, the hospital, now in 1974, boasts of 87% rate of occupancy.

The Medical Center is composed of the ambulatory services section in a U-shaped building whose arms, from the second floor up, join the hospital proper across the street in a horizontal departmental arrangement. Each floor accommodates the outpatient department, academic offices, the research laboratories, and hospital beds of individual departments. The floors also include, in both sections of the sector, departmental conference rooms, a library, and classrooms for small group teaching.

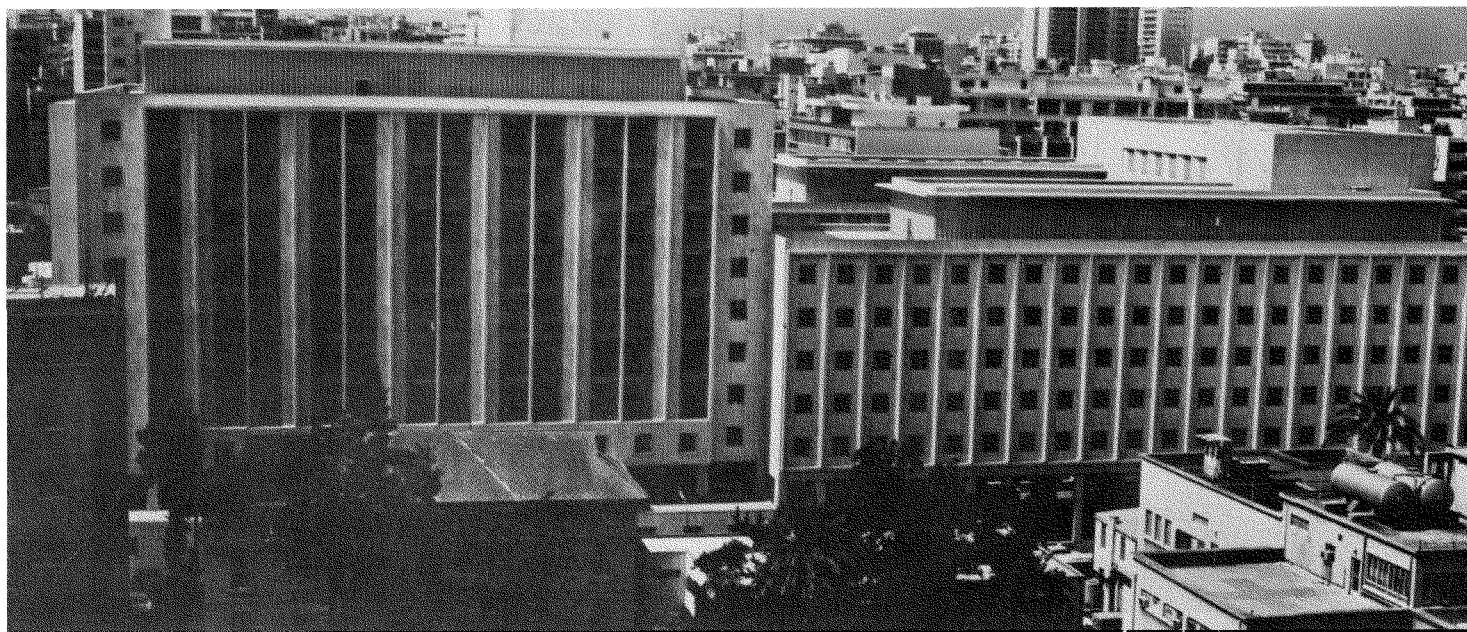
The basement, which extends under both buildings and is connected by a tunnel with the new basic sciences building on the main campus, houses in its vast area, the X-ray department, the hospital pharmacy and the operating suite area. The latter is composed of a large recovery room and ten separate operating theaters, each complete with sophisticated equipment for all types of surgery including open heart surgery and neurosurgery.

The U-shaped ambulatory section opened its doors



Hospital entrance, above, and waiting lounge, below.





AUB's Medical Center. The Hospital is at the left, ambulatory services and academic research laboratories at the right.

in 1969. Patients seeking medical care in the outpatient department and in the emergency room came in increasing numbers, totaling 50,000 patient visits last year. These facilities were a far cry from the old O.P.D. and emergency room. In fact, when the O.P.D. was first opened in the hot month of June 1969 patients refused to go home after a visit because of the cool air-conditioned environment. The O.P.D. reception area and the modern emergency room facilities constitute the first (ground floor) of this building. The second floor is the domain of the departments of parasitology and virology. The third floor is composed of the private clinics, the most modern physiotherapy and prosthesis section and the pathology department, each occupying an arm of the U. The remaining floors of this building, which is only seven floors high, accommodate office and research facilities of the clinical departments. On the seventh floor, in

between the out and in patient facilities of the department of obstetrics and gynecology, are the delivery and labour rooms.

The hospital is ten floors high. The magnificent glass facade of the first floor admits one to a large lobby leading to the admission office, the computer center, and the administrative offices of the hospital and of the nursing department. The first floor also accommodates the central sterile supply area and the offices and the coffee shop of the praiseworthy voluntary services of the Auxiliary Volunteers of the AUH. On the second floor, the central hospital kitchen, with ultra modern equipment, caters to in-patients as well as the hospital staff. There is a spacious cafeteria adjacent to it where approximately 800 meals are served daily. The hospital clinical pathology laboratories are situated on the third floor, together with the central record room.

The hospital bed facilities spread over seven floors, from the fourth to the tenth. 40% of the bed capacity is devoted to the resident staff service while the remaining 60% is the domain of the active staff service. Almost all the rooms have one or two beds in them thus giving the patients of both resident and active staff services a high degree of privacy. The surgical resident staff service patients are housed on the fourth floor which also accommodates the newly opened intensive care unit. The fifth floor is devoted to the patients of medical resident staff service, together with the coronary care unit and the kidney dialysis facilities. The sixth floor is occupied entirely by pediatric patients of both resident and active staff services. The seventh floor is the ladies' domain including obstetrics and gynecology beds; the nursery and the very newly-established intensive care unit for newborn babies. The eighth floor serves mainly the patients of the ophthalmology and otorhinolaryngology departments while the 9th and 10th floors accommodate active staff service rooms, for mixed surgical and medical patients each in a room with a

### Vital Signs, 1973-74

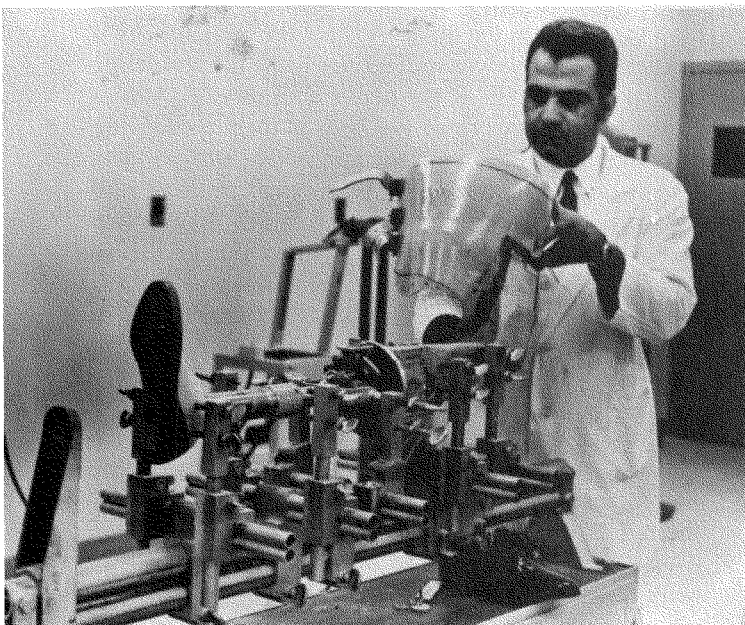
Number of beds	420
Number of patients admitted to hospital	16,150
Number of O.P.D. visits	52,700
Number of Emergency Room visits	49,000
Average length of stay in days	8,4
% of Inpatients from outside Lebanon	22%
% of occupancy of beds	87%
Number of employees	900
Number of staff physicians	153
Number of resident physicians and interns	150
Cost per patient day	\$85,000
Total expenditures	\$8,700,000
Total hospital deficit	\$184,400



The Cafeteria



The Coffee Shop



Prosthesis being prepared at Medical Center.

balcony from which the magnificent panorama stretches from Bliss and Post halls on campus to the Beirut Port.

To man the daily functions of this complex there are over 900 employees including the nursing staff and a medical staff of 153 physicians. Such a staffing pattern requires an annual payroll of approximately 4 million dollars in addition to expenses covering the housing of 70 nurses which is over \$70,000 a year. Other major expenses include supplies and materials at \$2,500,000 and utilities at over half a million dollars each year. The total costs for the hospital alone amounted last year to nearly nine million dollars.

Due to the lack of trained personnel in Lebanon to staff such a facility the hospital administration has actively created training programs not only to satisfy the staffing needs of the AUB hospital but also to provide trained personnel for the hospitals in the region. These programs include a one-year practical nurses training course graduating about 40 practical nurses a year; a two-year X-ray technician training program which will soon be surveyed for accreditation by the Royal College of Radiographers in the United Kingdom; a one-year laboratory technique program which for more than ten years has been graduating technicians to serve the region; and an operating-room technician program. In addition to these programs the hospital has also provided special short-term training experiences in areas of hospital administration for Bahrain, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman and Saudi Arabia.

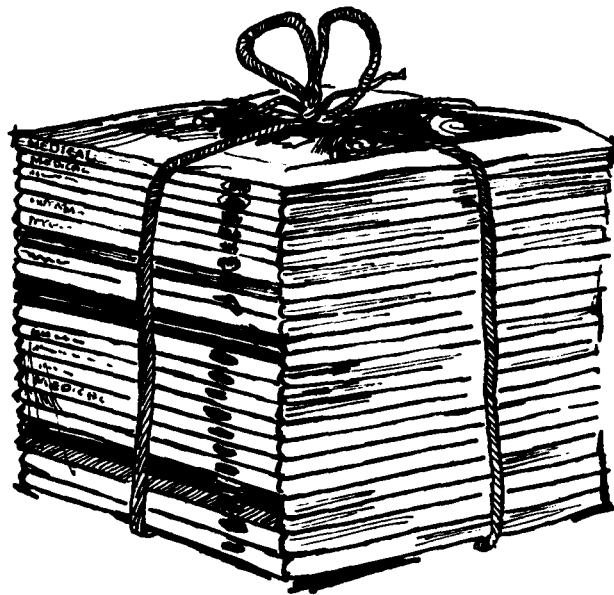
For the past eleven years the hospital has been surveyed and accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals. It is a member of the American Hospital Association and of the Council of Teaching Hospitals of the Association of American Medical Colleges in addition to being a member of the Lebanese Hospital Association.

With its growing reputation and prestige, the hospital has rapidly become the referral center of the entire region. At present, 22% of its inpatients come from Cyprus, the Gulf States, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Syria and as far East as Afghanistan. Tourism and shipping, the large number of embassies in Beirut, account to a great extent for this variety of 86 different nationalities among its patients.

Although a fledgling, the new hospital with all its vast facilities is already overtaxed with increasing demands, not only on its medical and paramedical skills, but also on its physical facilities, which only a few short years ago seemed quite adequate for years to come. An effort is already being made to search for facilities to accommodate a center for family planning; a cancer unit to serve in and out-patients; a chronic care unit and an allied health training institute, among others.

Such is the story of the AUB medical center which is a veritable demonstration of the University motto: "that they may have life and have it more abundantly".

Of 63,000 bacterial infections  
documented in recent literature\*..



*...over 90% were due to organisms  
within the Erythrocin spectrum.*

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gram-negative *Haemophilus influenzae*.

Erythrocin is available as 250 mg. Filmtab® tablets in bottles of 12 and 100. For children, Granules for Oral Suspension and Drops, and 200 mg. scored Chewable tablets are available.

\*This analysis covered 63,000 infections documented in 22 North American medical journals from 1961 through 1965. Additional information is available upon request.



# PRECLINICAL DEPARTMENTS

## The Basic Medical Sciences

MEDICINE is the study of medical biology. Although medical science is indivisible, schools of medicine such as AUB's tend to be made up of two relatively distinct divisions: the basic science and the clinical science divisions. The basic science division of the AUB School of Medicine consists of the seven basic science departments: human morphology, biochemistry, physiology, pharmacology, pathology, clinical pathology and bacteriology-virology. The latter three deal with disease-producing agents and the structural and functional derangements that they produce, i.e. the subject matter of abnormal human biology. In contrast, the other four departments (human morphology, biochemistry, physiology and pharmacology) focus mainly on the fundamentals of normal structure and function of the human and the effects of drugs on physiological processes.

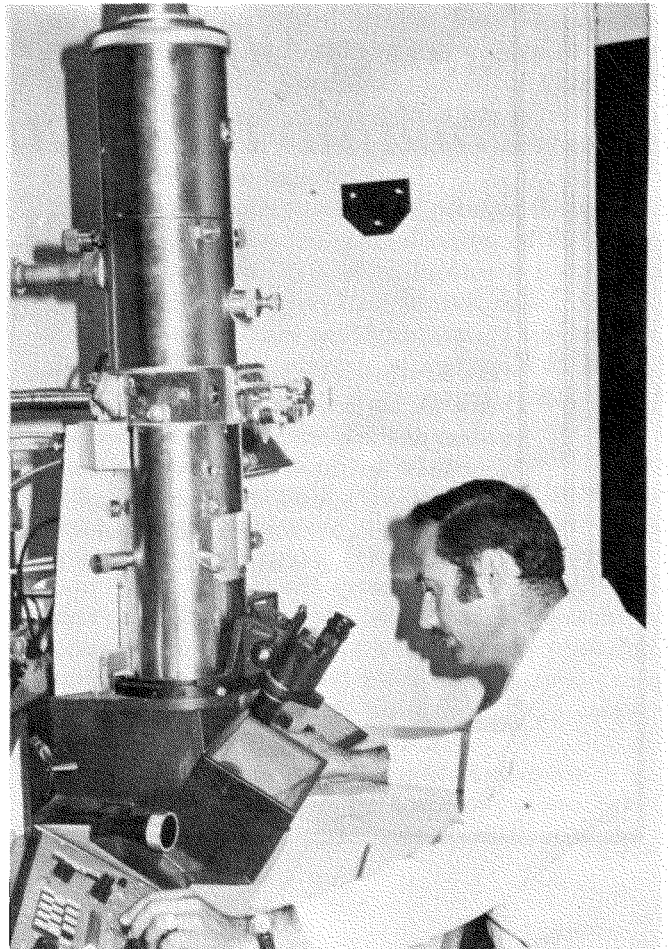
These latter four departments have been housed in Van Dyck Hall since 1930. With the expansion in enrollment from 40 to 64 students in each class, the increasing demand on graduate work and the continuously developing research programs, the need for larger and better facilities became apparent and have led to the construction of the new basic medical science building in the ravine between Van Dyck and the street. The four departments will move into this new building in January 1975.

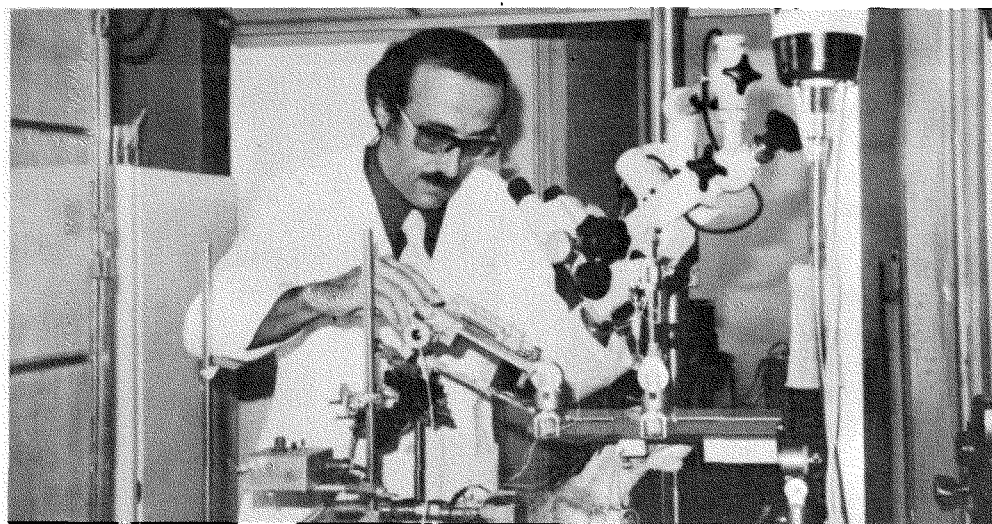
The activities of the four departments are primarily in three general areas: (1) undergraduate medical education (2) graduate medical education and (3) research.

Undergraduate courses in morphology, physiology, biochemistry and pharmacology are offered to medical, nursing and pharmacy students. Undergraduate courses are given along the classical departmental style or in an interdepartmental integrated fashion. The major teaching load of the departments of human morphology, physiology and biochemistry is in the first year of medicine which is devoted to the study of

normal structure and function. Courses in the first semester of first year are given along the classical departmental pattern and include gross anatomy, basic histology, basic biochemistry and basic physiology. All courses offered in the second semester of first year are given in an integrated interdepartmental fashion. During this semester students are given the integrated structure and function of all body systems. The psychological, sociological and preventive approach to medicine is also introduced. The teaching in this year is constantly being reviewed and modified to relate to and complement the teaching in the premedical years and in second year medicine. The latter year is a year of transition from the study of normal structure and function to clinical medicine. Emphasis in this year is on abnormal structure and function as

Electron microscope.





Neurophysiology unit.

TABLE I - DISTRIBUTION OF GRADUATES WITH PROFESSIONAL DEGREES IN THE HEALTH SCIENCES BY YEARS (1963-1973)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1973	1973	TOTAL
M.D.	27	36	36	35	48	35	31	33	44	38	363
B.S. Pharmacy	14	23	20	31	21	25	19	25	27	24	229
B.S. Nursing	0	4	2	1	7	9	4	7	2	14	50
Diploma Nursing	19	17	24	18	22	28	22	24	19	37	230

TABLE III - DISTRIBUTION OF TRAINEES IN THE FOUR BASIC SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS BY NATIONALITIES, PROGRAMS AND DEPARTMENTAL DISCIPLINES, 1963-1973

<i>M.Sc. Degree</i>	<i>Lebanon</i>	<i>Syria</i>	<i>Jordan</i>	<i>Iraq</i>	<i>Egypt</i>	<i>Bahrain</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Biochemistry	11	4	3	-	-	-	1	19
Physiology	7	3	-	-	-	-	1	11
Pharmacology	1	3	-	-	1	1	1	7
Anatomy	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>38</b>
<i>Ph.D. Degree</i>								
Biochemistry	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>
<i>Post Doctoral</i>								
Biochemistry	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	3
Physiology	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	4
Pharmacology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anatomy	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>54</b>

TABLE III - DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF PUBLICATIONS AND FACULTY IN THE FOUR BASIC SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS BY YEARS, (1963-1973)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	TOTAL
Publications	13	17	11	16	15	22	21	28	29	41	213
Faculty	16	12 ½	14 ½	14	14	15 ½	17	15	16	15	-

well as on pathophysiologic mechanisms, including psychopathology and the effects of drugs on physiological processes. The students are introduced to biostatistics, epidemiology and principles of physical examination and history taking. The first two years thus are designed to give the medical student the essential basic knowledge to commence his clinical training.

The graduate program leading to the MS degree has existed for many years. The program leading to the PhD in biochemistry is recent (since 1967) and the program leading to the PhD in basic medical sciences is only two years old. The latter program was developed to meet the need, in the region, for basic medical science teachers in the increasing number of newly established medical schools. It was initiated and continues to be supported by a grant from the Commonwealth Fund at New York. Students selected by their universities or governments spend four to five years in this program. They are given a broad base of basic medical science education in the first two years and a more specialized program to fit their needs in the latter years in the program. Another dimension in the graduate program is the training of post doctoral fellows in basic medical sciences. Holders of the MD or PhD degrees can spend one or two years in one of the basic science departments before returning to their medical schools to assume teaching and research responsibilities. Table II gives the distribution of trainees by nationality and program. Of the grand total of 54 trainees 38 graduated with MS degree, five with PhD in biochemistry and 11 were post doctoral fellows. Many of these trainees hold teaching positions in medical schools of the region.

In addition to the ever expanding undergraduate and graduate programs the basic medical science departments are actively involved in basic research. Some of the research areas being studied include renal function, brain structure and function, gastrointestinal absorption; muscle structure and function, electron microscopy of brain, muscle and nerve; cardiovascular function; brain histochemistry, immunology, enzymology and membrane structure and function. A number of sophisticated technics and elaborate equipment have been added in recent years. The product of research conducted in these departments appears regularly in international scientific journals. Table III summarizes research output over the past decade.

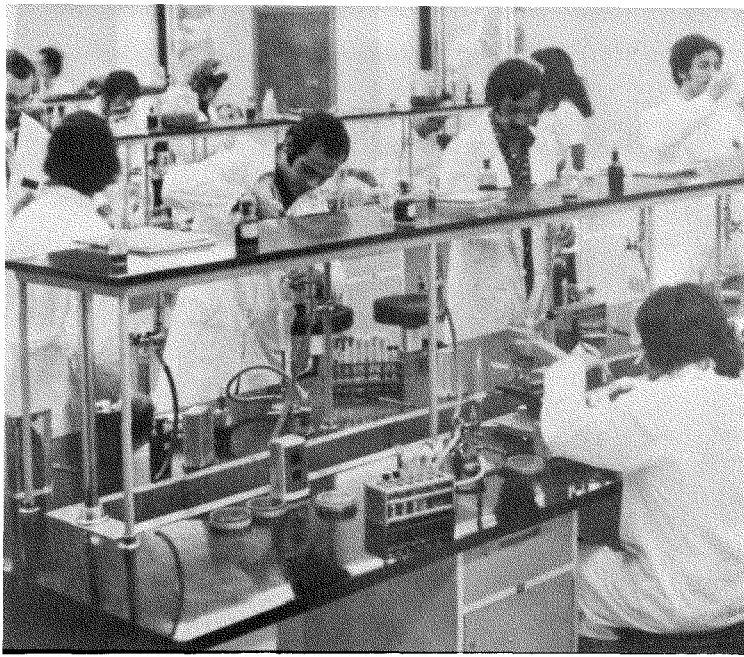
Recognizing the role of the University in higher education in the region, the faculty in the basic science departments have encouraged exchange of faculty members among middle eastern medical colleges. Almost every department has hosted at one time or another guests from other middle eastern medical colleges. Moreover, our faculty of these four basic science departments have visited other medical schools in the region to establish worthwhile friendships and meaningful exchange of ideas.



## Bacteriology and Virology

THE department of bacteriology and virology offers 12 courses of study at graduate and undergraduate levels. It has four full-time and one part-time professors. The department is mainly concerned with teaching and research. The staff teaches microbiology to undergraduate students from the Schools of Medicine, Pharmacy, Public Health and Nursing. There are also nine graduate students in the department working for their MS or PhD degrees. The students come mostly from the Arab countries but sometimes the department receives students from other countries including the United States.

Research activities are manifold being directed peripherally, like the spokes of a wheel, having the department as the center. The department has been famous in the past for the discovery of the "Bejel" spirochetes which cause a syphillis-like disease, and particularly for the indirect hemagglutination test used in the diagnosis of hydatid disease. This test was first discovered by Drs. Garabed Garabedian and Robert Matossian in 1957, and has since become the test of choice for the laboratory diagnosis of ecchinococcus disease. Work is in progress on the immune response and diagnosis of parasitic diseases like toxoplasmosis, trichinosis, amebiasis and hydatidosis. Studies on the host reaction in infectious diseases, like typhoid, urinary tract infections, bacteremias and septicemias are being carried out together with the antibiotic sensitivity patterns of the pathogens of these diseases. The department is also involved in the study of the epidemiology of salmonellosis in Lebanon. In virology the department is studying a new immunosuppressant from streptococci for virucidal and cytotoxic activity and carrying out basic research in the virology of experimental vaccinia



Second-year medical students in the Bacteriology & Virology Laboratory.

in rabbits. All this work is amply reflected in the 10-15 publications by the faculty of the department every year.

Financial constraints, specially funds for basic research which have greatly reduced in recent years, often cause future plans to remain unrealized dreams. However the department has outlined planned improvement in depth of teaching on a graduate level in the immunology, epidemiology, diagnosis and therapy of infectious diseases together with a regional program emphasizing the same parameters of infectious diseases for the benefit of the countries of the area. The department also plans to offer more graduate courses on bacterial genetics and physiology which would inevitably involve basic research in these fields.

The department is devoted to the training of students of high caliber who, after graduation, will go back to their own countries, as many have done already, and become effective teachers and investigators.

## Pathology

CONFINED to the laboratory and chained to the microscope, away from the immediate care of the patient, pathology was in the past a vague entity in the minds of many. However with time it has imposed itself as a basic discipline where through the examination of tissues and fluids it contributes essential knowledge about the etiology, progress and consequences of disease entities. It has become the pivotal department not only in a hospital but also of the teaching and training program of a Medical School.

The pathology department offers active service to the hospital by processing all surgical specimens removed in

the operating room as well as in minor surgery clinics. Its services also include a cytology laboratory where all types of cytopathological studies are routinely carried out. Last year the total number of pathological specimens studied amounted to 6000 with a varied and excellent quality of surgical pathological material since the department has become with time a referral center to the area. It is regrettable however that the autopsy service is not very active because of three main factors: 1. the social and religious customs and beliefs in the area; 2. the lack of full realization of the AUH staff of the value of such examinations thus resulting in less aggressive requests for autopsy permits and 3. the shortage of staff in the department.

*Teaching activities.* The department participates actively in the undergraduate teaching program where the second year students spend four hours a day, four days a week in the department. This course is constantly modified and up-dated as new knowledge is acquired. In addition to undergraduate teaching the department collaborates with the clinical departments in presenting clinicopathological correlation conferences in the various medical and surgical disciplines. The department also participates in most of the surgical and medical grandrounds and the clinico-pathological conferences held throughout the year. As far as postgraduate residency training is concerned the Department offers a four year residency program where the residents are not only actively engaged in the service section but also in the undergraduate teaching program. The department is looking ahead to the day when the program will enable the residents to be eligible for the American Board of Pathology through cooperation with other hospitals in the United States.

*Research:* The department has been actively engaged in experimental basic research. Most of the research carried out lately is of clinical nature. The problems under study include the Mediterranean lymphomas, amyloidosis and familial Mediterranean fever and the evaluation of several diseases that seem to have a peculiar geographic distribution in this area. To carry out this work the staff includes four general pathologists, a neuropathologist, a gynecopathologist and a cytologist. Outstanding professors of pathology from abroad have served and will continue to serve the department in visiting capacity.

The need for pathologists in the Middle East is acute. AUB is uniquely placed to offer excellent training for future pathologists in the region. Under the auspices of the "Commonwealth Fund" the department has already trained one resident from Damascus and now has another resident from Aleppo. As it fully develops its capabilities specially in acquiring the professional staff and funds it badly needs, the department will become more and more central for the medical school and hospital as well as the uncontested training center of the pathologists of the region whose shortage at present is indeed quite acute.



# CLINICAL DEPARTMENTS

## Anesthesiology

FROM the status of an adopted child of the department of surgery the anesthesia department of AUB became an independent and mature offspring in its own right in 1958. Although the history of anesthesia at AUB can be traced back to a century, the first full-time anesthetist nurse, Miss Alice Osborn, joined the hospital in 1922. Miss Osborn was followed by Miss Rena Myers. Both of these devoted nurse-anesthetists remained in charge of anesthesia until 1947 when Dr. Veronica Bakamjian, an AUB graduate who had trained in anesthesiology in the U.S. became the first physician in charge of this division in the department of surgery. Dr. Bernard Brandstater, who joined the AUB faculty in 1954, became the first chairman of the new department in 1958. Dr. Brandstater's contributions and achievements were several, including the design of the operating room area in the new hospital and the establishment of the *Middle East Journal of Anesthesia* in 1965. The Journal, which is still sponsored and published by the department, is the only one of its kind in the Middle East and is distributed free of charge to all anesthesiologists in the area.

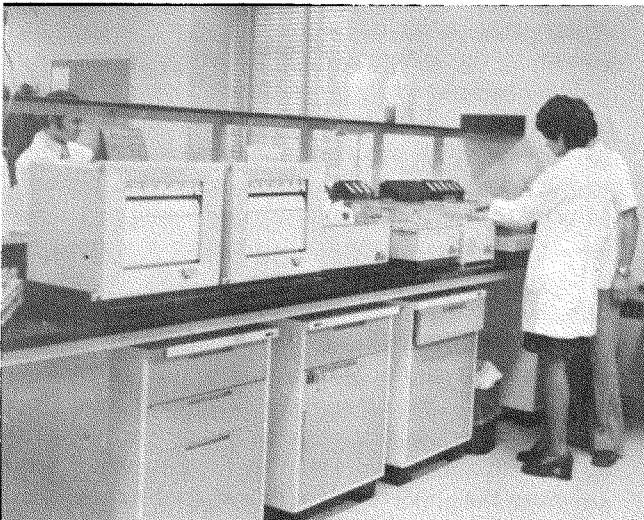
To-day, the department, proud of its heritage, keeps the initiative in dynamic development. All members of the department are full-time highly qualified physicians who provide service, teaching and active research. High quality clinical service is given top priority. Each of the ten operating rooms in the new hospital was designed to have an adjoining induction room with wall-mounted apparatus, piped systems for oxygen, nitrous oxide and suction and monitoring equipment and respirators. Adjacent to the operating room area is a spacious recovery room, a laboratory for blood gas analysis, an anesthesia library, and offices and workshops of the department.

Clinical material is varied and includes general and pediatric surgery, chest surgery, ENT, eye, orthopedic, urology, plastic and open heart surgery. The department also provides adequate coverage of anesthesia in the delivery rooms in close cooperation with the department of obstetrics. Epidural analgesia is used on a large scale to provide pain relief during delivery. In 1973-74 the total of anesthesia procedures (elective and emergency) amounted to 10,000. In addition to this active work in the operating suites the department also established an inhalation therapy unit which provides life-saving service to patients in respiratory failure and trains both doctors and qualified nurses in the specialized technique of respiratory care.

With advances in anesthesiology where understanding of the basic sciences, specially physiology, biochemistry and pharmacology, became essential to the administration of safe anesthesia, the whole teaching program on undergraduate and graduate level had a changed perspective. The undergraduate students of Medicine IV rotate to anesthesiology department and attend daily seminars and demonstrations on subjects related to anesthesia, resuscitation, use of respirators, etc.... The residency program of three years broadens the theoretical and practical knowledge of trainees in addition to clinical responsibilities. The third year residency training is essentially a specialty program including subspecialization as in obstetrical anesthesia, inhalation therapy and intensive care. The total number of residents trained every year varies between 10-15 physicians of different Arab nationalities thus giving the program a vital role in the region which is in great need for trained anesthesiologists.

No anesthesia department can be complete without a research program. Members of the department are actively involved in several fields of research including research in neuromuscular blocking agents and anesthesia circuits for which the department is particularly famous.

# Clinical Pathology



Part of the Automated Chemistry Laboratory.

CONVENIENTLY LOCATED in an adequately large area on the third floor of the Hospital, the department of clinical pathology offers valuable services to all in-and out-patients. The value of modern clinical pathological techniques in the diagnosis and management of diseases cannot be overemphasized. The department, therefore spares no efforts in lending its prompt and expert services, day and night, to the physicians in the treatment of their patients. This is no meager task as evidenced by the 1973-74 record which indicates that a total of 650,000 tests were performed in the department.

The department of clinical pathology is subdivided functionally into the following sections; hematology; special hematology, including coagulation and immunochemistry; serology; microscopy (parasitology and urinalysis); microbiology (bacteriology, mycology and fluorescent microscopy); chemistry; endocrinology; cytogenetics and immunohematology (blood bank). All expected routine medical laboratory examinations are performed in these sections. Many special procedures are done as a routine service including radioimmunoassays, fluorescent antibody technique, karyotyping, T3 and T4 determination, electrophoresis and immunoelectrophoresis, full line coagulation studies etc. . .

The laboratories are generally very well equipped. Automation is available in chemistry, using technicon analyzers, with a total of 11 procedures being automated routinely, including PBI. Cell counters and automatic stainer are also available in the hematology section. In addition major chemistry and other laboratory equipment are also present including spectrofluorometers, spectrophotometers, colorimeters, gamma counters, etc. . .

Besides its service function, the department participates in the teaching of undergraduates and in training of residents. This year it has ten residents and fellows and six trainees who are either WHO bursary or private students. These trainees come from the region, mainly Bahrain, Jordan and Syria, and will go back to set up services in their own countries once their training is complete.

To man the work of the department the staff includes a full-time faculty of six including four physicians, one PhD and one MS in chemistry. In addition to these full faculty members, there are four consulting faculty physicians: one in microbiology, two in endocrinology and one in hematology. The assistants and technicians include one MS and six BS members and 47 qualified technicians.

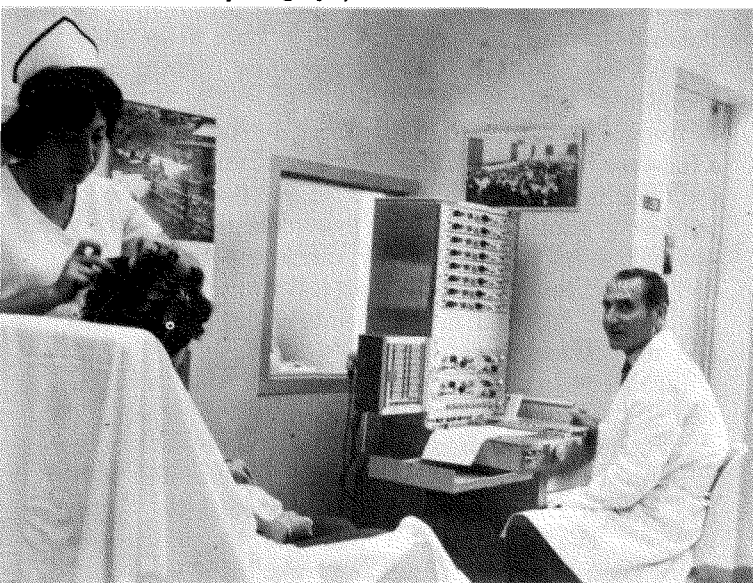
Like all departments in the school, lack of funds has somewhat delayed further development. The department plans however to increase its faculty members to strengthen its training programs and to establish a qualifying certification (board) examination for the residents. The future will inevitably also bring in more automation to provide better and more rapid service.

# Internal Medicine

INTERNISTS BELIEVE, and rightly so, that internal medicine is the basis of all medicine and that it is the mainstream from which historically all other tributaries have branched off to grow into major disciplines in their own right. It is the deep insight and the diagnostic acumen of internal medicine which have provided the panacea of the healing art through the ages, from its early primitive days to the family doctor and to the more recent superspecialist. Starting with the bare ear and going to Laennec's stethoscope, the internist has listened to the chest and to the heart and to the abdomen to uncover the deep lying causes of an ailment and provide the appropriate treatment in the form of herbs, in days of yore, to penicillin and the newer gamut of antibiotics which have become to-day an indispensable armamentarium of medicine. The Syrian Protestant College from its start paid tribute to internal medicine by the appointment of a professor of internal medicine at the birth of its medical department in 1867. Starting with Dr. Van Dyck and Dr. Wortabet the department has grown until to-day when it is the largest department at AUB Medical School with a faculty of 50 full and part-time members and twelve separate divisions each dealing with a subspecialty of internal medicine.

With its complex organization the department provides a rich teaching program. In the preclinical classes students are exposed to diseases of the different systems in the first year and to an integrated course of introduction to medicine in the second year. In the clinical years the students come in contact with patients and are exposed to the intricacies of the management of different ailments. The residency program enriches the learning processes by providing the trainees with independent experience in patient care not only in general internal medicine but also in the different

Electroencephalography Service.



Coronary Care Unit, Central Station.

subspecialties of cardiology, hematology, endocrinology and metabolism, dermatology, gastroenterology, infectious diseases, nephrology, neurology, oncology, psychiatry, respiratory diseases and rheumatology which constitute the different divisions of the department.

The chairman of the department appoints the chief of these divisions who in their turn act somewhat independently in the determination of the teaching and training programs in their respective divisions. Most of these divisions have also well equipped academic laboratories where active research is carried out.

The teaching program concentrates heavily on rounds and daily seminars in the different subspecialties. The department also provides service and teaching in its outpatient clinics where general medical patients are seen in the mornings and specialty clinics are held in the afternoons. The students and residents working in the outpatient clinics and in the emergency room are given the opportunity to follow-up their cases until they are discharged from these services.

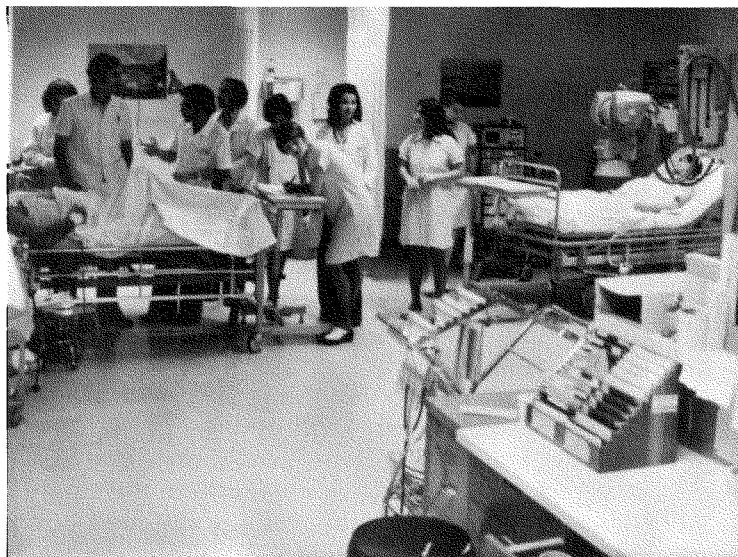
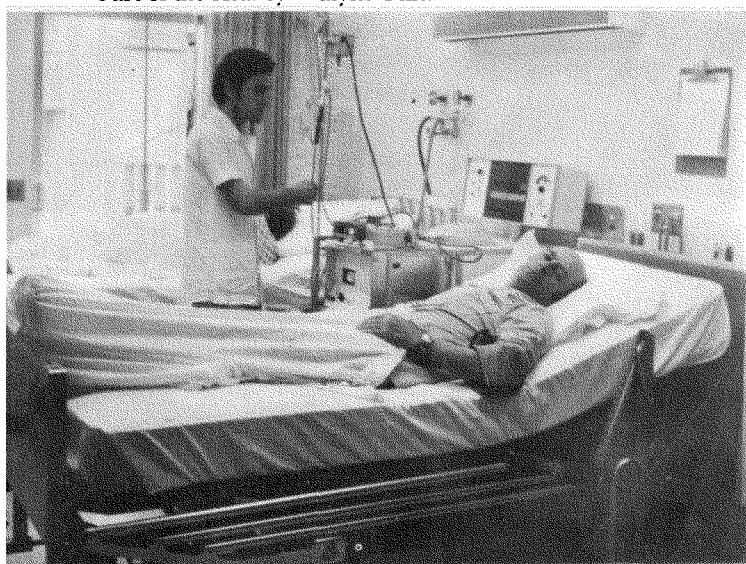
The innovative spirit of the department has led to a number of new developments. In 1969 the department was among the initiators of an incentive plan in which part of the funds created in the private clinics of the full-time staff is used to engage faculty members and also provides funds for research projects. The incentive plan has gone a long way in helping the department of internal medicine as well as all the departments which participate in the plan. The establishment of a system to provide self-supporting faculty members, introduced very recently, has further enriched the different departments. At present the department of internal medicine has six such members and looks forward to additional similar staff at a time when the critical financial situation of the University does not allow the engagement of urgently needed full-time faculty members.

In the sphere of service the department has spearheaded the formation of several new units in the hos-

pital. The coronary care unit (C.C.U.) became operational in August 21, 1971 about a year after the opening of the Hospital. Its development has been a valuable service for patients with actual or impending myocardial infarction coming to the emergency room. In the first 10 months after it was opened the unit cared for 420 patients, but subsequently the average number of patients/year was 300-350, doubtless because of the opening of similar units in other hospitals in Beirut. A special team of 6 nurses was trained before the unit was opened and now the unit has a team of 2 physicians, 9 trained graduate and 9 practical nurses on active duty, attending to patients in 8 monitored and 12 post-monitor rooms. The unit also serves as a training center for teams from the region. It has already trained two residents and five nurses for a hospital in Damascus and has additional applications for training at present.

The intensive care unit was no less of an achievement after it became operational in June 1972. Designed to handle ten patients, it can accept only 5 or 6 because of a shortage of nurses: despite this, the unit so far has provided life saving support to over 700 patients. An intensive care unit (ICU) is a special hospital ward intended for the short-term support of vital functions in critically ill, but potentially curable patients. Examples of the conditions admitted to the I.C.U. of the AUB hospital include all patients who undergo open-heart surgery, patients after brain surgery, and patients with major injury from road traffic accidents or gun shot wounds, and patients with respiratory failure, extensive burns, poisoning or snake bites. In addition to the nurses, there is a team of interns, residents, inhalation therapists, various consultants and an attending physician who coordinates admissions and assumes primary responsibility for all patients. Periodically nurses and doctors from other hospitals in the region come for training in the unit which is well equipped with monitoring and resuscitation equipment.

Part of the Kidney Dialysis Unit.



Intensive Care Unit.

It, however, uses the central hospital laboratories for most of its work. In addition to providing first rate medical and nursing care, the unit provides a unique teaching experience for all its staff. Daily rounds and frequent lectures and group discussions are attended by medical and nursing staff. It is hoped that it will soon have the necessary staff to enable opening the total complement of ten beds and additional laboratory facilities to produce a more efficient operation serving more patients.

The kidney dialysis unit became operational in 1970 and has at present six units providing valuable service to 1000-1200 patients a year. The well-trained staff includes two physicians and six nurses. The unit, in addition to service, provides teaching for the resident staff and training for personnel of other hospitals in the region. It has already trained teams for the Lebanese Army Hospital, for Mouassat Hospital in Damascus and for the central hospital in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The unit already feels somewhat cramped in its 3 room facility on the fifth floor of the hospital and hopes to expand into larger space to accommodate 20 dialysis machines thus serving more and more patients with kidney failure.

The department of medicine with its role of leadership plans to expand its services specially in the C.C.U. and the cardiovascular section to go hand in hand with enlarging cardiac surgery program. The psychiatric division, it is hoped, will develop eventually into a complete and independent service to assist patients in all the clinical departments. With advances in oncology the department plans to develop a completely separate chronic unit to take care of cancer patients. The department is also interested in developing a special qualifying examination for its residents who after one year of straight internship and two years of residency would be certified to work as qualified internists for whom the region is in urgent need.

# Obstetrics-Gynecology

ALTHOUGH the AUB medical school started in 1867, by 1872 there was already a department of obstetrics and gynecology with Dr. Richard Bridgestocke as its first chairman. Since then ten chairmen have succeeded Dr. Bridgestocke with Dr. Harry G. Dorman claiming the distinction of serving the longest period, from 1915 to 1941. Although in the 1870's gynecology was considered part of surgery and obstetrics, nothing different from midwifery, AUB was among the very first and few universities in the world with a combined chair of obstetrics-gynecology as an independent discipline. In its growth and development the department had to its credit the introduction of several new techniques for the first time in Lebanon. One interesting historical event was the introduction of caesarean section as early as 1908 when Dr. F. Moore performed the first such operation on a lady who, by quite a coincidence, was the late grandmother of the present chairman of the department. With all these innovations and techniques for the safety and comfort of pregnant ladies the department gained a well-deserved reputation in the country.

With new advances in the mechanism and physiology of pregnancy and delivery, with developing concepts of hormonal action and with growing interest in life and the intrauterine milieu, obstetrics and gynecology as a discipline has gained a new depth and perspective which are clearly reflected in the different divisions of the department of gynecology and obstetrics at AUB. Besides the general division of obstetrics and gynecology there are divisions of oncology (tumors); endocrinology and infertility and the newly established division of perinatology which concerns itself with the development of life in the uterus.

The department at present has a staff of eight full-time members and six part time physicians, each specialized in a particular field to man the different divisions and provide service and teaching to both undergraduate students and graduate trainees. Special emphasis is placed on cytology in diagnosis and actually the department has its special cytology and genetics laboratory where research is undertaken.

Teaching at undergraduate level is given to third year students who rotate to the department for ten weeks. The residency training program of three years is of a high standard and fulfills the requirements of the American Boards of the Specialty. Research, specially in clinical evaluation is quite active. In 1973-74, 23 research articles were published.

The department looks forward to the realization of its plans which call for the development of a center for advanced techniques in management of fertility

for all the Middle East; a training center for cytologists of whom there are hardly ten in the Arab countries; and a cancer diagnosis center with a registry. The department also plans to expand its division of perinatology which is rapidly becoming a most important part of obstetrics-gynecology in the medical world.

## Ophthalmology

WHEN the Eye and Ear Pavilion was constructed in 1908, Dr. C. Webster, who designed the building, was professor of both these disciplines. In fact this combined department continued under one chair until July 1962 when the young and independent department of ophthalmology came into being. Since then it has grown to include eight active and two associate faculty members, six residents and six subspecialty services including external diseases, glaucoma, motility, neuro-ophthalmology, pathology and retina.

Teaching in the department, although geared mainly to the postgraduate residency training program, is also offered to undergraduate students of Medicine IV in the form of clinical clerkships. The residency training program which is accepted by the American Board of Ophthalmology and by the Royal College of Surgeons in England, stretches over three years of clinical work in all services of the department in addition to didactic



Indirect ophthalmoscope.

lectures, seminars and conferences. The department also organizes a yearly postgraduate course for ophthalmologists of the region. The course covers recent advances in one of the areas of ophthalmology.

Clinical service of quality including corneal grafting, photocoagulation, advanced retinal work etc. is offered to all patients in the hospital and in the different private or O.P.D. clinics.

Research in the department is mainly of the clinical investigation type and includes studies on the intraocular penetration of semi-synthetic penicillins; effects of topical steroids on the anterior segment of the eye following lens extraction, various changes of the eye after retinal detachment surgery, response of steroid responders to topical cycloplegics; behcet's disease and its treatment with immunosuppressive agents, lymphocyte transformation in the presence of uveal antigens in the treatment of ocular toxoplasmosis in humans, treatment of herpetic keratouveitis with transfer factor, causes of blindness in Lebanon and many others.

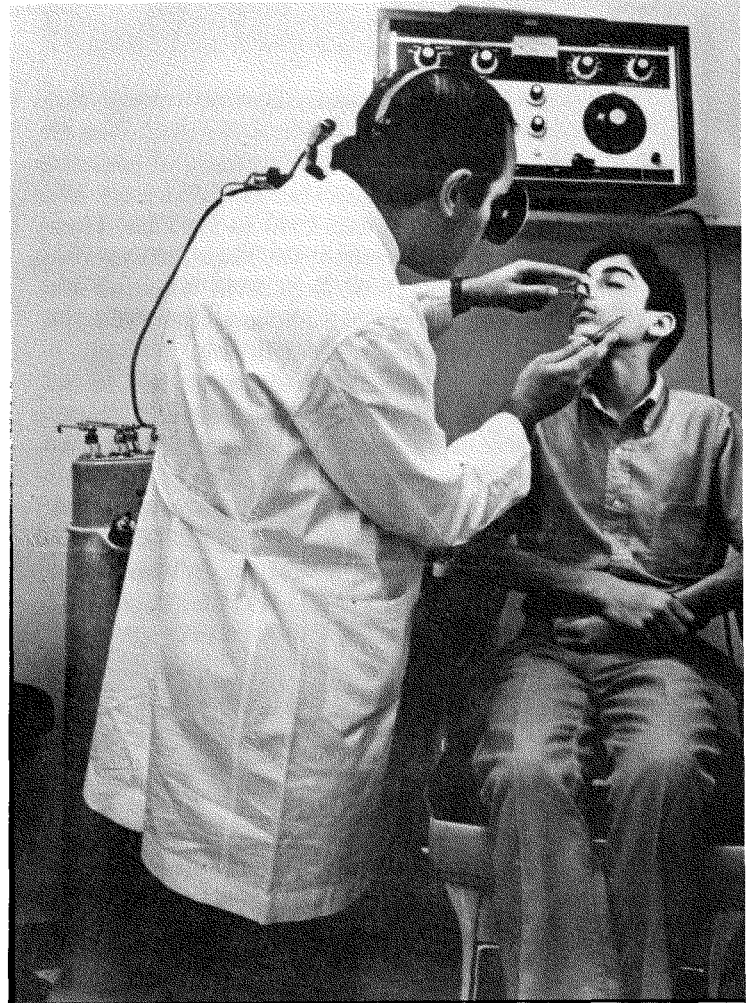
The future expansion of the department is planned towards the acquisition of trained personnel and equipment to improve teaching methods and research to keep up with all the innovations in medical care. In about six months the department hopes to start a new service for the community in the form of prosthesis (artificial eye) preparation on order. The department will also soon begin fluorescein angiography to investigate and properly treat retinal disease. A contact lens service is also on the agenda. The ocular microbiology laboratory will receive new equipment for more research and service. Last but not least the department encourages referral of pathology specimens so as to act like a registry of ophthalmic diseases.

## Otolaryngology

THE Department of Otolaryngology has grown steadily since 1962 when it became independent and has at present a faculty of seven board certified or board eligible otolaryngologists, an oral surgeon and an audiometrist.

The undergraduate teaching in the department consists of 16 didactic lectures given to Medicine III students and a clinical clerkship of three weeks for Medicine IV students who are given responsibilities to supervise patients in the O.P.D. and in the hospital.

The postgraduate teaching consists of a four-year residency program which conforms with the requirements of the American Board of Otolaryngology. The program includes a one year rotation in the department of general surgery. Two new residents join the department every year and they are given increasing responsibilities in the clinics, the emergency room, the hospital and in the operating room. Weekly grand rounds, seminars and journal reviews are held to enrich



Inspecting the upper respiratory system of a patient.

the learning process. In addition, the residents are required to participate in the continuing education course given over two years by the American Academy of ophthalmology and otolaryngology.

The department offers a specialized medical care to patients in almost all the subspecialties of the field.

Several clinical research projects are being currently conducted in the department. The studies vary from facial nerve paralysis, to vertigo, to local anesthesia of the external ear canal to repair of drum perforations, to allergic rhinitis and to analgesics for tonsillectomized patients.

The department plans to expand its faculty to be able to offer service and teaching in other subspecialties like otoneurosurgery, E.N.T. allergy, endoscopy and head and neck surgery. The future plans also include the creation of a hearing and speech center which is badly needed in the Middle East. Such a center will help the diagnosis and treatment of the hard of hearing especially infants and children and will handle badly disturbed speech problems. The center, once established, will also conduct teaching and research activities in hearing and speech sciences.

# Pediatrics

THE department of pediatrics became separate from the department of internal medicine in 1932 when Dr. Leonard Moore was appointed professor of pediatrics and chairman of the department. Dr. Moore served as chairman until 1939. From 1940 to 1947 Dr. Henry Nachman acted as Chairman; Dr. Hans Zellweger was chairman from 1947-1959; Dr. Calvin Woodruff from 1960 to 1963, Dr. Reginald Lightwood from 1964-1965 and Dr. Samir Najjar from 1966 till present.

The activities of the department are threefold, namely teaching, service and research. With time there has been an appreciable expansion and development of the activities of the department that necessitated an increase in the number of faculty members from one in 1932-33 to two in 1934-35, five in 1953-54, 14 in 1966-67 and 21 in 1974-75. Most of the present faculty members are board certified, or board eligible, and the majority have had training in a pediatric subspecialty.

**UNDERGRADUATE TEACHING:** Medicine III and Medicine IV students spend a total of 17 weeks in pediatrics. Teaching of undergraduate students is aimed at introducing medical students to the healthy child, his physical and mental growth and development, and at acquainting them with the health problems of children and peculiarities of diseases in infancy, childhood and adolescence. This is achieved by having Medicine III students spend their clerkship in the newborn nursery, the "well-baby" clinics in the outpatient department, the intensive care unit of the nursery and the pediatrics ward. Medicine IV clerkship provides experience in the emergency room, outpatient department, specialty clinics and the private clinics of members of the pediatric staff.

**RESIDENCY TRAINING PROGRAM:** The residency training program is along classical, American-

type, residency training where responsibility for patient care is increasingly delegated to the trainee under the supervision and guidance of members of the staff. The training program is of three years duration, the first year being a straight internship in the department. Teaching is in the form of daily rounds, conferences, seminars, consultations and close personal contact between the trainee and members of the staff. Exposure to research projects is available to trainees by providing elective periods.

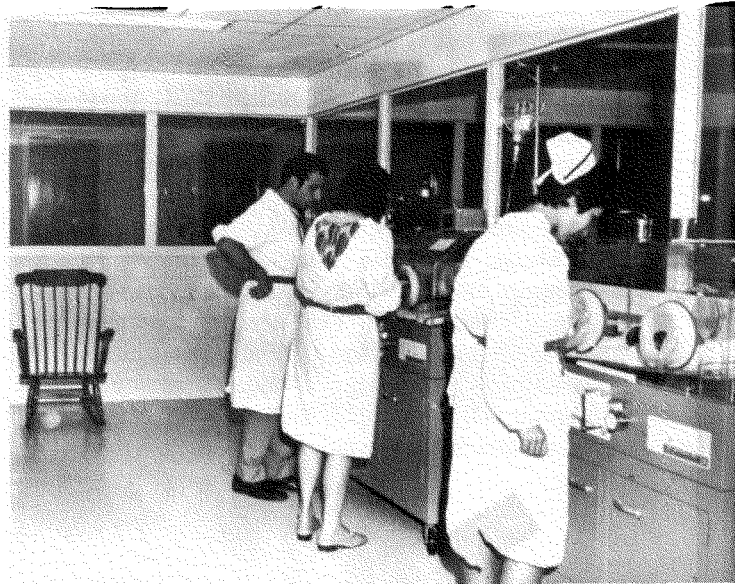
**FELLOWSHIP IN SOCIAL AND PREVENTIVE PEDIATRICS:** A training program supported by a grant to the department by the Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation allows physicians, preferably those who had training in pediatrics or who are involved in the health care of children, to train in the delivery of comprehensive child health care in rural, urban and semi-urban health centers stressing the social and preventive aspects of pediatrics. The trainees also participate in the various teaching activities of the department, the residents are also involved in some of the activities of the social and preventive pediatrics program.

**CONTINUING EDUCATION IN PEDIATRICS:** Continuing education for pediatricians and physicians involved in the health care of children is one of the main teaching functions of the department. Pediatricians and physicians in the community are invited to attend rounds and conferences and it is most encouraging to note the yearly increase in their number. A refresher course on recent advances in pediatrics is also offered yearly. In collaboration with the MCH division of the department of community health practice of the school of public health, and under the sponsorship of UNICEF/WHO two courses for a limited, and invited, number of health officers of the Arab countries are offered yearly - one on child health and the other on school health. For the past two years and upon the request of the department of pediatrics of the Damascus University and the Syrian Pediatric Society, members of the

The Nursery.



Premature babies.



department have been visiting Damascus to give formal lectures on pediatrics and conduct bedside teaching rounds at the University Hospital.

### RESEARCH

Dr. Calvin Woodruff established in 1960 a pediatric research laboratory which has grown from a single room on the third floor of Van-Dyke Hall to almost the whole sixth south research wing of the new Medical Center.

For many years, research was mainly concerned with the field of nutrition and endocrinology. Lately however it became concerned with human genetics and immunology both at the basic and clinical levels. This has been most promising and productive. Field research in demography of health and diseases of children as well as purely clinical work are also being carried out.

### SERVICE

The classical diagnostic and curative services of a teaching hospital department of pediatrics have continued to be offered to the community at large. Two particular aspects have been developed lately: one in response to the changing concept of delivery of health care to acutely sick children, namely the emergency room service, and the other in response to the development of technical skills and expertise in caring for the very young and the premature infants, namely the neonatal intensive care unit. The extent of this development can be appreciated by the figures shown below.

#### *Pediatric admissions to the Emergency Room:*

1953-54	218
1966-67	3514
1973-74	7303

#### *Admissions to the Nursery:*

1953-54	674
1966-67	1853
1973-74	2879

### FUTURE PLANS

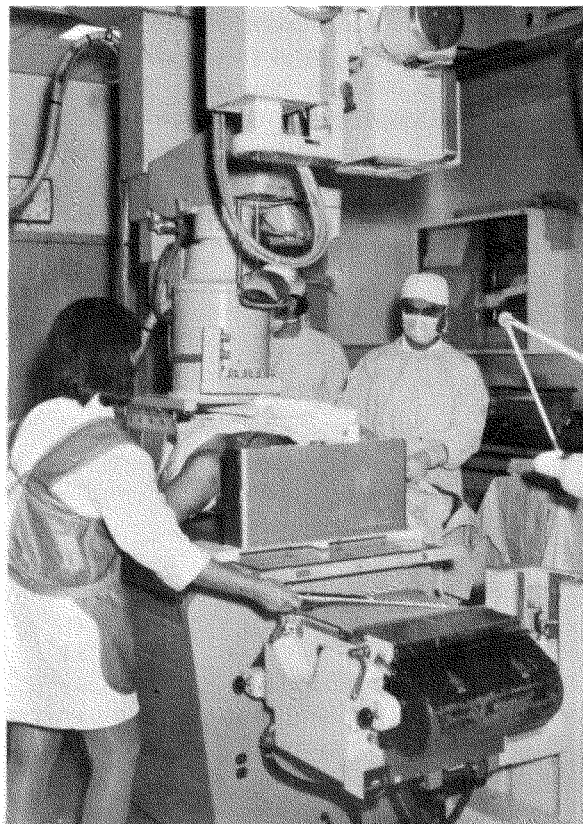
The department plans to continue its present activities and to strengthen areas where patient-load volume is large such as in pediatric cardiology, pediatric neurology and neonatology.

It also plans to fill present gaps in areas of teaching, service or research such as child psychiatry, infectious diseases, allergy and respiratory problems.

Last but not least it is our earnest hope that in the very near future we will be able to add to the department a group of badly needed paramedical personnel, namely public health nurses and social workers, who will be able to assist in the better understanding of micro and macrocosm of the infant, child and adolescent, and thus help to provide a more comprehensive health care, better teaching, and new means of research in community health.

## Radiology

It is interesting to note that although Roentgen discovered x-rays in November 1895 the minutes of the general faculty meeting of the Syrian Protestant College in December 1898 indicated that the purchase was authorized of a roentgen-ray apparatus "with coil, necessary gas engine and dynamo". In 1899 the physics department of the College was already the proud owner of such an apparatus installed and ready at the fabulous price of \$458.80. The apparatus was put at the service of the medical department which used it first for localization of foreign bodies like "shots, bullets and needles" and later for "fractures and dislocations". In 1902 a clinical course in electrotherapeutics was introduced and in 1910, for the convenience of patients, the apparatus was transferred to the hospital ("the sum of ten sterling pounds to be appropriated for the transfer"). In 1912 expansion of the x-ray unit was decided upon, and Dr. Toufiq Elias Hajjar was sent to Europe to train and buy a new machine from Paris. Dr. Hajjar, on his return from Europe, became the chief of the electrotherapeutic clinic which was put in 1913 under the supervision of a committee composed of Dr. Ward as chairman and Drs. Graham and Dorman and physics Professor Brown as members. This marked the real beginning of



Cardiovascular Angiography in process in the Radiology Department.



a developing department which stood on its own in the 1930s.

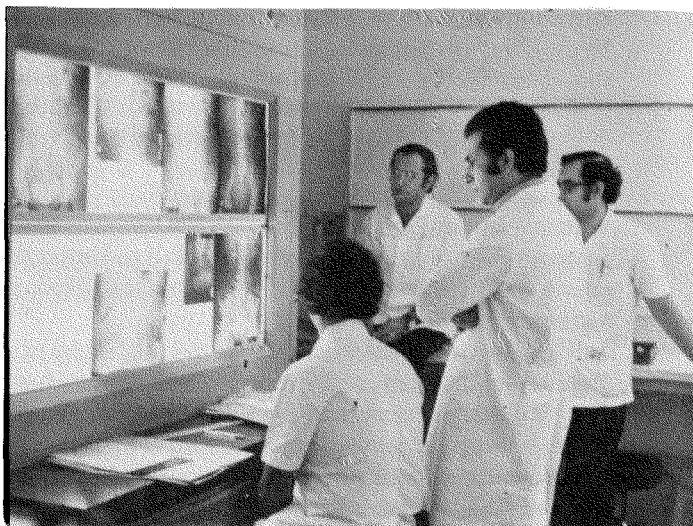
The department to-day has grown into a most dynamic and vital part of the life of the Medical School and of the hospital. It boasts of ten modern x-ray rooms where most complex diagnostic examinations are performed including all forms of angiography. The department has also an x-ray unit in the emergency room, four portable units for use in the operating room and on the hospital floors and one portable fluoroscopic machine. The radiotherapy division of the department has two cobalt units one of which has been operational since 1963. The other cobalt unit obtained in 1972 has a source of 12000 curies, the largest in the world at the time of installation. This is in addition to conventional therapy units and radium. The department has three main divisions: diagnostic, therapeutic and technical training. A new section, called non-roentgenologic imaging, is being formed at present. It will assist in the diagnosis of diseases by means of radioisotopes and ultrasound for which all the equipment is already available. These different divisions provide a most valuable service to in- and outpatients in ever increasing numbers. In 1973-74 the total number of patients examined in the diagnostic division was 46,663 on whom 53,092 examinations were performed. In radiotherapy, in the same period, 553 patients received treatment, the majority of whom, 546, had cobalt treatment (the others had x-ray and radium therapy). Actually the figures become more significant when one considers the number of fields treated and these amounted to 18,124 in case of cobalt, 78 fields by x-ray and 24 fields by radium.

To man the department, there are seven Board-certified full-time physicians, five in the diagnostic and two in the therapeutic division, where there is also a radiation physicist. Besides their service function, these faculty members are active in research producing ten publications in 1973-74.

The teaching function of the department is in the form of case discussions and seminars mainly directed towards the 3rd and 4th medical classes, and to the interns of whom 28 elected to rotate through the department in 1973-74. The department also participated actively in the rounds and conferences of the different clinical departments.

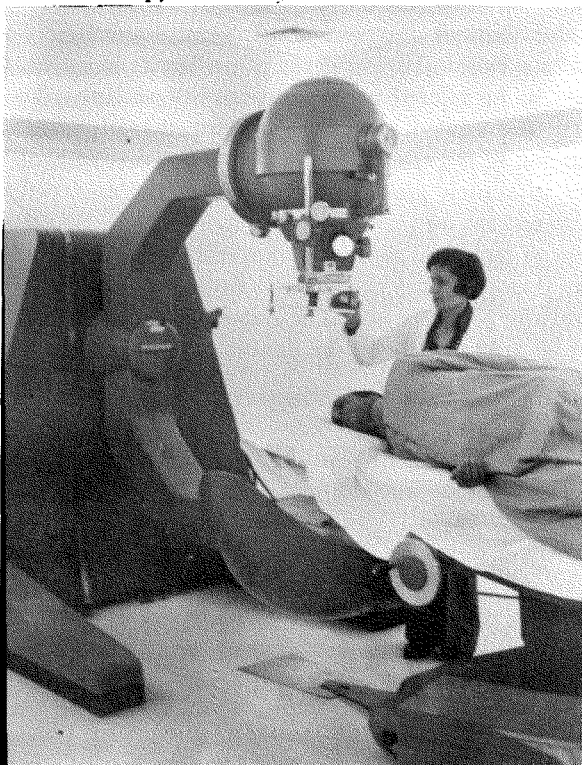
The residency training program of the department is of a high standard and is accredited by the American Board of Radiology. The department is also fully accredited for training towards the examinations for fellowship of the Faculty of Radiologists (FFR) in England. Residents from the countries of the region have been trained in the department and have gone back to their countries to practice their specialty which is sorely needed.

Last but not least the department is quite proud of its technical training division where radiographers are trained for Lebanon and the rest of the region.



Staff reviewing X-ray pictures.

Cobalt Therapy Unit.



This program was started 12 years ago and in the past five years the training period was extended from one to two years. In charge of the program is a highly qualified Chief Technician who, besides holding a Higher Teacher's Diploma, is a Fellow of the Society of Radiographers in England, and thanks to him the Society will soon accredit the department for the certification examinations in Beirut qualifying candidates for membership (M.S.R.). There are at present, ten technicians in training, who will graduate in 1975. They include two candidates from the Lebanese army, two sponsored by the Jordanian Government, one sponsored by the Bahrain Government and five others from Lebanon who are studying on their own account.

# Surgery

ALTHOUGH historically surgery started as a menial task practiced by barbers with their honed razors, the rapid development of surgery has established it to-day as a most vital discipline in medicine. The razor has been replaced by the surgical knife and myriads of other sophisticated instruments and gadgets have made their wielders and manipulators, the surgeons of to-day, gods whom people idolize for their talents in saving life. The dedication and daring of surgeons have, over the years, opened new horizons whereby the barbers' metier in dealing with abscesses, boils and tumors has developed into skillful techniques which pry into delicate areas of the brain, into the heart and indeed into every organ of the body seeking to find causes of disease and eliminating them with a deft stroke of the knife. An aura of charisma and glamor surrounding such famous names as Cushing, Penfield, Blalock and DeBakey, among many others, have made surgery a household word that greatly eliminated the dread of the knife which in the past kept patients away from surgeons.

The AUB surgical department has its rich history as well. The versatile and skillful surgeon, Dr. Post, established a chair in surgery soon after the establishment of the medical section of the Syrian Protestant College in 1867. He was followed by other illustrious names, including Drs. Cruikshank, Sami Haddad, Jidejian, McDonald and Wilson, among others, who have brought glory to the department and who provided or initiated the training of many of the 21 highly qualified full and part-time members of the faculty of the department to-day.

With the rapidly developing trends the department inevitably had to follow the path of specialization and subspecialization. In 1946 a four year residency training program, complying with the requirements of the American Board in Surgery, was started and in 1956

the American Board permitted for the first time a fourth year resident to take the Board exam on individual basis. The program was also recognized in 1957 by the Royal College of Surgeons in London. Although plastic surgery was the first subspecialty to be introduced in 1946 by Dr. McDonald, soon orthopedic surgery vied for a place and others followed until 1972 when the department became composed of seven recognized disciplines each with a coordinator. They are general surgery, neurosurgery, orthopedic surgery, pediatric surgery, plastic surgery, thoracic and cardiovascular surgery and urology. The same year also saw the encouragement of budding subspecialties in colon-rectal and tumor surgery.

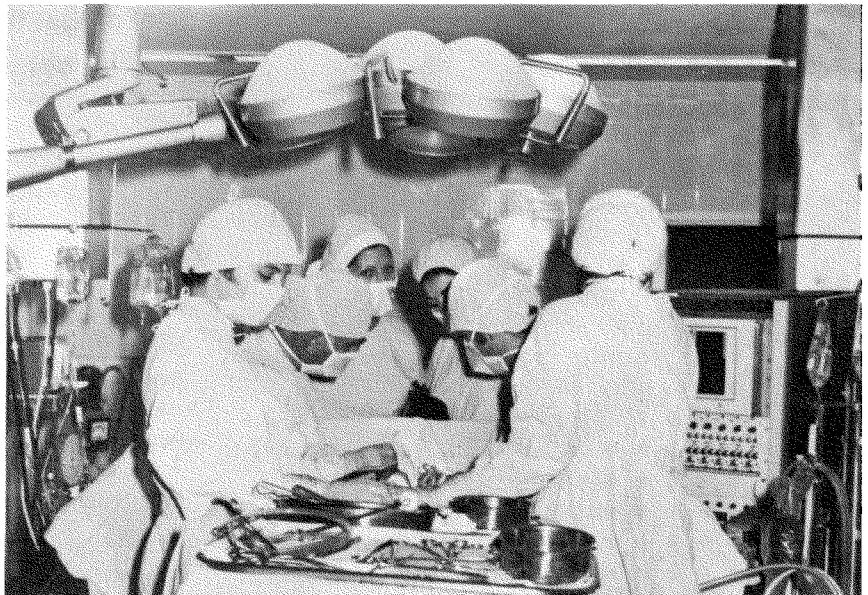
Teaching in the department is concentrated in the clinical years while the residency program of four years, provides training in the operating rooms, the O.P.D., the wards and the emergency room. It is the plan of the department to extend teaching to cover students in the preclinical years and to expand the residency program to five years where straight internship will form the first step in the ladder and a fellowship in one of the subspecialties will constitute the fifth year of training.

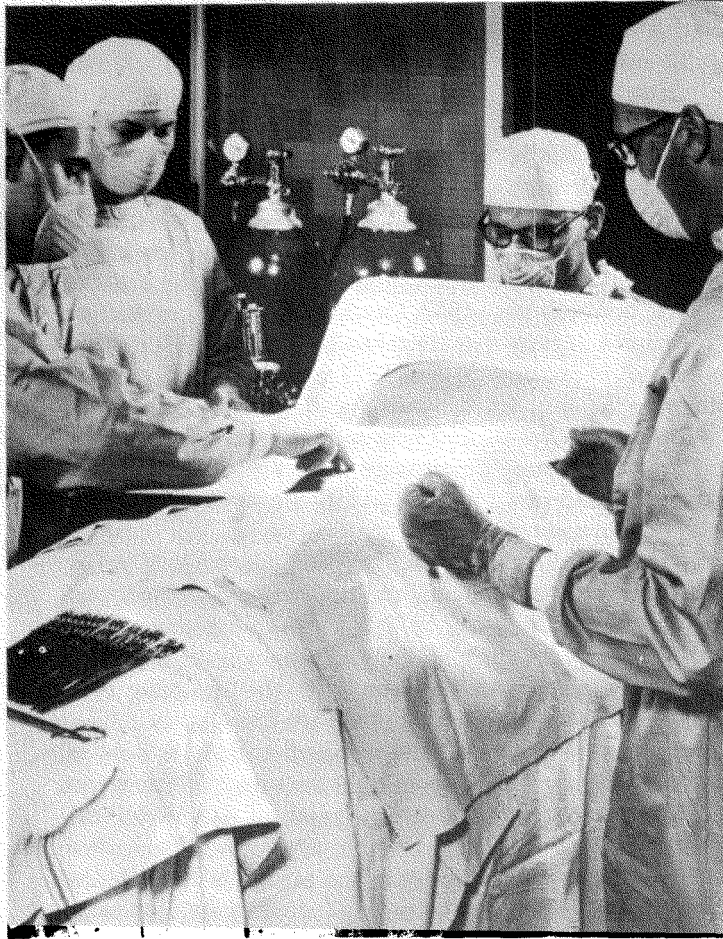
The surgical research laboratory

was established in 1957. However the chronic shortage of funds has hampered greatly the progress of basic research projects of the department. The department, all the same, has pioneered in several procedures many of which were introduced for the first time in Lebanon. The open-heart surgery program was started in 1957. Cardiac valve replacement was undertaken for the first time in 1964 and in 1973 coronary artery surgery was introduced. In orthopedic plastic and neurosurgery many new techniques were undertaken by the enterprising AUB surgeons soon after their introduction in the medical world. In pediatric surgery many abnormalities were corrected and in 1973 a bypass operation of the bile ducts in a baby was performed very soon after the reporting of a similar operation from Japan.

Although well-known already in its own right the surgery department plans to expand all its services and its research program. In the next ten years the plan is to increase the faculty to 33, mainly by increasing the number of highly qualified full-time members. With such a staff and a varied program of teaching, training and research, the department hopes to be the center of training and qualification of all the subspecialists whom the countries of the region badly need.

## Open Heart Surgery.





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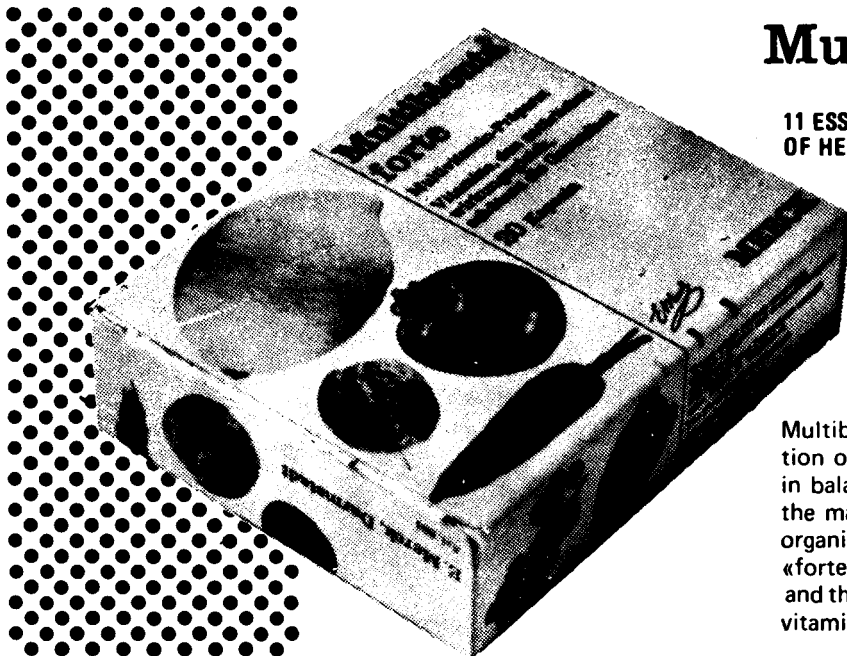
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# THE MEDICAL STUDENT SOCIETY

IN TODAY'S COMPLEX CURRICULUM of medical education it is almost impossible to cover all that goes into the development of physicians for tomorrow. Like other medical schools, the AUB School of Medicine has endeavored to provide opportunities for its undergraduate students to develop individual initiative, creative ability and professional and community leadership through participation in extra-curricular seminars, group discussions and research projects. These aspirations have best been embodied in the Medical Student Society, MSS, where officers and members are committed to their own development. AUB has been fortunate to have a mature and responsible student society which right from its start in 1946 became an integral part of the learning process and of the life of the school as a whole.

The philosophy of the MSS is clearly reflected in the following objectives which the society set for itself: (1) to organize and encourage extra curricular activities of medical students, (2) to further the spirit of scientific enquiry by encouraging the students to play an active role in the learning process, (3) to establish friendly relations and develop a spirit of cooperation with medical students of other universities, (4) to organize medical service work wherever necessary and to promote a sense of concern for the health needs of the community and (5) to provide and maintain a scholarship fund for needy medical students.

In its formative years when students were not burdened with major political and socio-economic problems in the area, the society emphasized mainly the first two objectives and organized weekly lectures, panel discussions, journal review groups, case discussions, etc.... The humanitarian spirit of the Society was exerted in the creation of clinics for poor patients and assisting the needy in the O.P.D. Socially the society was very active and gained university and Ras-Beirut fame by staging humorous variety shows on the life of medical students. The proceeds of these shows established the scholarship fund which to-day amounts to L.L. 30,000 the interest of which is used as loans to a number of needy medical students every year.

In the 1960s with the instability in the area and the more idealistic outlook of students all around, there was a subtle change in the MSS. Horizons were widened

to include not only the AUB environment but also all of Lebanon and the international student activities in certain areas. In 1962 the publication of the medical student magazine "Medicus" saw the light and was an instant success. The publication gave vent to the various multidimensional aspects of student life outside the academic confines. The originality and diversity of its articles cover, besides scientific enquiry, the social and paramedical issues of concern to enlightened students. The editorial board this year has the ambitious objective of making it a monthly journal with circulation beyond the school and Lebanon. "The Education Committee" of the Society, besides organizing lectures and panel discussions, fostered more actively the spirit of scientific enquiry by granting awards to research work done by students. To help students in research work, the committee has set up a duplicating service of the scientific literature to which students could subscribe at nominal fees. In the social field the MSS has stepped up its activities with social gatherings including other schools in AUB and with universities outside.

The Society continues to celebrate its traditional anniversary with a highly popular act in which students unleash their sentiments towards their teachers in a captivating parody of daily hospital life.

As further innovations, the Society has established a student exchange program whereby exchange clerkships are arranged between AUB and other medical students who are members of the International Federation of Medical Student Associations (IFMSA). These clerkships are usually for one month, mainly in summer, where the host organization provides free board and lodging and in some cases extra pocket-money. The exchange students get a chance to work either in a hospital or in a preclinical department. This highly successful program permits a fruitful exchange of ideas and cultural interaction among medical students of various nationalities.

Along the same lines the Society has for the past nine years organized an International Student Conference on Tropical Health which is held yearly at AUB. This activity, sponsored by IFMSA, has become a well-known event attracting students from all over the world as shown in the following breakdown of attendants of the 9th Conference held July 6-26, 1974.

Country	No. of Students	Country	No. of Students
Denmark	1	Nigeria	1
Egypt	2	Norway	2
Finland	3	Sweden	3
Ghana	1	U.S.A.	2
Liberia	1	West Germany	5
Malaysia	1		

The conference includes lectures, seminars and symposia on various aspects of selected tropical and infectious diseases endemic to the area. It also places emphasis on the health and social problems of developing countries.

Perhaps the most outstanding work of the Society in recent years is its concerned and active participation in social and preventive work which truly reflects the sincere and idealistic desire of the young generation to help the deprived. The social medicine committee of the MSS acts primarily as a forum for all AUB students to direct their attention to the deprived areas in Lebanon in an attempt to raise their health and social status through the use of preventive measures. During the last academic year the students worked in six villages in Al-Nabatieh area of South Lebanon to carry out a double-pronged program:

(1) Medical which included a vaccination campaign during which 1600 children between the ages of two months to six years were given polio and DPT vaccines, and a program of lectures and demonstrations to the women of the area about maternal and child care, family planning and hygiene.

(2) A social program including a drawing contest, scouting, festivals, etc... for children in the age group 1-14 years and a program for the adult males of the age-group 15-35 interesting them in campaigns against the mosquito and against agricultural diseases. The committee also organized first aid courses for AUB students and gave a series of lectures orienting attendants to the state of affairs in the South.

This year the committee plans to continue its work in three additional villages in Sour (Tyre) area where the program will include a vaccination campaign, a first aid course to teachers; and a work camp and drawing contests for children. In addition to the work in Sour the program in Al-Nabatieh will continue with repeated vaccination campaigns and screening of school children for vision. Training of local midwives in more modern techniques will also be undertaken.

The Committee works in collaboration with the Council for the South, UNICEF, the Lebanese Red Cross, the Directorate of Youth and the Ministry of Health, all of whom offered technical and financial aid for which the Society is grateful.

This is the success story of the MSS which no doubt will shine with further achievements in the future.



Scenes from an M.S.S. Variety Show.

## THE MEDICAL ALUMNI CHAPTER

WHEN THEY GRADUATE, medical students become by choice or by tradition members of the Medical Alumni Chapter. It is in this family group that initiatives and aspirations of school days give vent to further creativeness and development in the challenging actual world of practice, where, equipped with what they learnt, AUB medical alumni have distinguished themselves all over the world either in the field of academic medicine or in the human service of the communities in which they live. Although in school medical students are geographically bound together on one beautiful campus, the spirit of camaraderie and the memories of class and the alma mater still link them together in the outside world mainly through the Alumni Association in Beirut.



Medical students working in south Lebanon.

The aims of this professional chapter are not too different from the aims of their school or of the MSS. The Chapter has the obligation to draw alumni together and to extend all the necessary moral and financial support to the alma mater and also to further professional excellence and integrity through continuing postgraduate education. Through these aims alumni become an indispensable part of the mother school.

Historically, one can trace the origin of the Medical Chapter to 1911 when an executive committee was elected with the late Dr. Salim Jalkh as president, the late Dr. N. Nucho as secretary-treasurer and Dr. H. Dorman as secretary of medical literature. Gradually the executive committee was expanded to seven members with a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and three members. The committee was extremely active in postgraduate work from the very start and the first medical conference for physicians in Lebanon was held in April, 1911. During the two world wars no conferences were held, but in 1950 the tradition was reborn in the form of the Middle East Medical Assembly which for the first time was jointly sponsored with the medical school and assumed international proportions.

The Medical Alumni Chapter is also very active in organizing monthly lectures and panel discussions, more recently in collaboration with the Alumni Association of the French Faculty of Medicine in Beirut. In its program for 1974-75 the Chapter plans to hold panel discussions in socio-medical subjects directed mainly to the public in an attempt to improve health education in Lebanon. The postgraduate

program of the Chapter also includes the organization of courses on specific subjects given in the neighbouring countries where there are appreciable concentrations of alumni. This program has enjoyed very good reception in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia and in Amman, Jordan where the Chapter has been invited in the past few years to carry out this activity.

In maintaining professional standards the Chapter cooperates closely with the Lebanese Order of Physicians and with the French Medical Faculty Alumni.

One of the main achievements of the Chapter is the establishment of a scholarship fund which last year totaled over forty thousand Lebanese pounds that were donated to the AUB's matching fund to establish the Medical Alumni Scholarship Loan Fund. Every year five or six deserving needy medical students benefit from this loan.

Socially, the Chapter organizes class reunions on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of each graduating class. A cinema gala and other social activities are annually organized with proceeds going to the scholarship fund.

The Chapter also publishes a directory giving addresses and specialties of all medical alumni who number about 1500. Alumni are scattered all over the world, mainly in Lebanon and in the United States.

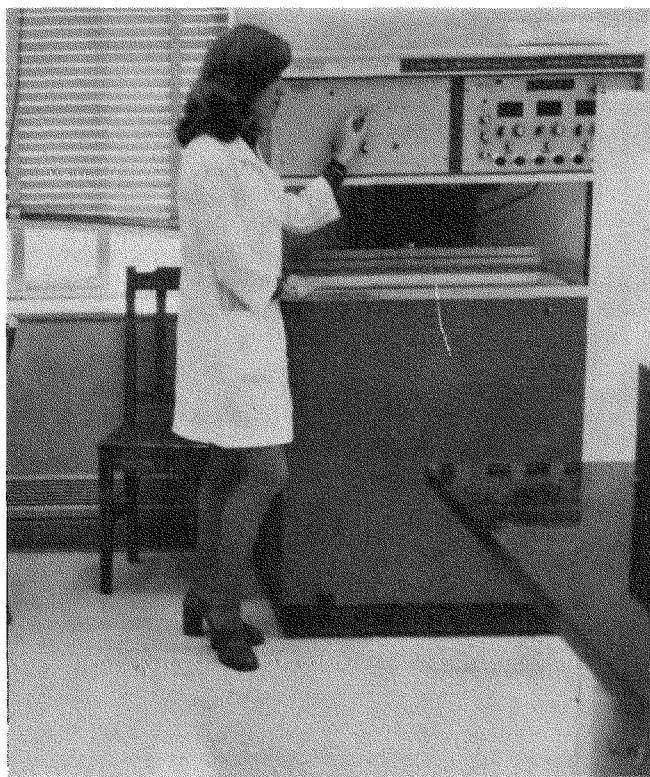
The main problem of the Chapter is the apathy of alumni whose response is sometimes not as encouraging as desired. It is hoped that as closer ties with the School are established and as effective plans for and cooperation and public relations are carried more alumni will be attracted to play a better part in the activities of the Chapter and of the Alma Mater.

# MEDICAL RESEARCH AT AUB

IN contemporary medical education, research is no more considered an intellectual luxury which only the rich medical schools can afford. Nor is it viewed as merely a process of uncovering new knowledge and information. Rather it has become an indispensable and integral part of the education process itself, aiming among other things at generating for both teacher and student the proper intellectual background of critical thinking, in a field like medicine in which knowledge is ever-expanding and in which concepts are constantly being modified or refuted, this attitude assumes great importance and becomes a highly desirable attribute of the students, graduate trainees as well as the staff of any medical school.

Although medical research at AUB is not new and has a long record of achievement, it is currently witnessing an impressive expansion and is gaining more emphasis

The scintillation machine in the endocrinology research lab.

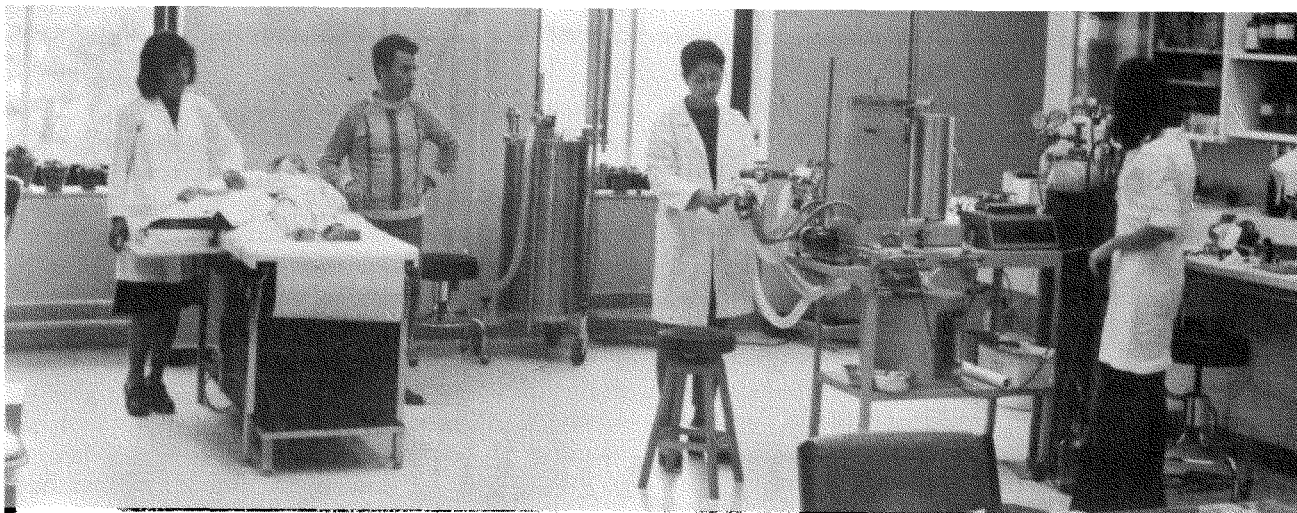


and importance in practically every discipline. The improved facilities and increased laboratory space provided by the new Medical Center and the recruitment of a number of new faculty members having both the interest and experience in research, have made possible a noticeable expansion in research activities not only in the basic science departments but also in the clinical sciences.

Medical research is expensive, but despite that and despite the financial hardships of AUB, it has been possible to establish a number of new research laboratories with up-to-date technical facilities and manned by skilled technical staff. This has been made possible, in addition to grants obtained from university research funds, by an encouraging increase in the number of research grants obtained locally, especially from the National Lebanese Council for Scientific Research, as well as from funds generated by the Incentive Plan of the School of Medicine.

It is not possible within the scope of this essay to describe in any detail or even to enumerate the research projects being currently carried at the School. In the pre-clinical departments, practically all faculty members are engaged in research, part of which is carried by the graduate students who enrol in the School and work towards MS or PhD degrees in medical sciences. The fields of investigation that are currently being emphasized include intermediary metabolism, immunology, serology of common parasitic infections, electron microscopic studies of myopathies, nutrition, cardiac pharmacology, mechanisms of hormone action, renal handling of electrolytes, the physiology of intestinal transport, neurophysiology of the sensory system, the regulation of blood pressure etc.

Although the heavy service load and other teaching responsibilities do not enable every member of the clinical departments to be active in research, it is encouraging to witness the increase in the scope and amount of clinical research that is being carried in the New Medical Center. This has been at least in part due to the encouragement by the School's administration to a number of faculty members to devote part or most of their time to research. Although not all clinical research is strictly "laboratory-based", most of con-



Respiratory Research Laboratory.

temporary clinical research is dependent on sophisticated laboratories and on the active cooperation of the basic science colleagues.

The research activities covered in the clinical departments include a number of fields like dermatology, endocrinology, gastroenterology, genetics, gynecology, immunology, nephrology, oncology, reproductive physiology, respiratory physiology etc.... There is emphasis on investigation of diseases which are more prevalent in this region e.g. hypercholesterolemia, certain types of cancer, renal stones and hereditary disorders.

In addition, there is increasing interest in research related to studying methods of delivery of health care, objective evaluation of various hospital in and out patient procedures and assessment of new teaching techniques.

Dermatology Research Laboratory



The contribution of research at the School of Medicine to patient care should not be overlooked. A number of research laboratories are offering new and sophisticated diagnostic and therapeutic services that are normally not available on a routine basis, thus augmenting the role of the Medical Center in the service it is providing to the community and to the whole region.

An additional means of bringing the latest research accomplishments to the practicing physician and thus to the patients is by the increasing number of post graduate courses that are being offered by the School. It is hoped that these activities will expand further in order to include more on the research being carried at AUB.

The School has in the past 25 years pioneered in offering the region excellent graduate training in its various residency programs. With the expansion of its research activities, it can now provide additional types of post-graduate training. The first is in basic science training particularly in preparing graduate students to become future teachers and researchers in medical science. The second is in sub-specialty training in the form of clinical and research fellowships.

It is encouraging to see that even at this relatively early stage, the number of basic science trainees is about 25 per year. In addition a number of clinical research laboratories have already succeeded in establishing regular post-doctoral fellowship programs and are already providing trainees with the necessary clinical and research experience.

The future development of medical research at AUB is encouraging. Naturally the requirements for its success are many. More grants need to be continually obtained to support new as well as on-going programs. There is need to establish special research units for in-patient and out-patient investigations. The cooperation and joint research activities between basic science and clinical departments should be further stimulated. Finally the interest, support, and encouragement of the friends and alumni of this university should become an important factor for the development of its research programs.



# ALLIED HEALTH AT AUB

THE birth and development of the "allied health manpower" phenomenon is, perhaps, the most exciting health manpower innovation in several decades. It has highlighted two well established facts. First, that many tasks formerly performed only by physicians can be carried out with equal competence by specially trained health professionals, and second, that a physician, to do his work effectively, must rely upon and cooperate with well trained assistants and technologists. Yet this phenomenon is by no means an entirely new event. It has only been highlighted recently because of its adoption by western industrialized nations. The concept has been in existence for decades in Asia and Africa and for nearly a century in Russia. Over the last two decades Yankauer lists 375 new training programs, each having many different job titles, in the U.S. alone. This burgeoning has been caused by a multitude of causes particularly by increasing health care costs, physician shortage and new technical advances. While it may have alleviated some of these problems, this phenomenon has certainly created new and complex ones. Many of the problems and issues which at first appear unique to allied health manpower are, in fact part of the most crucial issues affecting any health care system.

Allied health is a term used to refer to occupations in any kind of health service either to the sick or in prevention of disease. Training programs include non-degree programs such as diplomas and certificates, associate degrees, and bachelor's and graduate degrees. They do not offer a doctoral degree in medicine. An allied health worker, however, is not a subprofessional. He is a qualified person in his own right. The fact is that although the number of years of training of an allied health worker is normally less than that of a graduate physician, the training however is more specialized. Furthermore, in terms of community needs, the demand for allied health professionals is

considerably more than for professionals who have received a doctoral degree. The health manpower profile, depicted graphically, corresponds to the shape of a pyramid with the allied health careers comprising the base and doctoral professional careers at the apex.

In spite of the recognized need for allied health workers, which all studies agree, relatively little interest, research and money are invested in allied health programs in comparison with graduate programs at the physician level. Very often universities have developed a feeling of isolationism and perhaps even an attitude of a superiority towards "sub-university" programs, leaving the problem to national and voluntary organizations to attend to this need.

AUB has been experimenting with these programs for many years. The School of Nursing, the leader in this field, was founded in 1905 with the Nursing Diploma Program. The Program is currently phased out and its last class will graduate in 1976. In 1952, a post basic program in Administration and Teaching of Nursing was offered and continues to be in operation.

The School of Public Health was founded in 1954 and since then, 18 non-university degree programs, that is, diploma and certificate programs have been offered. Only one of these, the Certificate in Basic Laboratory Technique is as old as the School.

The Hospital currently has two programs in operation.

An inventory of non-university degree programs offered at A.U.B. since 1905 appears below. In all of these, the reasons for starting or phasing out the programs have been based on practical grounds.

Training of professionals for allied health careers has several problems which have not yet been resolved. The most outstanding, perhaps, are the following:

1. The wide spectrum of skills and fields which comprise allied health. It is difficult to estimate the number of programs available in universities and

health institutions because of confusion of terminology, curriculum content, recognition of specific professions by society and rapid change in content of programs. It is conceivable that possibly over two hundred different types of programs exist. With such a wide variety of skills and specialization, coordination and some degree of standardization or classification of tasks is almost impossible at this time.

2. Lack of career ladders is a primary feature of training programs. Most of the programs train persons for dead-end jobs where no advancement is possible beyond the level of a particular job. In addition, transferability from one setting to another, or the lattice concept, is also not a likely event since it involves a different kind of training unique for the new setting.

3. Insufficient knowledge on the nature of instruction appropriate for this field of training coupled with an acute shortage of professional instructors qualified to teach in such programs. It is unfortunate that very little research is undertaken to discover ways and means for delivering knowledge and accelerating the process of teaching-learning in this field.

These major issues, and others, have been a handicap to the development of a much needed field in health manpower development. It is also clear that these are issues which universities must face. It is difficult to consider a problem of a greater magnitude in the health field, in which universities have a leading role, than that of shortage of qualified manpower. In particular

universities should take the lead in research and development of an appropriate methodology for teaching and training of allied health manpower. During the past twenty years, AUB has demonstrated an interest in the development of allied health programs as shown in the table. An analysis of the multiplicity of the programs, however, does not suggest a specific ecological pattern based on regional needs and demand. The many programs are probably a reflection of specific, isolated, and sporadic requests from international agencies, such as the World Health Organization, USAID and UNICEF rather than on carefully studied short or long range national health plans. During the past year, AUB has taken up the challenge and in recent months, the faculty has contributed toward the design and the implementation of specific training programs in the allied health field in the Gulf and in Saudi Arabia. This contribution of our faculty in the national health plans of these countries has already had an impact on the training programs at AUB such as the newly established special program in training of auxiliary health workers for the Public Security Medical Department of Saudi Arabia.

The future role of AUB in the field of training of allied health manpower is an issue now being carefully defined. The opinion is unanimous that the need exists and that AUB must expand its activities in preparing scholars and teachers as well as workers, in this field.

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**LIST OF NON-UNIVERSITY DEGREE (DIPLOMAS & CERTIFICATES) ALLIED HEALTH PROGRAMS OFFERED AT A.U.B.**

<i>Title</i>	<i>School</i>	<i>Years offered</i>
1. Diploma in Nursing	Nursing	1905-1976
2. Post Basic Program in Administration & Teaching of Nursing	Nursing	1952- current
3. Diploma in Public Health for Physicians	Public Health	1955-1971
4. Diploma in Public Health for Engineers	Public Health	1954-1962
5. Diploma in Hospital Administration	Public Health	1954-1965
6. Diploma in Public Health Education	Public Health	1954-1971
7. Diploma in Statistics	Public Health	1956-1969
8. Diploma in Sanitary Sciences	Public Health	1955-1966
9. Diploma in Public Health Nursing	Public Health	1957- current
10. Diploma in Midwifery	Public Health	1957-1958
11. Certificate in Hospital Administration	Public Health	1954-1961
12. Certificate in Public Health Education	Public Health	1954-1959
13. Certificate in Statistics	Public Health	1956-1962
14. Certificate in Sanitation	Public Health	1954-1971
15. Certificate in Public Health Nursing and Visiting	Public Health	1954-1971
16. Certificate in Midwifery	Public Health	1954-1960
17. Certificate in Post Basic Midwifery	Public Health	1971- current
18. Certificate in Applied Laboratory Technique	Public Health	1954-1959
19. Certificate in Basic Laboratory Technique	Public Health	1954 - current
20. Diploma in Post Basic Midwifery	Public Health	1974 - current
21. Diploma in Radiology	Hospital	1962 - current
22. Diploma in Practical Nursing	Hospital	1966 - current

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**IMPORTANT  
INFORMATION**

# **M-M-R** (MEASLES, MUMPS AND RUBELLA VIRUS VACCINE, LIVE | MSD)

Single dose, 1 year

## Recommendations on Combination Live Virus Vaccines

### **American Academy of Pediatrics**

#### **Committee on Infectious Diseases**

In the September 15, 1971 *AAP Newsletter* sent to Academy members, the Committee on Infectious Diseases of the American Academy of Pediatrics stated its recommendations on the use of combination live virus vaccines. After a careful review of available data, the committee concluded that:

- "This information indicates that the products are both safe and effective when used as directed."
- The vaccine "... can, therefore, be recommended with the obvious advantages of reduction in the number of injections for any given child and a concomitant decrease in the required visits to a physician's office or clinic."

### **United States Public Health Service**

#### **Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices**

In the April 24, 1971 issue of *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices of the United States Public Health Service presented recommendations on the use of combination live virus vaccines. The committee stated that:

- "Data indicate that antibody response to each component of these combination vaccines is comparable with antibody response to the individual vaccines given separately."
- "There is no evidence that adverse reactions to the combined products occur more frequently or are more severe than known reactions to the individual vaccines (see pertinent ACIP recommendations)."
- "The obvious convenience of giving already selected antigens in combined form should encourage consideration of using these products when appropriate."



**M-M-R, given in a single injection, fits easily into your routine immunization program for well babies.**

**Given at age 12 months, M-M-R provides for vaccination early in life against measles, mumps, and rubella.**

#### **MSD suggested immunization schedule for well babies**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Vaccine(s)</b>
2 months	DPT (diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus) Oral poliomyelitis vaccine (triple)
3 months	DPT <sup>1</sup>
4 months	DPT <sup>1</sup> Oral poliomyelitis vaccine (triple)
6 months	Oral poliomyelitis vaccine (triple)
<b>12 MONTHS</b>	<b>M-M-R (MEASLES, MUMPS AND RUBELLA VIRUS VACCINE, LIVE, MSD)</b>

<sup>1</sup> This vaccination may be given at 3 months, 5 months, or at 6 months, depending on your preference or on the condition of the child.  
Since vaccination with a live virus vaccine may depress the results of a tuberculin test for four weeks or longer, the test and the vaccine should not be given during the same office visit.

<sup>1</sup> Trademark of Merck & Co., Inc.

# UNIVERSITY HEALTH SERVICE

AUB, in its vast complex, is considered today one of the biggest employers in Lebanon. As such it must provide high quality preventive and curative services for its own large community of students, faculty and staff. The University Health Service had its beginnings in 1933 in a one-room dispensary in Thomson Hall. In 1945 it moved to Bliss Hall and in 1949 it settled finally into its new independent facilities — The Gulbenkian Infirmary which was built through the generous donation of the Gulbenkian Fund. The Infirmary was for sometime under the medical supervision of the department of internal medicine, more specifically its public health division, whose physicians, including Drs A. Mufarrij, Z. Shakhashiri, Avedis Donabedian and Joseph Azar, acted as university physicians in charge of the Infirmary. Today the greatly expanded University Health Service has its own director and functions as part of the Faculties of Medical Sciences.

Early in the 1950s a group of professors and employees met together and decided to start a hospital insurance plan which was the first of its kind in the country. This plan became part of the program of the University Health Service which covered 50% of the hospital costs; the other 50% being covered by AUB. In February 1971 when the National Social Security Health Fund was established the University Health Service entered into a global agreement with the fund to provide service to the insured.

Today, the University Health Service is a type of polyclinic with eleven physicians catering to the health needs of a population of about 15,000, one third of whom are students and two thirds are faculty and employees and their dependents. Included among the dependents are 2000 children.

The physicians, all qualified in the different specialties of medicine, provide services in internal medicine, pediatrics, gynecology, psychiatry, cardiology and gastroenterology. The majority of the physicians have a double appointment—in the service and on the faculty of the School of Medicine with admission privileges to the hospital. The staff of the University Health Service includes, in addition to the physicians, six graduate nurses, two practical nurses, one senior technician and eight other clerical personnel.

The service under its new director who was appointed in 1971, is quite active. It takes care of about 100 patients a day, mostly by appointment. Besides providing this clinic service, the Infirmary includes 16 beds where students and staff are admitted as in-pa-

tients in case their condition is not serious enough to warrant admission to the hospital. The service conducts active school health and immunization programs. It operates special clinics of gynecology, pediatrics, and psychiatry. It also provides service for the community in its clinic at the Agricultural Research and Education Center in the Beqa'a. In the teaching field a 3-credit course in health education is given to the students of the school of Arts & Sciences, which has proved highly successful.

The service has its own faculty for routine laboratory examinations. It has reorganized the medical examinations for entering students on whom blood-typing and screening tests are done routinely. These include tuberculin skin testing which has replaced the mass fluoro-photography done in the past.

The service function has led to interesting research projects specially about the epidemiology of certain conditions in student life. A study in the non-medical use of drugs in Lebanon was published in the *Lebanese Medical Journal* in 1973. The findings showed that the majority of students have never used drugs, 17% of the students admitted using marijuana one or two times while only 2% and 8% admitted use of L.S.D. and amphetamines respectively. These figures are far below the minimum percentages of use in other colleges and universities in the States. Projects under study at present include, among others, a survey of the prevalence of positive P.P.D. reactors in the population and a study on the general disease pattern in students indicating also response of the disease to treatment.

Administratively, the service has developed its own record system and reorganized its physical set-up for the convenience of patients and to expedite the work.

The service has provided much needed care to the community. 25,511 clinic visits were recorded in 1973-74. In the same period, 950 of the AUB community required hospitalization in the hospital.

In spite of all these impressive developments the Service looks forward to more challenging horizons, especially in developing the University Health Service as a teaching center of school health and other preventive programs for medical and nursing students. The service also plans to computerize its medical records and to devise special identification cards for the insured personnel. With its history of rapid development there is no doubt that these future plans will be realized within a short span of time.

# Looking Forward to a Stable Future

IN OUR Medical Center we provide quality service at reasonable cost to the sick and excellent education at low tuition rates to students of medicine and health care. We produce creditable research with our modest funds. Our capabilities depend on the help and generosity of those who believe in us. Support comes from many sources: volunteers, especially the Auxiliary who give time to much needed services in the Center and their earnings from the Coffee Shop and Bargain Box as well, from those who make small or large gifts for specific needs, from local governments and agencies for support of major projects, and from the Agency for International Development of the United States which has provided our new buildings. To all we are grateful. Yet, to keep the pace and to meet the future, we need to stabilize our fiscal operation and to procure funds for development.

The American University of Beirut is a distinguished university, having attained its eminence through the diligent efforts of its trustees, officers, faculty, students and employees over many years. Like other great universities AUB requires wide support from many different sources. Gifts for specific needs are required not only for meeting our daily tasks but also for securing our future as a viable, progressive and independent institution. In medicine, in particular, our needs can be well defined, and these range from such small essential items as a comfortable library chair costing \$50 to an endowment of \$10 million to guarantee the operation of our new Basic Medical Science Building. While the accompanying tables show sizable figures, our readers should know that many of our needs can be met by designated gifts of modest size. An extensive list of these is available for any who might wish to contribute in this way. Some examples: Sixty-four class room chairs at \$36 each; Outfitting of a room for meetings of the Medical Board of the Hospital and Academic Committee of the Medical School for an approximate cost of \$2500; Medical textbooks, costing \$25 to \$50 each, or annual subscriptions to scientific publications at \$25 to \$50 each; Audiovisual teaching equipment, such as projectors at \$200 each, and a video tape recorder at \$3,000.

The fiscal operation of a teaching hospital is comparable to that of a business which has a product or service to sell, rather than that of a university devoted solely to education and research. Therefore the Hospital should and must have a degree of fiscal autonomy, attempting to balance its income against expenditures. The Hospital will not likely achieve this goal, however, because it provides its services equally to all who stand to benefit. Many patients, the so-called medically

indigent, cannot afford these services but receive them nonetheless. Great hospitals of a free society have funds to support their free work. The American University Hospital stands sorely in need of gifts and endowment for patient care, for continuity of its operations and for much needed development. Especially needed are funds for the care of patients with certain disorders, for example the feeding and rehabilitation of malnourished children of impecunious families, the long-term costly but successful treatment by renal dialysis of patients with kidney failure, and the chemotherapy of patients with certain kinds of cancer. The Hospital also needs gifts for the initial purchase of expensive medical equipment, such as ultrasound devices, fluorescein angiography and monitoring. Finally, the physical arrangement of a hospital constantly requires revision to accommodate new equipment or satisfy alterations in patient flow. Such renovations occasionally are major expenses for which funds outside the budget must be found. A list of some of our Hospital's needs are shown in the accompanying table.

Medical education which leads to the production of talented persons to attend the health care needs

HOSPITAL	
Some specific equipment needs and approximate costs:	
Mammography X-Ray unit	\$35,000
Neuroradiology X-Ray unit	85,000
Replacement of 3 X-Ray units in operation since 1944	265,000
Radioisotope scanner	105,000
Fluorescein angiography	25,000
Laser beam	125,000
Orthopedic appliances	15,000
Laboratory equipment—	
Chemistry	65,000
Blood Bank	15,000
Bacteriology	10,000
Microsurgery instruments	2,000
Zoom microscope	10,000
Anesthesia monitors	30,000
Cryosurgery	30,000
Some needed alterations of physical plant:	
Creation of Dental Clinic	25,000
Improved elevator service	30,000
Gift and flower shop	20,000

### MEDICAL SCHOOL.

#### Major needs

Endowed chairs (one each at \$1 million in the six basic medical science department)	\$6,000,000
Endowment for the Basic Medical Science Bldg. (\$600,000 annual income required for maintenance and full utilization for teaching and research)	10,000,000
Endowment for the Postgraduate Medical Center and Auditorium (\$300,000 annual income required for operation, audiovisual equipment, etc.)	5,000,000
Scholarships—Gifts of any amount for immediate use or endowment with income restricted for scholarships.	2,000,000
Revolving Loan Fund with income restricted for loans to students to be repaid after graduation at reasonable rate of interest	1,000,000
Research equipment, various departments (items varying from \$500 to \$10,000 each)	500,000

of the populace is our major objective. Such education is costly because it requires intimate teaching, that is a small faculty-student ratio, and it also usually requires expensive instrumentation. Good microscopes, for example, are a part of the teacher's armamentarium, and must be funded for both purchase and upkeep. Equally essential is the support of those faculty who are the competent teachers. AUB is blessed with a large number of highly successful, greatly respected teachers of medicine. Yet, we do not have even one endowed professorial chair! Several of our faculty have received enticing offers in other universities, but they continue with us, their loyalty to AUB superseding all other attractions.

While the medical school has designated scholarships, these are not sufficient. No student has been denied entry into the medical school or obliged to withdraw for lack of money for tuition; the needy get by somehow through our existing scholarships and loans, through outside part-time jobs and through gifts from friends and relatives. But tuition in the School of Medicine is low (only 3,115 Lebanese pounds or \$1,300 per annum) in comparison to other American medical schools. Income from tuition amounts to 15% of the medical school budget, perhaps the lowest of any private medical school. Although some of our medical students can well afford higher tuition for education, the University cannot increase

tuition without providing for those whose continuing education would be endangered by such an increase.

Advances in health care and in medical education come from research. AUB now has the faculty and facilities to augment its activities in research, but additional funds are required for equipment and supplies. Many present and proposed projects are described elsewhere in this issue.

The table shows data relating to some of our needs in the Medical School for support of faculty and students and for research and teaching.

The generous gifts of the Agency for International Development have made it possible for AUB's medical center to move ahead with a truly efficient and modern physical plant. For this, all of us—trustees, faculty, students, administration, employees and patients alike—are truly thankful and appreciative. Nonetheless, the outfitting and maintenance of these facilities tax our resources. Each of these buildings should be endowed. Income from a substantial endowment will cover the annual operating expense and, further, the capital can later be used when, perhaps in a hundred years or so, another larger or revised facility is required. A substantial endowment has already been promised for the Medical Library, the donor wishing to remain anonymous, for the present at least, until the Library is open. Similar endowments are needed for the Basic Science Building and Postgraduate Medical Center. The Trustees of AUB will likely consider favorably a request to name a building in accordance with the wish of a substantial benefactor.

The help, assistance and support of our alumni and friends are gratefully acknowledged and earnestly sought. We hope this description of our endeavors as well as our needs will encourage others to assist us in maintaining and developing programs of excellence in health care, teaching and research.

SAMUEL P. ASPER, M.D.

*Dean, Medical School-Chief of Staff, Hospital.*

### ACADEMIC MEDICAL CENTER

#### Major developmental needs:

Cancer unit (25 beds, outpatient facility and research labs)	\$400,000
Cardiovascular unit (joint operation by medicine, pediatrics and surgery with 40 beds, and outpatient unit)	1,600,000
Orthopedic unit (28 beds with special equipment)	500,000
Psychiatry unit (short-time care only—20 beds)	300,000
School of allied health with classrooms, laboratories and living quarters for students	3,000,000

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## Present Year Is Special One, Says Kirkwood

The present year is one of special importance to AUB as it is a period in which the University's program and perhaps its purpose will be examined, declared President Samuel B. Kirkwood, when he formally opened the 109th AUB academic year on October 2.

The President this year addressed a general faculty meeting which replaced the traditional Convention ceremony.

The President stated the formula of success of the academic year in these terms: "Very simply and sincerely I believe that whatever else we do here as teachers and administrators and students, we cannot succeed unless within our own actions we convey a conviction of respect for the dignity of our profession and honor to the privileged position of the scholar."

Speaking of the region's major events during the past year which have naturally affected the University, the President moved on to discuss three specific areas: scholarship, planning and funding. He said that at the end of the strike which last year disrupted the academic program, the University took actions to protect its integrity and continuity. The University, President Kirkwood remarked, was sustained by the community at large, by the Government, by the Alumni, and by parents. Some considerable misrepresentation, he said further, has been made of AUB's operations and of statements by its officials and faculty. He added: "In short, we face at the opening of this year both threats and good wishes."

The President defined the university as "scholars in a community" and spoke of the scholar's dual responsibility to scholarship and to service. In discussing the academic program and financial planning, he said that AUB's funds, present and as now projected, cannot support the program AUB now has. If the present program is maintained he said, AUB anticipates a \$2 million deficit in the present fiscal year,

increasing to \$4.7 million and \$6 million in the two following years.

President Kirkwood said further that the area we live in is one of vast potential development which, above all else, needs trained manpower, and that AUB exists to take its part in meeting this need.

The President concluded by saying AUB will succeed if financial support for its program is found, adding: "We will succeed if we are willing to make the University a place of scholarship and not an area for political and factional conflicts."

## Special Programs Appeal to Public

The Division of Extension and Special Programs at AUB this year is sponsoring several special programs and evening courses which will continue until February, 1975. These programs include various scientific, economic, financial and administrative subjects, as well as languages. The purpose of these programs is to provide opportunities for adults of different interests to continue their professional development.

Professor Louis Cajoleas, director of the Division of Extension and Special Programs has explained that in designing these programs, AUB takes into consideration the needs and requirements of Lebanon, the Arab countries and the Middle East in general. These educational services interest many Lebanese and foreigners residing in Lebanon.

Many courses are scheduled in the late afternoon and evening hours for the benefit of participants who are occupied during the day.

The total enrollment this year is 425 and it represents an increase of 63 percent over that of last year. Students are distributed in the following manner:

Course	Enrollment
Accounting	41
Marketing	44
Business Economics	42
Human Resources	36
Colloquial Arabic	26
Painting	17
Science Creative Intelligence	14
Computer	14
Communication in Groups	12
History of the Arab World	28
Byzantine Art	18
Photography	14
English	119

## Crisis Reduces Graduates to 515

Graduates during the past academic year 1973-74 numbered 515 compared to 990 in 1972-73. 177 graduated in October 73, 155 in February 74, and 183 in July 74. This is the lowest year since 1961 when only 452 degrees were awarded, the reason being that many students in the graduating classes were unable to complete their requirements due to the student crisis last spring. Following is a breakdown of the degrees awarded by the various Faculties and Schools:

**Arts and Sciences**—3 Doctorates, 101 Masters, 236 Bachelors (340)

**Medicine**—1 PhD, 49 MD, and 10 MS (60)

**Pharmacy**—2 MS and 1 BS (3)

**Nursing**—3 BS (3)

**Public Health**—4 MS, 9 MPH, and 2 BS (15)

**Engineering and Architecture**—18 ME, 2 B. of Architecture, and 10 B. of Engineering (30)

**Agricultural Sciences**—47 MS and 17 BS (64).

## Saudi Arabia Signs Contract with AUB

A contract was recently signed in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, between the medical department of the Ministry of the Interior and the AUB Faculties of Medical Sciences. H.R.H. Prince Naif bin Abdul Aziz, Vice Minister of the Interior signed on behalf of the Ministry, and Dr. Craig S. Lichtenwalner, Dean of the AUB Faculties of Medical Sciences on behalf of the University.

The contract provides for the training in a special program at AUB of 40 medical department employees of the Ministry for two years in hospital and health care administration, and English, at a vocational level (non-degree).

The training program which will require the recruitment of a number of new personnel involves two major units of the Faculty of Medical Sciences, namely the School of Public Health and the Hospital. The responsibility for the administration of this program has been delegated to Dr. Nadim Hadad of the School of Public Health.



## Three Alumni In Lebanese Cabinet

The new 18-man Lebanese Cabinet formed by Prime Minister Rashid Solh includes three AUB Alumni:

Mr. Adel Usseiran, BA 28, MA 39, Minister of Justice.

Mr. Abbas Khalaf, BA 55, Minister of Economy and Commerce.

Mr. Majid Sabri Hamadeh, BA 68, Minister of Education and Fine Arts.

## Tarabulsi Retires After Long Service

On the occasion of the retirement of Prof. Abdus-Sattar Tarabulsi after 58 years at AUB as student and director of the athletics department, a reception was given in his honor by Dean of Students, Robert Najemy at his house on campus. The President, Vice President, Provost, and a group of faculty and staff were present.

Mr. Tarabulsi was awarded in 1957 the National Order of the Cedars, Knight rank, and is known as a splendid athlete who has excelled in many sports. His achievements include more than a dozen AUB, Lebanese and Arab championships.

Dr. Labib Butros has replaced Prof. Tarabulsi as director of athletics. Athlete, radio and television commentator, Dr. Butros is author of *Phoenician Sports*.

## Space Scientists Visit Campus

AUB last October was host to two distinguished scientists: Doctors Charles A. Berry and Edward Gibson, and their wives. Doctors Berry and Gibson were in Beirut to participate in the XXII International Congress of Aviation and Space Medicine which was held at the Phoenicia Hotel. A tour of the campus and the Medical Center was arranged for the four guests who were received by Dean Craig S. Lichtenwalner and Dean Samuel P. Asper. On visiting the Hospital they were met by senior Faculty members and by the Hospital Director Mr. David Egee and other officials.

Dr. Berry is President of the International Academy of Aviation and Space

Medicine, and former Director of the Medical Program of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). This program of NASA has been responsible for the medical supervision of all astronauts and for conducting numerous biological experiments to obtain essential information for man's future prolonged flights in space.

Dr. Gibson is one of the three astronauts who lived in Skylab-4 for 84 days, and together with his two fellow astronauts took walks outside the skylab to retrieve films, load cameras, perform experiments and make observations.

During their brief visit to the university, Doctors Berry and Gibson gave a combined talk to a large audience in the Science Lecture Hall on lower campus on the subject of "Medical and Scientific Adventures in Space."

## Medical Assembly To Convene May 1-4

The 25th Middle East Medical Assembly (MEMA) will be held on campus May 1-4, 1975, announced Dr. Jacob Thaddeus, who is this year's chairman of the Assembly. 1975 marks the Silver Anniversary of the Assembly which is jointly sponsored by the AUB Medical School and Medical Alumni Chapter.

Local and foreign renowned medical authorities from the U.S. and Western Europe will discuss a variety of subjects including cancer, infectious diseases, respiratory diseases, neonatal surgery and endocrinology (hypothalamus-pituitary interaction). There will also be a whole day symposium on medical education.

## Lebanese Students Increase at AUB

The office of Development at AUB has released the following figures on the enrollment growth of Lebanese students at the University.

Year	Lebanese students	% of Total	Annual % of Growth	Total Registration	Annual % of Growth
48-49	222	16.4	—	1357	—
49-50	268	36.5	21	735	-46
50-51	555	40.5	107	1371	87
51-52	632	43.4	14	1456	6
52-53	740	41.5	17	1782	22
53-54	827	42.6	12	1940	9
54-55	904	45.1	9	2005	3
55-56	881	46.6	- 2	1892	- 6
56-57	896	43.9	2	2040	8
57-58	859	39.5	- 4	2177	7
58-59	823	33.5	- 4	2454	13
59-60	930	35.0	13	2661	8
60-61	974	36.3	5	2682	1
61-62	1055	35.5	8	2970	11
62-63	1080	38.0	2	2843	- 4
63-64	1199	40.4	11	2970	7
64-65	1341	42.3	12	3167	2
65-66	1439	44.4	7	3245	2
66-67	1375	42.4	- 4	3246	0
67-68	1439	41.2	5	3490	8
68-69	1461	41.2	2	3550	2
69-70	1635	42.7	12	3828	7
70-71	1929	47.0	18	4107	7
71-72	2056	51.2	7	4015	- 2
72-73	2333	53.2	13	4386	7
73-74	2469	53.5	6	4619	5
74-75	2678	55.5	7	4823	4

While general enrollment has increased 253% (1371 to 4823) in the past 25 years (since 1950), enrollment of Lebanese students has increased 383% (555 to 2678).

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## Kirkwood Addresses Major Donors

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What does it feel like to be caught in a pincers? Where does the \$2,000,000 budget squeeze which AUB projects for this academic year come from? What can be done to counteract inflationary pressures and still keep intact one of the most respected educational institutions in the Middle East? These are some of the questions which President Samuel B. Kirkwood spoke of in addressing a gathering of major Lebanese donors gathered at the President's home on October 24.

President Kirkwood explained to the group, who themselves had made individual donations of LL. 10,000 or more, that gift income over the past 15 months

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## Greatest Enrollment Recorded this Year

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The Office of the Registrar has announced that a total of 4,823 students have enrolled at the University for the academic year 1974-75.

Registration figures of October 18 indicate an increase of 4.42% over last year's enrollment of 4,619. The greatest enrollment increases are in Public Health (35%), Orientation Program (32%), and Engineering and Architecture (11%). Enrollment in the School of Medicine has increased 3%. Both Pharmacy and Nursing have registered a drop in their number of students this year.

A break down of the registration figures shows that 2,870 students are enrolled at the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, 692 at the Faculties of Medical Sciences, 772 at the Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, 334 at the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, and 132 and 23 students for the Orientation and X-Ray programs respectively.

During the past (1974) summer, 3,415 students were registered for the University's regular and various special programs. This was the highest total summer registration figure in the University's history.

was increasing at an encouraging rate: 36% over the previous year as of June 30, 1974 and maintaining a 24% rate of increase during the summer months of 1974. For all practical purposes, the president announced, the University has completed the \$2,000,000 matching grant from the Rockefeller Foundation which was for gifts received over a five year period from donors outside the United States and Western Europe. Most of these gifts were from Middle East donors, the president said.

The President noted the good response to AUB appeals. The Major Gifts Committee for Lebanon has raised \$275,000 in pledges. The AUB Trustees, who serve on the Board as volunteers, made personal contributions of over \$161,000 during the last fiscal year, and AUB Alumni, Faculty and Staff contributed over \$121,000.

The President noted that with achievements in raising new funds (and there was every expectation that gift income would continue to increase thanks to the response of AUB Alumni, the business community and friends of the University around the world) the University had to run fast just to keep up with the rapid inflation with which every family in Lebanon is all too familiar.

During this academic year the University projects a deficit of \$2,000,000, and this reflects in large part the erosion of inflation and the drop in the dollar exchange. Every time the dollar exchange rate drops one Lebanese piaster AUB loses \$23,000. The University Comptroller has recently reported a loss to AUB in purchasing power of \$2,366,459 since February 1973.

The \$31,386,000 University budget for 1974-5 shows a 12.6% increase in the cost Instruction and Departmental Research and a 14.3% increase in the cost operating the AUB Physical plant which during the current fiscal year will take over the operation of Phase III of the Medical Center. Other costs are also up since 1972-3 although the University has not significantly altered its academic program in this period. The AUB Hospital and Private Clinics as well as other auxiliary activities have generated new income to off-set increases so that they do not alter the educational expenditures which are expected to reach \$19,680,000 during this academic year.

President Kirkwood also reported that projected income for this same period has not kept pace with inflation and the University will have a deficit of \$2 mil-

lion unless new funds can be raised. Major efforts were being made to raise these funds in the Middle East. People in Lebanon were being asked by the Major Gifts Committee to make contributions to AUB as the major beneficiaries of the AUB program. Requests are also being presented to Arab governments through AUB committees established in each Gulf state and Saudi Arabia asking for their participation in the funding of the academic program at AUB.

The President said that detailed discussions within the AUB Faculties were now underway for the restructuring of the academic program. Firm proposals will be ready by July 1975 with a target date of 1978-79 for implementation. In the interval AUB will be caught in a serious financial squeeze and may be forced to sell property unless new funds can be found. The University has already made major cut-backs in its expenditures and will continue this policy to hold deficits to a minimum.

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## AUB Hospital Accredited by JCAH

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AUB Hospital has received a letter of accreditation from the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals (JCAH) in the U.S. Program Director of JCAH Dr. Donald L. Kessler, said in his letter to AUH Director David Egee:

"The Commission wishes to commend you for maintaining standards deserving of accreditation and for your constant effort to improve the quality of patient care."

The quality care which AUH provides was last year the subject of a 2-day on-site survey by Dr. Otto Arundel, full-time program director of this 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.

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. AUH has been an accredited member for the past nine years.

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## Mobil Foundation Supports Program

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AUB has recently received the fourth payment of a \$100,000 grant from the Mobil Oil Foundation to assist in the strengthening of studies in the earth sciences.

During the past several years this grant has been used to develop the geophysical, geochemical and oceanographic parts of the curriculum at AUB. Studies in these fields are needed by university graduates planning to work in the Middle East in the management, exploration and conservation of petroleum, water, and mineral resources.

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## Rounds Reacquaints With Campus

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Miss Sarah S. Rounds, director of personnel services, International Institutional Services Inc. of New York, last October visited AUB to get re-acquainted with the campus which she last visited 15 years ago. Miss Rounds recently replaced Miss S. Elizabeth Ralston who retired after 30 years of service.

"International Institutional Services" was previously known as Near East College Association. Based in New York City, this non-profit organization provides services to a number of educational institutions outside the U.S. It helps in recruiting personnel and provides, among others, purchasing and shipping services.

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## Behavioral Research Supported by Ford

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The Ford Foundation recently made two financial grants to AUB's Center for Behavioral Research. The first is an award of 56,743 Lebanese pounds for research in the area of psycholinguistics. The directors of this research program will be Professor Wayne Aller and Mrs. Sonia Aller, who are with the Center for the academic year 1974-75.

The second award, for \$95,500 is to support the Center's scientific activities which include research in child psychology by Professor Wayne Dennis, anthropological research in Bahrain by Professor Fuad Khuri, research in educational innovation and diffusion by Professor

Warren Nelson, and research in psychological modernity by Professor Edwin T. Prothro.

Furthermore, the grant will support conferences and seminars conducted by the Center on "Fertility and the Changing Arab Family" and "Socialization and Development" as well as occasional lectures by visiting scholars.

The Center, which was established last year, is directed by Professor Edwin T. Prothro. Its staff include members of the AUB faculty in the departments of sociology and anthropology and psychology together with a number of associates. They include Visiting Professor John G. Kennedy in psychiatry at the University of California in Los Angeles who is working with Professor Gerald Obermeyer on a psychological social study of the use of qat in the Yemen.

Mrs. Justine McCabe Hudson is also appointed associate with the Center for the current academic year. She is a PhD candidate in anthropology at Duke University and is studying older women in Lebanon.

Professor Hisham Sharabi from Georgetown University is appointed an associate of the Center and together with Professor Prothro will be studying the psychological and social factors in modernization and the effects of Arab child training on the changing Arab world.

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## Devaluation Hits Budget

The severe drop in the U.S. dollar in relation to the Lebanese pound since the dollar devaluation of February 12, 1973 has badly affected the budget of AUB and led to a big increase in the University's deficit. The AUB Comptroller's Office has announced that during the fiscal year of July 1, 1973—June 30, 1974, the University paid \$687,000 as a temporary dollar devaluation salary supplement.

During the same period, the University paid an additional amount of more than one million dollars to purchase Lebanese pounds for its expenditure. AUB's total additional costs from February 12, 1973 until the end of September 1974 amounted to \$2,366,459.

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## AUB Archaeologists Work in Iraq

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Before the completion of the Euphrates Dam Project in 1975 makes a potentially rich area of 630 sq. kms. inaccessible to archaeologists, 24 expeditions, among them one sponsored by the American University of Beirut with the help of the Ford Foundation, are working to unearth much needed information which will substantiate already written evidence of the historical and the socio-economic importance of the region. When fully operational the Tabqa Dam between Raqqa and Meskene north of Djezira in Syria will form a lake 80 x 8 kms., flooding an area of extreme historical and archaeological importance.

With a small grant from the Ford Foundation, AUB has established an archaeological dig in the Shams-ed-Din area. Two sites have been selected this summer for excavation. The first, Shams-ed-Din, is on the eastern bank of the Euphrates while the second, Mazra'at-el-Hadidi, is on the western bank.

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## Aramco Continues To Support Students

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The Arabian American Oil Company (ARAMCO) last September presented AUB with a \$100,000 check to underwrite in part the educational costs of Saudi Arabian and Palestinian students. Educational grants from ARAMCO have provided educational opportunity to thousands of young men and women in the Arab World. Donations to AUB have been made annually since 1947 and total more than \$4.5 million.

Tuition fees meet only 23% of the actual cost of educating a student at AUB. ARAMCO gifts, funds from others in the business community, from governments and from individuals make it possible for AUB to continue to provide educational services to about 5,000 students from 70 countries. Most AUB students are, however, from the Middle East or from Arab families living around the world.

In presenting the check ARAMCO President R.W. Powers spoke of the valuable role that AUB has played in the development of education in the Middle East.

## Faculty Plans Future Programs

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Dean J.W. Cowan and members of the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences held a one-day retreat on Saturday, October 26 at the Beau Rivage Hotel in Beirut to discuss program planning. Dean Cowan briefed the Faculty on the budget situation of the University. He stressed the importance of careful planning for future programs in agriculture in order to fit the University goals as established by the Board of Trustees.

After long series of discussion, it was felt that a change from a 3-year undergraduate program into a 4-year program may improve and strengthen the B.Sc. curriculum and allow the students to have more time to gain practical experience with no additional expense. Concerning the graduate program the general consensus of the Faculty was to allow the offering of a non-thesis option for the Master's Degree in certain disciplines. This will attract more graduate students to the FAS without loading Faculty members with extrathesis supervisory duties, and will satisfy the demand for the rapid training of technical and administrative staff of Agricultural Agencies in the region. A recommendation was made to specify options offered in the various FAS departments in the University Catalogue, Applications for Graduate Studies, and the Transcript of Records in order to advertise the areas of specialization offered by the FAS, and help in placing our graduates in the proper jobs when they return to their countries.

Other items discussed included the

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## Swenson Passes Away

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Word has been received of the passing away of Dr. S.P. Swenson, former Dean of the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences at AUB (1967-1973) in his retirement home at 25820 Cherry Hills Blvd., Sun City, California on November 7, 1974. A Faculty-Student Committee was formed to hold a Memorial Tribute for the late Dean.

encouragement of interdepartmental and interfaculty programs. A program in "Environmental Sciences" which would include studies on pollution was suggested. It was mentioned that training programs should be advertised ahead of time in certain disciplines, and that programs with little participation should be discouraged.

The possible reorganization of the A.R.E.C. was discussed to provide three functions, namely teaching, research and income generation. It was also reported that a committee is working now on a survey to study the impact of FAS Alumni in the region, and to find out if changes could be made to develop the FAS program to better serve the region.

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## Berger, Sayegh Attend Congress in Moscow

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Professors K. Berger and A. Sayegh from the soils and irrigation department at the FAS attended the 10th international Congress of Soil Science in Moscow, August 12-20.

On his return from the Congress, Prof. Sayegh visited BASF Headquarters in Germany and renewed the grant on "Soil Conditioners" for a 4th term. He also visited the laboratories and field stations of the company in Germany.

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## Daghir Reads Paper At Poultry Meeting

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Prof. N. Daghir, associate professor of poultry at the FAS, spent two weeks this summer in the US, attending the annual meeting of the American Poultry Sciences Association of which he is a member. He presented a paper entitled "Mustard Seed as a Protein Source for Poultry: Detoxification and Amino Acid Limitations". The meeting was held at the University of West Virginia in Morgentown. He also attended the XIV World's Poultry Congress which was held in New Orleans, Louisiana. At the Congress he chaired the session on protein and energy nutrition and presented a paper entitled "An Assessment of the Nutritional Value of Triticale". About 3000 delegates from 65 different countries attended the meetings.

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## Four Professors Train Jordanians

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Under the AUB/GOJ agreement, four members of the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences travelled to Amman during the month of August to spend four days each to train personnel of the Department of Agricultural Research and Extension.

Dr. Abdul-Rahman Saghir, associate professor of weed science, gave a training program in principles and methods of weed control in agronomic and horticultural crops. Dr. Ramzi Khalidy, professor of subtropical horticulture, discussed citrus problems in the Jordan Valley. Dr. Salah Abu-Shakra, associate professor of agronomy and chairman of the CPP department lectured on seed technology and crop production, whereas Dr. Fawzi Al-Hajj, associate professor of extension education and chairman of the AES department discussed developments in agricultural extension.

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## Dean James Cowan Visits Syria

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Upon the invitation of the resident representative of the Development Program in the Syrian Arab Republic, Dr. James W. Cowan, dean of the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences at AUB, paid a visit to the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Damascus July 20-21, 1974. The purpose of the visit was to become acquainted with the academic program of the Faculty as an initial step toward a possible consulting assignment to advise on curriculum development.

Prior to Dean Cowan's visit to the Faculty, a briefing session was held with Mr. Adnan Sughayyar, senior FAO agricultural advisor, Syria, and Mr. Said Farouky of the FAO regional office, Cairo. During his stay in Damascus, Dean Cowan met with Dr. Karam Odeh, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture and discussed departmental organization, specialization of faculty members, student enrollment, present curriculum and relationship with other Faculties of Agriculture in Syria and the Middle East.

## 29

**HADDAD** – Prof. George M. Haddad, BA, last September visited *al-Kulliyah* office while spending a few days in Beirut. He is currently professor of Middle East History at the University of California at Santa Barbara.

After graduating from AUB, Prof. Haddad taught at the Friends Boys School in Ramallah for three years and then went to Paris where he earned a License from the Sorbonne in 1934. He returned to his hometown Damascus where he became inspector of education. In 1949 he earned a PhD degree from the University of Chicago and returned once again to Syria to work for ten years as professor of history at the University of Damascus.

In 1959, Prof. Haddad emigrated to the U.S. and taught for one year at the University of Michigan before he joined the University of California.

Prof. Haddad is author of many books. His most recent is a three volume *Revolutions and Military Rule in the Middle East*.

## 49

**ASHKAR** – Dr. Fuad George Ashkar, BA, MD 53, has moved to Atlanta, Georgia. He lives at 3311 York Place, Decatur, Ga. 30032.

## 51

**JANJIKIAN** – Tapkin Janjikian, BA, BSE 52, has recently been appointed city engineer of Newport, Rhode Island.

Address: 104 Champlin Place North, Newport, R.I. 02840, U.S.A.

## 55

**CHEHIRE** – Roger W. Chehire, BE, has been appointed director of AUB's Physical Plant. He replaces Mr. Aziz K. Nahhas who has retired after serving the university for 40 years.

## 56

**BOULOS** – Munir F. Boulos, BCE, January 1975 will become Director and Partner of "Supplies and Contracts Company", a firm for electro-mechanical work which is based in Beirut but operates in the Gulf States, Saudi Arabia and Jordan. He is now working with the CCC as Area General Manager for Bahrain.

Address: P.O.Box 11-8914, Beirut.

## 57

**DAJANI** – A baby boy, Tarik, was born to Prof. and Mrs. Nabil Dajani, BA, MA, PhD Iowa, on August 3 in Beirut. This is their first baby.

Dr. Dajani is assistant professor of mass communication at AUB and is general secretary of the Alumni Association.

**SALIB** – A baby boy, Fadi, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Andre Salib, BS & MS Agr., on October 12 in Beirut. Fadi is their second son, the first being 3-year old Paul.

Mr. Salib is with the Green Plan in Beirut.

**ZEIDAN** – A baby boy, Mohammad, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Nazih Zeidan, BA, MA 63, on November 19. He is their third child. The first two are twin girls Bahia and Afaf.

Mr. Zeidan is AUB's assistant director of development and acting director of placement services and alumni affairs.



**MEZIANI**–Ahmed Ali Meziani, BA 69, was recently married to Linda Haymond of Salt Lake City, Utah. They now live in Rabat where Ahmed works at the Teachers' Training College. He earned an MA degree in applied linguistics from the University of Wales, Cardiff in September 1973.



**GHOSHEH**–Dr. Rajai Ghosheh, BS 68, MD Cairo, and Raya Tamimi were married in Beirut on August 24. Address: P.O. Box 4515, Beirut.



**KARDOUSH**—Dr. Nabil George Kardoush, MS 71, and May Basila, BS & MS Agr. 72 & 73, were married in Beirut on August 17. Dr. Kardoush earned a PhD degree in chemistry from the Imperial College, London University in 1971 and is currently doing post graduate work at Perdue University, Laffayette. The bride is the daughter of Mr. Khalil Basila of AUB's comptroller's office. She was elected Miss AUB in 1971 and still holds the title as no AUB beauty queen has been elected since. She is continuing her studies at Perdue towards a PhD.

**AUDEH** — Ahmad Salim Audeh, BA, and his wife Ikhlas had their second baby, Omar, on August 5 in Beirut. Their first is baby girl Zeinab. Address: Oman Street, Bourj al-Barajneh, Lebanon.

**60**  
**HOURANI**—Benjamin Tamer Hourani, PhD Michigan State University, is member of the department of political science of Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti. He is married and has three sons: Philip, Najib and Adnan.

Home address: 308 Washtenaw Avenue, Ypsilanti, Michigan, 48197.

**KUSTANTINI** - Yousef M. Kustantini, BBA, has been appointed financial manager to the National Automotive Manufacturing & Trading Co., K.S.C. in Kuwait. Previously, he was the financial manager and chief accountant of Ateeqy Trading & Engineering Enterprises, Kuwait.

Address: P.O. Box 3838, Kuwait, Arabian Gulf.

**RASHID** - A baby boy, Karim, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Nabih N. Rashid, on July 13 in Beirut. This is their first child.

Mr. Rashid, who works for Middle East Airlines, has recently been promoted to the position of assistant vice president (exp. audit) at the internal audit department.

## 61

**SADIKIAN** - Garabet Estephan Sadikian, BE, and Hasmig Najarian were married in Beirut on September 7.

Mr. Sadikian works with the Consolidated Contractors Company in the United Arab Emirates.

Address: P.O. Box 224, Abu Dhabi, U.A.E.

**SLEIMAN** - A baby girl, Zein, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Wajih Sleiman, BS Mech. Eng., on August 31 in Tehran. This is their second child; the first is 2-year old Sharif.

Mr. Sleiman represents CAT Company in Iran. Mrs. Sleiman is the former Naila Kavar, BA 68.

## 62

**HAMRA** - A baby boy, Frederic, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Jamil Hamra, BBA, on 26 June.

Since his graduation, Mr. Hamra has been working with the American Life Insurance Co. He is now Registrar of the Company.

Address: P.O. Box 2547, Beirut.

**DAJANI** - A baby girl, Rima, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Marwan Dajani, BBA, on October 12. This is their second child; the first is 2-year old Amer.

Mr. Dajani is owner manager of Wiener Hans and Wiener Keller in Beirut.

**TOUBASSY** - A baby boy, Ziad, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Samir Toubassy, BBA, on October 7. He is their second boy, the first being 2-year old Ramez.

Mr. Toubassy is AUB's budget officer.



**HOPKINS**—Edward Christopher David Hopkins, MA 71, and Lesley Marrash were married last December. They are living now in Tehran, Iran.

## 65

**SAIKALI**—Raja Saikali, BBA, is now controller of Holiday Inn in Beirut. Between 1965-72 he was working with Price Waterhouse & Co. (Chartered Accountants) in London.

Mr. Saikali was married to Miss May Michel Tehini on May 5, 1973. They live in Dadour Building, Greek Orthodox Hospital Street, Jaitawi, Beirut.

**GAVRIELIDES**—Nicolas Gavrielides, BA, is assistant professor at the department of sociology-anthropology of the College of Cortland, State University of New York.

Prof. Gavrielides is editor of a new interdisciplinary journal *The Third World Review*. He welcomes articles and book reviews from *al-Kulliyah* readers.

**AUDI**—Dr. Mahmoud S. Audi, BE 65, has been appointed assistant professor

of mechanical and aerospace engineering at the University of Tennessee Space Institute. He describes the Institute as an ideal place for highly motivated students who are interested in research and development. His own research activities are in the area of quieting aircraft power plants.

Address: The University of Tennessee Space Institute, Tallahoma, Tenn. 37388.

## 66

RISHANI-Ismat N. Rishani, BA, has established a new company in Beirut, Promotion and Consultancy Services S.A.R.L. The company also publishes a bi-monthly bulletin in English—*Arab Industrial Review*.

Address: P.O. Box 105015.

## 69

HOBKHOO-After obtaining a post-graduate degree in rural development and a diploma in economic planning from Ciheam, France, Ahmad Hobkhoo, BS in Agr., earned a doctorate degree in development economics from the "Faculté de Droit et des Sciences Economiques de Montpellier". He assisted Prof. Joy of the Institute of Development Studies, U.K., to complete a large linear programming model for the Kosi region in India.

Dr. Hobkhoo is now assistant professor of agricultural economics at the Faculty

of Economics, University of Tehran. He is writing a book on Economic Planning in Iran and welcomes news and suggestions from all AUB friends.

Address: Institute for Economic Research, Faculty of Economics, P.O. Box 14-1322, Tehran, Iran.

HADDAD-Farid Haddad, BA, and Sylvia Boyadjian, BA 72, were married in Beirut on August 10.

Mr. Haddad works as medical artist at AUB while his bride is a graduate student of European Literature, also at AUB.

## 70

GIBSON-Peter Gibson, MA, recently received a PhD degree from the University of California and moved to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia where he became chief of training for Whittaker Corp. This company specializes in staffing hospital personnel and training them.

Address: Whittaker Corp., P.O. Box 3838, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

## 72

DAHBAR-A baby boy, Anis, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Bassam Dahbar, BCE, in Beirut on June 15.

The Dahbars now live in Kuwait where Bassam is working as civil engineer with UNARCO.

Address: 2313, Kuwait.

## 74

BAASIRI-Muhammad Ahmad Baasiri, BBA, won the "Saba & Co. Accounting Prize" for scoring the highest grade in accounting courses at AUB. His average was 91.47.

## In Memoriam

ABU SHAKRA - Dr. Mohammed Abbas Abu Shakra, MD 31, died in Ammatour, Lebanon, on July 14.

ALAMUDDIN-Sheikh Khalil Alamuddin, BC 16, died in Beirut on November 8.

FARRA-Muna A. Farra, BS, died of a car accident on October 12.

HADDAD-KHOURI-Mrs. Rita Mulhem Haddad-Khoury, BS Nurs. 57, died last October.

KHAYAN-Sarkis B. Khayan, BA 54, died in Beirut last September.

KURBAN-Miss Lulu Farhud Kurban, NTS 15, died on May 1.

MUDAWAR-Farid Elias Mudawar, BA 20, died in Beirut on September 19.

MUSFI-Dr. Khalil H. Musfi, MD 18, died in Baaklin on August 5.

SAKKAF - H.E. Sheikh Omar Sakkaf, BA 48, died in New York City on November 14. He was Saudi Arabia's Minister for Foreign Affairs.

MALOUF-The colourful wedding of Lina Malouf and Ghassan Saad was celebrated on 10 September, 1974 in the Saydet el-Bechara Greek Orthodox Church in Beirut with Bishop Saliby officiating.

The union cemented together three to four generations of AUB graduates on both sides of the family. (Not to mention Bishop Saliby, himself an I.C. alumnus).



Lina, BA 72, is the daughter of Dr. Khalil Malouf, BA 41, BSc 45, and the grand daughter of Dr. Mikhael, MD 06. Her mother Laurice, BA 45, is the grand daughter of Assad Khoury who spent two years at AUB as a contemporary of Sarrouf and Zeidan way back around 1870.

Ghassan, BSc electrical engineering (England, 1970), and an ex-IC student, is the son of Fouad Salim Saad, BA 40, and Lily Bustani, also an AUBite. (Lily is the daughter of an alumnus and grand daughter of Michael Bustani, one of the first four AUB alumni who later taught mathematics at AUB).

The bride drove to Church in a 1936 Rolls-Royce belonging to her uncle. She looked touchingly lovely in a US designed pearl embroidered lace-on-silk organza gown with an accordion pink pleated hemline.

A reception for 600 guests followed around the floodlit pool of the Holiday Inn.

Ghassan and Lina have now set up home in Beirut where Ghassan is a partner in the Fouad Salim Saad Establishment.

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AUB Degree(s) .....  
Year(s) of Graduation ..... Effective date .....





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