

American University of Beirut



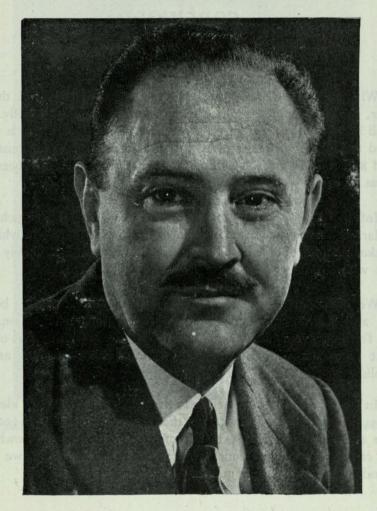


Medical Library

Hearbook 1956

25778

Respectfully dedicated to Dr. Leland Ec. Powers



LELAND E. POWERS, M.D. — Director, School of Public Health, and Associate

Dean of the Faculty of Medical Sciences.

FOREWORD

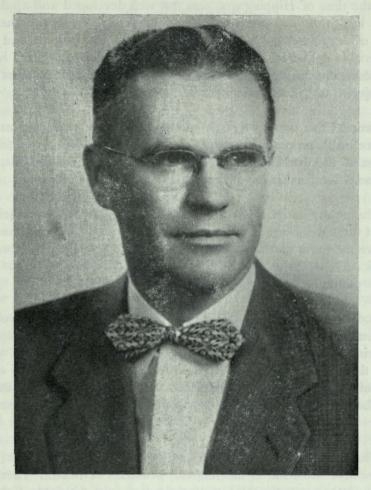
With the realization of the P.H.S.S. in the early days of the second semester, the Yearbook Committee came into being and promptly set forth to fulfill its task - the creation of a yearbook. This publication is primarily intended to include written and pictorial information of current student life and activities. In fulfilling this task, the Committee has been deeply conscious of its responsibility for securing this goal.

Infallibility is not always possible in a project of such nature, particularly if due consideration is given to the circumstances in which it was undertaken: a non-existent base-line, a limited time, and absolutely no funds to start with.

We offer no apologies for mistakes that have inevitably been committed, and refrain from considering this a perfect publication. A wide margin for improvement has been left, and we can only express our hopes our that successors will endeavour to achieve what we had aspired to accomplish.

In so far as the committee has attempted to achieve the ideals which it has set before it, it owes much to the co-operation of the faculty, the students and the secretaries. The Committee gratefully acknowledges all helpful criticism and suggestions. To the Executive Committee we are especially indepted for its kindly guidance and support.

THE YEARBOOK COMMITTEE



JOSEPH J. McDONALD, M.D. -- Dean of the Faculty of Medical Sciences.

GO ON AND CARRY THE TORCH

By Joseph J. McDonald, M. D.

Curative medicine has been known and practiced in various forms ever since man exsisted. It has rendered and will continue to render great services to humanity. The idea of preventive medicine, although it dates back to the time of Hippocrates, was not well developed and applied in an effective way until the present century. Preventive medicine through the medium of organized public health agencies has now put an end to most of the terrible epidemics and scourges; it has reduced mortality in infants and children thus increasing the span of life, and it has resulted in healthier, happier and more productive individuals and communities.

Even at this present age, however, preventive medicine and public health are being properly practiced in a limited number of countries, while in the rest of the world including the countries of the Midle East, there is a great need for further development in this field.

The public understands and appreciates the curative medicine which it seeks at the time of need, but is not fully aware of the importance of the preventive measures and their effects on the health of the community. Thus the physician may be received by the community with a different welcome than the public health man.

Your road is not smoothly paved, nor the task ahead of you is very easy. You have two missions to accomplish: the first is the application of the principles of public health and preventive medicine that you have learned; the second, and in my opinion the more difficult, is the education of the public to realize the significance of proper application of those principles. These two objectives are so inter-related that they complement one another.

What is also of prime importance is the interdependence of curative and preventive medicine in meeting the problems of health. There should be no barrier between the field of the physican and the field of the public health man. Both are members of the same family working in the same field for the same goal. Therefore, they should cooperate fully and work as a team where every one will contribute his share in the strife for the improvement of health.

All of you come from countries where good public health work is badly needed. Every one is going to be a pioneer in this field in his own country. Do not stumble and be discouraged at the first obstacle you encounter, but go on and carry the torch to the dark corners of your homeland.

A Message

By Leland E. Powers, M. D.

May I take this opportunity to congratulate the class of 1955-56 for the industry, ingenuity and vision in making possible this first yearbook of the School of Public Health of the American University of Beirut. I would also like to compliment the class on their perseverance of the ideal that this should be a publication by the students and for the students through their own efforts and financial support. The class of 1955-56 may be assured that the staff of the school will do all in its power to motivate future classes to continue the publication of a yearbook to carry on the fine tradition started this year.

May I comment briefly on your future.

I am certain all of you realize that when you graduate your real knowledge and learning is just starting. You must continue your study and search for facts since the knowledge in the health field is never static. Progress and new discovery continues from day to day and the health specialist must strive through study and observation to keep abreast of new knowledge and the practical application of this knowledge.

You have set a common goal in life. Whether you are sanitarian or doctor, nurse or health educator, laboratory technician or engineer, all are dedicated to assist your fellow countrymen to a healthier and happier life. As with any noble goal in life the road to your success and happiness is not always smooth and clear. You will be faced with satisfying as well as discouraging experiences: problems, temptations and frustrations. But this is your work, your life, and if it were not so there would be no challenge, no incentives, and no real satisfaction of accomplishments.

The manner in which you perform your assigned duties upon return to your country does not reflect on you alone but also on your training in your School of Public Health. Whether the School of Public Health enjoys a favorable or unfavorable reputation rests almost exclusively within the hands of the graduates.

Public health encompasses many different disciplines. For one person to be an expert in all areas is impossible, but by division of labor and training the various health experts together make up a team capable of solving any health problem. However, these problems cannot be solved successfully without sincere willingness to cooperate and to maintain mutual respect between all members of the health team. The team must have a

common purpose and common objectives for which each member of the team is honestly and sincerely dedicated.

Cooperation is also greatly needed among public health specialists in a broader sense than above. The public must increasingly become aware of the importance of public health services. National and international organizations of health specialists are needed in this part of the world not only to foster progress but to further the prestige and importance of the public health profession. The staff joins me in urging every graduate of the School to think seriously about organizing associations of health specialists to promote the ideals and prestige of public health. In the not too distant future we hope such international meetings as the recent Middle East Medical Symdosium will have many public health specialists participating and that meetings of this caliber will have important sections devoted to public health.

We would like to urge that you send us a letter at least once or twice a year telling us about your work and where you are working. We will publish your letters in the monthly Newsletter so that your classmates may also know of your work. In return we will try to keep you informed of news at the School through the Newesletter and correspondence.

Let me close by passing on to you on behalf of the entire staff of the School of Public Health, the good wishes and earnest desire for your success and happiness in your future work. You may be assured that the staff will always be happy to assist you in anyway possible in your work.

Chairmen

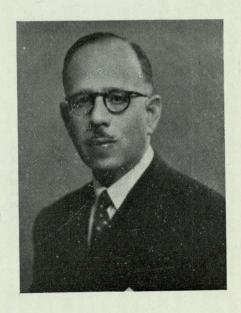


ZEKIN A. SHAKHASHIRI

Associate Professor of Preventive Medicine and Public Health and Chairman of the Dept. of Preventive Medicine and Public Health - M. S. (A.U.B.), M.D. (A.U.B.), M. P. H. (Johns Hopkins University).

RUSHDI M. JABI

Professor of Public Health Practice - M. D. (A.U.B., post graduate work in Obstetrics & Gynecology & Infant Care (Paris). Occupied several official positions: Sudan Civil Medical Service (Sudan); Ministry of Health (Damascus, Latakia and Aleppo), private physician to Crown Prince Emir Talal, Amman.



Course Directors



G. SPENCER REEVES

Professor of Public Health Education - B. S. [Oregon State College], M. S. [University of Oregon], M.P.H. [University of California],
Teaching experience: 1 year - University of Oregen — 19 years - University of Washington,
Seattle; 2 years - A.U.B.

ALFRED E. WILLIAMSON

Professor of Public Health Egineering - B.S.M.E. [Univertity of Maryland], Special studant [Geo Washington University] M.S.S.E. [University of North Carolina]. Occupied several positions as Sanitary Engineer in U.S.A., Bolivia, Italy, Greece and Lebanon. Also served as Associate Professor o' Civil Engineering [N. Carolina State College], Senior Sanitary Engineer [U.S.P.H.S.], and chief of P. H. Staff [USOM/Lebanon].



MEHEMED M. AZIZ

Associate Professor in Sanitation - C. R. S. I. (England). Decorated by British Government (M. B. E. & C. B. E.) for his work in public health and training of sanitarians since 1932. Awarded the "Ross Award" for his outstanding work on malaria control in Cyprus. A member of W.H.O. panel of experts on Malaria and Environmental Sanitation.





CHARLES W. CHURCHILL

Associate Professor of Sociology and Statistics - A. B. (Rutgers University), M. A. (New York University) Ph. D. (New York University).

23 years of teaching experience in various institutes: 5 yrs. (Cooper Union), 4 yrs. (Ann Reno), 4 yrs. (Briarcliff Junior College), 5 yrs. (A. U. B.). Research experience.



JOHN B. JOSEPH

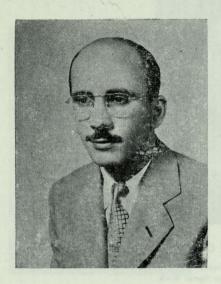
Assistant Professor of Hospital Administration A. B. (Brown University), M. P. H. (Yale University). Assistant Administrator (Memorial Hospital Worcester, Ma·s.).

HILDA G. HAKIM

Instructor in Public Health Nursing — Nurses' Diploma, (A U.B.), P.H.N. (Vanderbilt & Michigan', Worked for 5 years with the Near East Foundation, and at O.P.D. as Acting Director, llas been Course Director of P.H. Nursing since 1954.



Teaching Staff



AFTIM ACRA

Ph. C. — AUB, Instructor in Chemistry



JOSEPH ELIAS AZAR

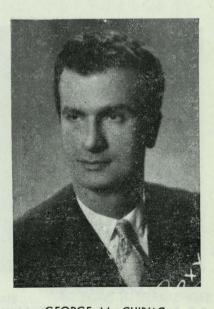
M. D. — AUB, D.T.M. & H.—London,
Assistant Professor of Communicable Diseases



HRANT TOROS CHAGLASSIAN

M. D. — AUB,

Professor of Veneral Disease Control



GEORGE M. CHIDIAC
C.E.—British Institute, M.S.—University of North
Carolina, Lecturer in Public Health Engineering



Miss AMY WHITNEY GREENE

R. A. — Smith College,
Assistant Professor of Medical Social Work



C. E. Diploma, Ecole Supérieure d'ingénieurs Beirut; M. S. University of Minnesota, Instructor in Sanitary Engineering



FAWZI IBRAHIM SHEHADI

B. S. in C. E. — AUB,
Lecturer in Public Health Engineering

Teaching Assistants



Mrs. DONATA JACK AZZI

Nurses' Diploma—AUB, P.H.N. — Michigan University, Teaching Assistant in Public Health
Nursing



Mrs. MARGARET DEMASHQUIE
Academy of Arts—Breslau, Teaching Assistant in Visual Aids



ARAM SEROP DEMIRJIAN
Cert. Lab. Technology — AUB,
Teaching Assistant in Laboratory
Technology



KHALED MUNAYMANI [Cert. in Sanitation — AUB, Teaching Assistant in Sanitation



Miss DORIS H. SCHUIZINGER Assistant Instructor in Public Health Bacteriology

PUBLIC HEALTH HORIZONS

By G. SPENCER REEVES

The tenet that public health is a unifying factor between the biological and social sciences is a most challenging concept. A concept that must be fully incorporated into the philsophy of individuals and groups if we are going to cope effectively with the multifurious problems created by the technological advances in the world today. Dr. C.E.A. Winslow, an eminent leader in the field, has defined public health as "the art and science of preventing disease, prolonging life, and promoting physical and mental efficiency through organized community effort". However, we must continually remember that the efforts and accomplishments of organizations can be no greater than the ablities and efforts of indivuals.

Man no longer lives in isolation and thus can not be disengaged from the cultural patterns within society. Also, man shares a culture through inter-personal relationships, and, it must be recognized, that these relationships are taking place in a culture that is under goingchange within technological advances.

As we recognize that man is a functioning member of society and that it is his behavior that is in turn determining the culture of society, we must have a clear interpretation of health which becomes a motivating factor in allowing man to achieve his goals in society. Health is a quality or state of being that is rather intangible in terms of definition. In the minds of most people, it is the desirable quality when they are ill and as a result they think in terms of freedom from disease. Dr. J.F. Williams, a prolific writer in the biological fields, has proposed a rather flexible approach by defining health as "a quality of life that renders an individual fit to live most and serve best". This definition not only presents the physical and mental aspects under "living most" but makes one realize that "to serve best" means the inclusion of social and emotional fitness. This concept of health places a challenging obligation on both the biological and social sciences as well as the individual for maintaining this "quality of life" so that a "service" can best be performed to meet the problems in the changing patterns of social groups.

The individual accumulates, during his youth, a "debt" to society and should develop the abilities, proper attitudes and behavior to assume his responsibilities in meeting his obligations to society. Society invests a great deal in the child, through care and education, so that as an adult, he can take his place as a functioning member in his social group. Dr. John J. Hanlon interestingly presents in his book, Principles of Public Health Administration, the factors entering into the value of a human life and attempts to calculate the monetary values for those factors. These

debits and credits become a socio-economic justification for maintaining the health of individuals and, to obtain this maintenance of health, calls for a unifying cooperative effort by both the biological and social sciences in solving these factors determining health.

The factors determining health can be grouped under three broad classifications that, when tied together in the form of a triangle, could represent the *Health Triangle of Life*.



It is important that the "sides" of the triangle be as fully developed as possible so that the individual can have a maximum "quality of life". To shorten any "side" leaves a limited scope in terms of development. Take away half of any "side" and it is readily seen how narrowing the effect is on the total triangle.

The research and advancements in the biological sciences have provided, through environmental controls, an increasing life span. This in itself seems to be an extremely beneficial broadening of the "triangle" so that man can "serve" society for a longer preriod of time. Yet, this same increased life span is bringing about changes in the cultural patterns that might seriously alter the "response side" of the triangle for individuals so that they may develop personality organizations which in turn could affect their health status. This then, becomes a basic concern of the social sciences as well as the biological sciences.

Many other examples could be used but in the final appraisal it is well to keep in view that man is not born "human" — to be "human" a product of participation in the activities of social groups by acquiring ideas, habits and attitudes composing the core of his personality. Furthermore, a basic ingredient of being "human" is health. For, without health, an individual would be at an extreme disadvantage in trying to cope with the increasing problems confronting society today.

Since the biological sciences are dealing with the structure and functioning of man as an individual and the social sciences are specializing in the inter-personal relationships of individuals, public health can truly become the "art and science" providing the balancing fulcrum maintaining the health of their common product — the human being.

The History of Preventive Medicine and Public Health in the Medical School

By Zekin Shakhashiri, M. D.

The three major eras in this breif historical account may be enumerated as follows:

1. The era prior to 1950; 2. The era 1950 - 1954; 3. The era 1954 till the present.

Prior to 1950, the A.U.B. Medical School limited its teaching in preventive medicine and public health to the graduating class of Medicine. This teaching included a brief theoretical introduction to general principles of preventive medicine including sanitation, epidemiology and public health administration, in addition to certain field trips.



GRADUATES OF 1952

In 1950, the A.U.B., in cooperation with the Rockfeller Foundation and the United States Foreign Aid Program (Point IV or I.C.A) expanded its teaching along these lines to include courses given to the undergraduate students of medicine (in the 1st and 2nd years as well as in the 5th year), of pharmacy (3rd or 4th year) and of nursing (2nd or 3rd year), in addition to the establishment of a technical training program in sanitation, laboratory technology and public health nursing. During this era, the Medical School was teaching preventive medicine and public health in two administrative units, one called the Department of Preventive Medicine which was responsible for the teaching of the undergraduate students of medicine, nursing and pharmacy, and the other, the Department of Technical Training which was responsible for the teaching of the auxiliary subprofessional personnel: the sanitarians, the laboratory technicians and the public health nurses. The undergraduate teaching, especially to the medical students, included a general orientation course to the various disciplines of



GRADUATES OF 1953

knowledge connected with the science of health and disease, a course in bio-statistics, a course in public health administration, a course in environmental sanitation and a course in epidemiology, in addition to various field observations in official agencies. The sub-professional teaching of the auxillairy personnel included a theoretical and a practical training extending over a period of 11 months in each of the three courses offered. A course in Hospital Administration was started in 1952 and courses in mid-wifery, nutrition and public health statistics were envisaged at the same time.

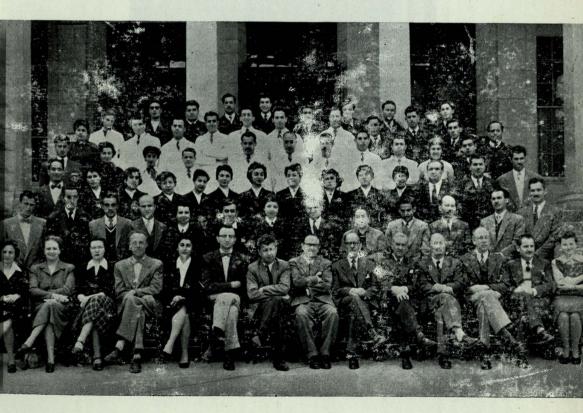
In 1954, the School of Public Health was started. It included the two previous administrative units of teaching, intensified preventive teaching to the 3rd and 4th years of medical under-graduate study and initiated the graduate programs in P. H. Administration, P. H Education, P. H. Engineering, P. H. Statistics and Hospital Administration. In 1955, a graduate program in Sanitary Science was added.



GRADUATES OF 1954

The A.U.B. is undertaking this expanded program, thanks largely to the help of Point IV or I.C.A. The previous help of the Rockfeller Foundation ceased in 1953.

The history of of the development of this teaching at the A.U.B. is following a pattern of expansion in an attempt to meet the needs of the area at the sub-professional and professional levels. Its main philosophy is to implant in all students of all classes in the schools of medicine, pharmacy, nursing and public health itself, an attitude of viewing health and disease as a psycho-socio-biological phenomenon and to train various specialists in the particular skills needed for the team operation of health programs in the Middle East.



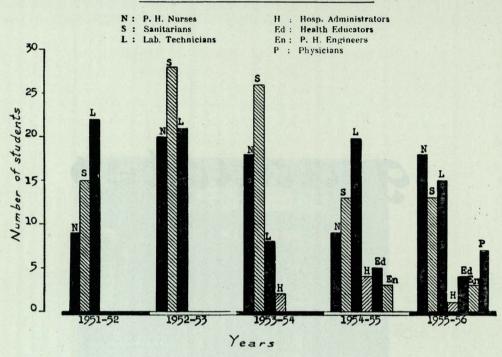
GRADUATES OF 1955

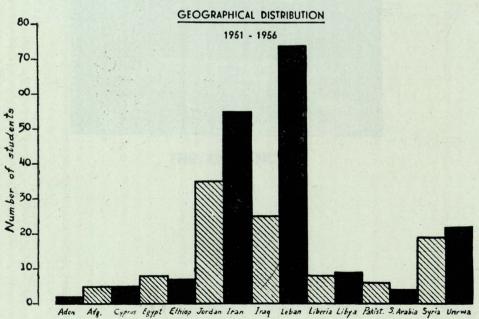


THE ENTRANCE

graduates

GRADUATES OF THE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH





P. H. Administrators



ABDUL NABI ABDUL GHANI
AFGHANISTAN



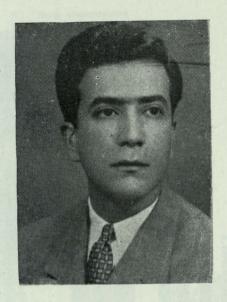
FARAMARZ ADIBZADEH
IRAN



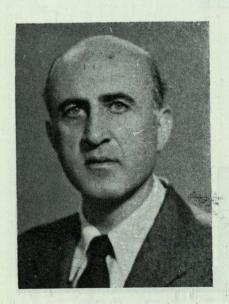
SAID DAJANI LEBANON



ABDUL AHAD MUSTAFA
AFGHANISTAN



AKBAR GHIAMI IRAN



YERVANT MARKARIAN
LEBANON

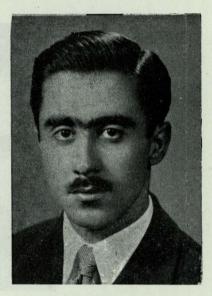


MAHMOUD SHAHRIARI
IRAN

P. H. Educators



SHAWQI HASNA JORDAN



HOSSEIN LAGEVARDI



FARHANG MORAD
IRAN



HASSAN WAHAB
SAUDI ARABIA

P. H. Engineers



AMIR HOSSEIN ALAMI .



HASSANI-ZADEH
IRAN



MOHAMMAD MEHRAN
IRAN

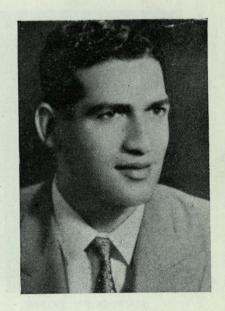
Laboratory Technicians

(applied course)



MOHAMMAD ABU HASSAN

JORDAN



FARAH MUSHARBASH

JORDAN

Laboratory Technicians

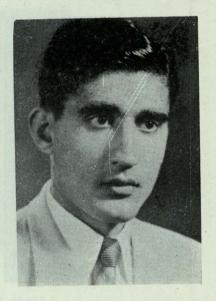
(basic course)



ABAINESH ABEBE ETHIOPIA



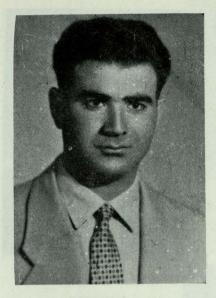
AZIZ ASHKAR LEBANON



NAYYIR ALI AKBAR
IRAQ



IHSAN DIBAJI LEBANON

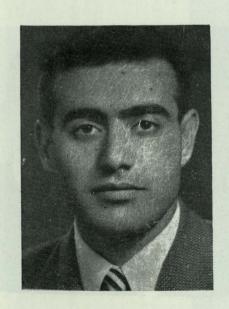


MISAK GHARIBIAN
IRAQ

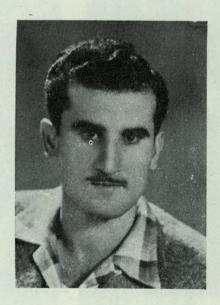


MOUNIR HOSSEIN

CYPRUS

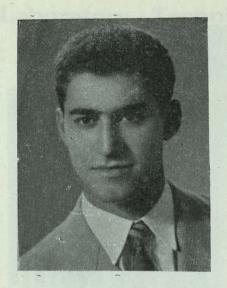


IHSAN KANBAR IRAQ



AVEDIS MANOUKIAN

LEBANON



MAHMOUD MUFARRIJ LEBANON



BISHARA NASSIF LEBANON



EDMOND SARKISSIAN MAROUN WAKEEM JORDAN



LEBANON



MAKONNEN YIMAM ETHIOPIA

P. H. Nurses



ABDULLA IBN ABDEL AZIZ
SAUDI ARABIA



IBRAHIM IBN ABDEL AZIZ
SAUDI ARABIA



ALI HASSAN IBN ALI SAUDI ARABIA



BEHJAT ALIMARDANI IRAN



BELAINESH AWAKE
ETHIOPIA



SALMA BEGUM
PAKISTAN



HIRUT S. GEBRE-AMLAK
E1HIOPIA



SARWAR JEHAN HAQUE

PAKISTAN



MABLE JIWANLAL
PAKISTAN



GHULAM ZOHRA MALICK
PAKISTAN



HILDA NACHMAN

LEBANON



RAZIA QADIR PAKISTAN



CAROLINE ROBERTSON SHAHNAZ SHAHRIARI NADINE SHAY'A PAKISTAN



IRAN



LEBANON



SAMIRA TARABULSI LEBANON



ARPINE VEHOUNI PALESTINE



LYDIA ZAYIK LEBANON

Sanitarians

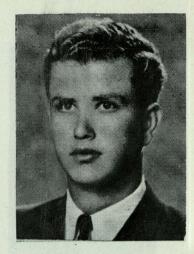


DUCMMAH SISA

QARI



JACK IBRAHIM
LEBANON



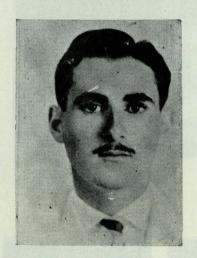
NABHAN ABU KHALIL JORDAN



MOHAMMAD FARAMOL
AFGHANISTAN



ISAM H. IMAD



HANNA JALIL

JORDAN



MUSSOLINI JURAYDINI LEBANON



KHALIL KHANU JORDAN

MAURICE KHOURY LEBANON



MOHAMMAD ALI MASTANA AFGHANISTAN



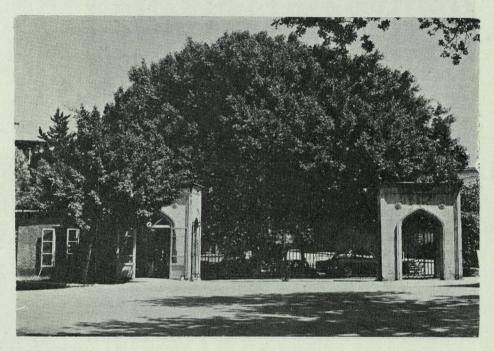
RIBHI MATOUK JORDAN



NASIR MUKHAR NADIM UBAYD JORDAN



LEBANON



THE EXIT

activities

Cuzziculaz



THE SCHOLARS



Morris chairs needed



The horrible experiment : gastrie juice



The Educators being educated



Before Classes: A silent discussion



After Classes: "Let's go to Faisal's"

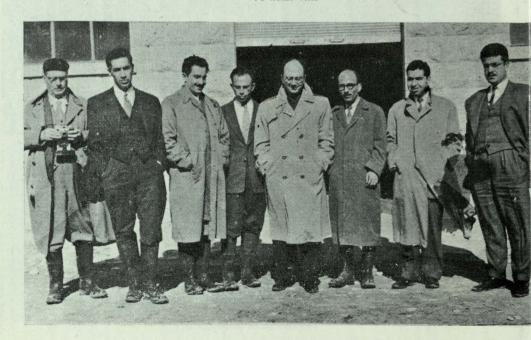


Between Classes: Sunshine and Vitamin D

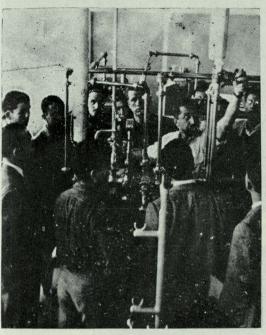
Field Tzips



A home visit



On an inspection tour somewhere in Siberia



Milk pasteurization: the best criterion is taste



Searching for gold

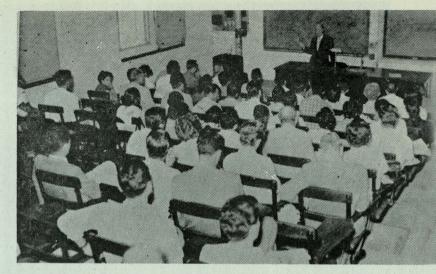


Food Inspectors or pick-pockets?

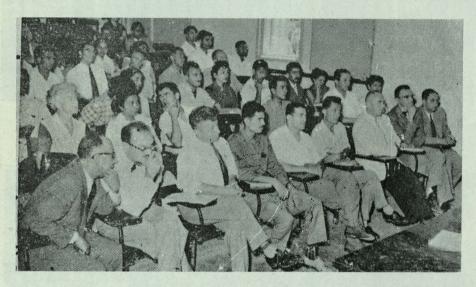


Epidemiologists at the Quarantine

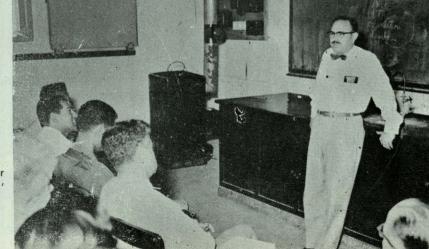
Seminars



Speaker: Dr. John Hanlon

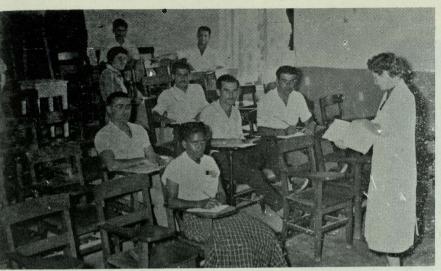


The Big 3 abscrbed

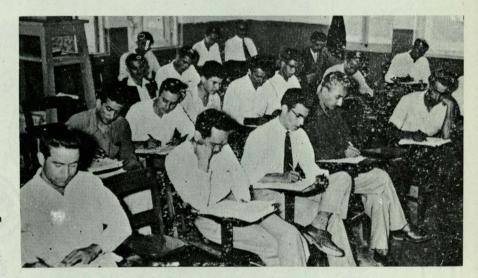


Announcements:
"When do you prefer
to have the vacation?"

Examinations



The start



It's tough



Five minutes more

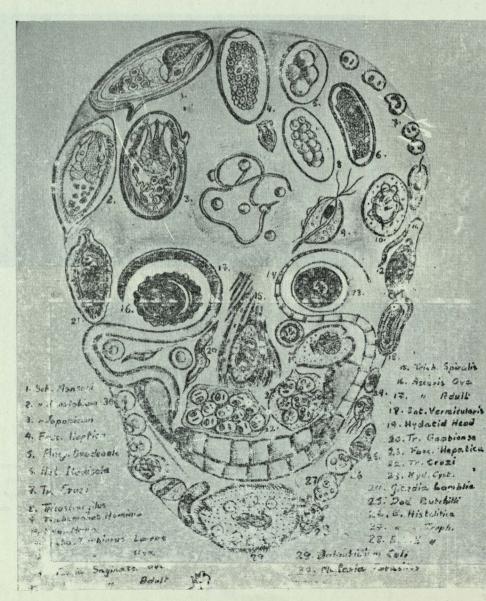


The Results:

Future prospects: Faking a fakir — a lesson from First Aid

"I wanna go home to mammy"





X-ray of technician's skull



LOADED HEADS

Field Training: It's Scope and Aim By Dr. RUSHDI JABI

Field training occupies a very important part in the curriculum of the School of Public Health. Students have extensive facilities in rural and urban health centers where they can utilize the community as a teaching and training laboratory. Full time field practice is based on specific phases of the different didactic and theoretical teachings in the classroom.

Field work consists of integrated field observation, observational trips and summer field works.

- a. Observational visits are related to and integrated with the class-room discussions. Government and private agencies in Lebanon are utilized for this purpose where students get observational experience for an adequate period of time and then actually participate in different health service activities under close supervision. This type of field training is done during the first and second semesters.
- b. Observational trips are arranged when felt necessary to countries around Lebanon as Syria and Jordan. These trips aim at giving students as diverse experience as possible in different phases of health programs.
- c. For summer field work a rural health center in the A.U.B. Agriculture Farm in the Bekaa is utilized. The students are organized into health teams and given the responsibility of providing health services to one or more of the villages near the farm. These teams are organized in the same manner as district health department working and planning with local representative village councils under the supervision of the staff members. Each team is composed of a medical officer, engineer, health educator, public health nurse and sanitarian.

This year six teams were formed each responsible for two or more villages — an old village in which the program was started last year, and a new one where the team has to set up a program which involves making preliminary surveys, studying existing problems, forming lay committees, etc. This year, several new villages have been included in the summer field program and this has given the students a wider area for their activities.

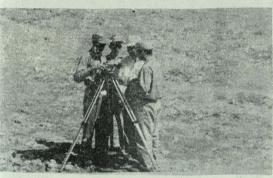
The summer field work has immensely helped the public health students in assuming responsibility, in planning their own work, and in creating the team spirit which helps them in understanding the manner in which health programs are organized. It also helps in the actual growth and maturity of the students and in putting into practice the theoretical knowledge acquired during the academic year. By the time the field training program approaches the end, the students start reaping what they have sown.



The plotters



Another pit privy ? !



Surveyers



Looking for girls?



Rat controllers



Collecting water samples or dish washing?



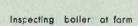
Three coins in a fountain

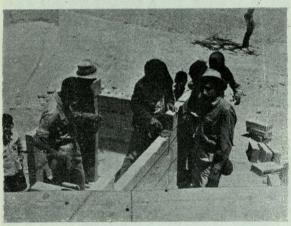


Where is the teacher?

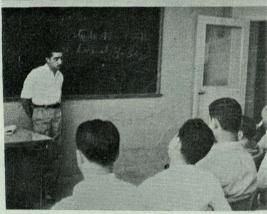


Bath demonstration





Pit privy under construction



Team report



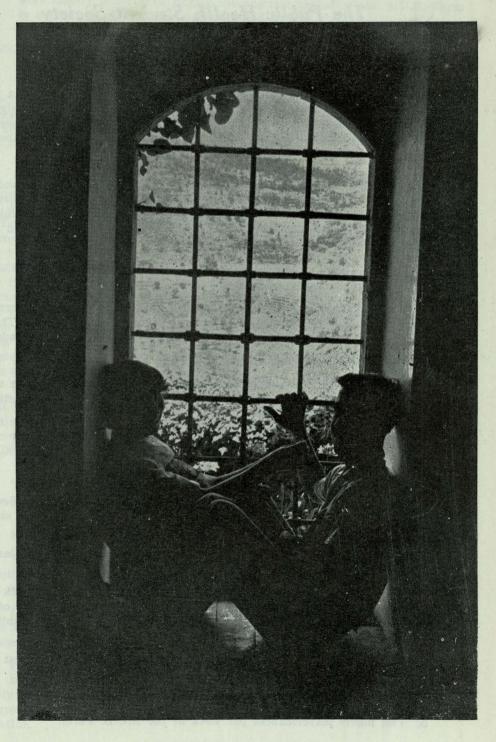
Menu : rice with rice



laughing it away

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a 7



Behind the Bars At Dusk

Annual Report

The Public Health Student Society

(P. H. S. S.)

BACKGROUND

The Public Health Student Society (P.H.S.S.) evolved from a fundamental necessity — a need for a recognized student organization designed to promote and sponsor the various phases of student activities. This need ultimately developed into a desire which, in turn, was bound to bring about the response.

The «need» must have been envisaged by many a student and staff member; the «desire» was expressed in the form of a memorandum circulated to the students which aimed at focussing their attention to the possibility of forming a society, enumerating the scope and objectives of same, and calling for a student conference to discuss the matter.

CONFERENCE ACTION

The conference was scheduled for Feb. 20, 1956. In this conference the discussion pertained to the recommendations proposed in the circular. The final action of the conference was the adoption of the following recommendations:

- 1. That the Public Health Student Society be formed.
- 2. That an executive committee comprising representatives of the various sections of the school, be elected and delegated to draft a constitution.
- 3. That sub-committees be formed to meet the objectives of the society and perform its functions.

ACTIVITIES

The extent to which the P.H.S.S. attained its objectives is reflected in the scope of activities it sponsored within the relatively short period since its formation. These activities, briefly, included the following:

- 1. Various picnics and trips including a pleasant all-day trip to Damascus and another to Freij farm in Bikaa.
- 2. Assuming responsibility and management of *The Public Health Newsletter*, a monthly publication formerly issued under the name of *Sanitarian Newsletter*, and which was actually initiated by the Sanitarians in 1952 with Prof. Aziz as Faculty Advisor.
- 3. Social parties, one of which was held in West Hall and the rest at the A.U.B. Farm.
- 4. Initiation of the Yearbook.
- 5. Two movie performances per week at the A.U.B. Farm.

6. Music hours, dancing lessons and a variety of other activities which were mainly undertaken during the summer period at the A.U.B. Farm in collaboration with the Agriculture Students.

DIFFICULTIES

It must be admitted that the P.H.S.S. could have done better in most respects were it not for the peculiar conditions making the situation in which the Society was functioning, particularly unfavourable. In the way of illustration and guidance for our successors, and not merely as a means for defence, some of the difficulties experienced will be mentioned.

The Public Health students come from a variety of countries and consequently, have different backgrounds, social customs, tastes, languages and even different intellectual standards. In fact, these are the source of many a difficulty which may handicap the fresh student who, only at the expense of time and effort, is gradually oriented to the new situation in which he finds himself. Moreover, the fresh student is bound to encounter many more difficulties such as his defficiency in English which he is supposed to remedy soon; the burden of his studies which occupies four fifths of his time, bearing in mind that the time alloted for him to «stuff his head» is only one academic year; and the individualistic tendencies which he is inclined to start with. By the time the student gets the chance to shake off most of these handicaps and is in a position to participate in extra-curricular activities, the second semester knocks at the door. And by the time he acquires experience and becomes useful and dependable, the year comes to an end.

If, then, due consideration is given to the tough situation as it stands, the student should be praised and commended for whatever little he is able to accomplish with respect to extra-curricular activities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations and proposals may be of some help in future and are, therefore, recorded herein:

- 1. Elections should start as early as possible but not later than November.
- 2. The election of students for the various offices, particularly the key positions, should be based solely on merit, ability and efficiency. It may be wise to consult, informally, members of the faculty in this respect.
- 3. The programs should be started early but gradually until the student has had time enough to orient himself. Activities requiring a great deal of preparation should be reserved for vacations.
- 4. The yearbook committee should plan its program as early as possible so that ample time may be available for collection of articles, taking carefully selected pictures representing all phases of student activities, and corresponding with the alumni who may show some interest in the publication.

COMMITTEES

Executive Committee:

Dr. Yervant Markarian, President; Hasan Hasanizadeh, Vice President; Shawqi Hasna, Secretary; Aziz Hammoud, Treasurer; Razia Qadir, Member; Ruth Mc Donald (left school), Member; Prof. Spencer Reeves, Faculty Advisor.

Newsletter Committee:

Aziz Hammoud, Chairman; Dr. Farmarz Adibzadeh, Advisor; Samira Tarabulsi, Secretary; Maurice Khoury, Editor-in-Chief; Mabel Jiwanlal, co-Editor; Shawqi Hasna, co-Editor; Prof. M. Aziz, Faculty Advisor.

Recreation Committee:

Razia Qadir, Chairman; Mrs. Shahnaz Shahriari, Member; Shawqi Hasna, Member.

Sports Committee:

Behjat Alimardani; Hassan Wahab; Nadim Ubayd; Avedis Manoukian.

Education Committee:

Shawqi Hasna, Chairman; Nadine Sha'ya, Secretary; Dr. Mahmoud Shahriari, Member.

Yearbook Committee:

Hasan Hasanizadeh, Chairman; Nadim Ubayd, Secretary; Hossein Lagevardi, Treasurer; Bishara Nassif, Business Manager; Hilda Nachman, Member; Dr. Akbar Ghiami, Member; Mrs. Margaret Dimeshquie, Art Advisor; Mr. Aftim Acra, Faculty Advisor.

N.B. During the Summer Session, «Joint Committees» were formed which comprised representatives of the Agriculture students in addition to the above mentioned officers. These joint committees were appointed to meet the needs at the Farm.

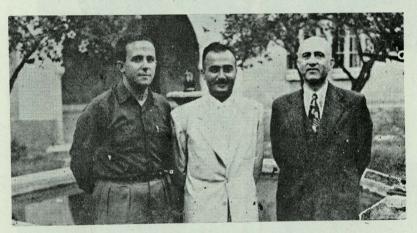
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.





Executive

L. to R.: Dr. YERVANT MARKARIAN, Prof. SPENCER REEVES, AZIZ HAMMOUD, HASSAN HASSANI-ZADEH, SHAWQI HASNA, RAZIA QADIR.



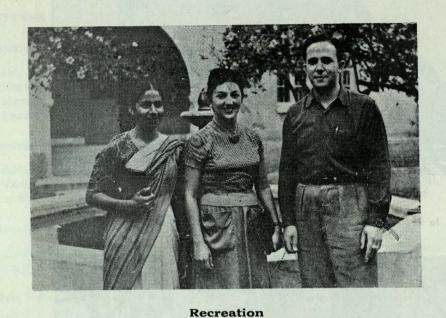
Education

L. to R. : SHAWQI HASNA, Dr. MAHMOUD SHAHRIARI, Dr. YERVANT MARKARIAN, NIDINE SHAYA (not in picture).



Newsletter

L to R.: MAURICE KHOURY, MABEL JIWANLAL, SAMIRA TARABULSY,
AZIZ HAMMOUD, Dr. FARAMARZ ADIBZADEH, MOUNIR HOSSEIN,
Prof. MEHMED AZIZ



L. to R. : RAZIA QADIR, SHAHNAZ SHAHRIARI, SHAWQI HASNA



Yearbook

L. to R.: NADIM UBAYD, HASSAN HASSANI ZADEH, Dr. AKBAR GHIAMI, HILDA NACHMAN, Mr. AFTIM ACRA, BISHARA NASSIF, HOSSEIN LAGEVARDI, Mrs. MARGARET DIMESHQUIE (not in picture).



Buildings and Grounds

Committees

F a r



Food



Recreation

Recreation





Tête à tête



The suckers



A social approach



Envy



Maharaja and Harem



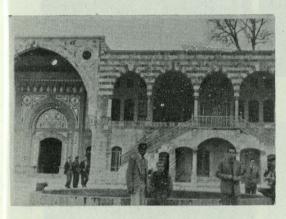
Pakistani Version



The Cedars



Afka



Beit u-Din



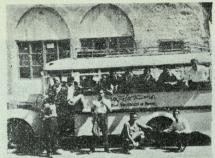
Litani



Damascus



Damascus



On the move



P. H. sailors



Acrobats on bars



Palm reading



The cow girl



The body guards



Africa meets Asia



Hot kabab

Secretaries



Miss Antoinette Hanna



Miss May Rebeiz Miss Lydia Jyzmedjian



Miss Astrigh Tourian



Mr. Azad Ajamian

- b: Submit a financial standing report of the society once every semester.
- c: Replace the secretary during the latter's absence.

Article II Meetings

- Sect. (i) The Executive Committee shall meet at least twice a month to plan the activities of the society. The president may call a meeting of the Executive Committee at any necessary time.
- Sect. (ii) The general assembly shall officially meet not less than once a semester and once at the end of the field training, to hear the report of the Executive Committee.
- Sect. (iii) Special meetings of the General Assembly having a well defined purpose, shall be called when necessary by the President.
 - 1: at his own discretion.
 - 2: after a decision of the Executive Committee.
 - 3: at the singal request of 10 or more active members.
- Sect. (v) Any member of the Executive Committee who absents himself from two consecutive meetings without previously notifying the president shall be automatically dropped from the Executive Committee.

Article III Committees

Standing committees shall be formed by the Executive Committee from members of the Society as deemed necessary. The chairman of such committees shall be a member of the Executive Committee or duly appointed by the Executive Committee.

Article IV Language

The official language of the Society shall be English.

Article V Rules of Order

Sect. (i) In all matters not specifically dealt with in the constitution and by-laws of the society, Roberts' Rules of order shall prevail.

Article VI Amendments

Sect. (i) The constitution and the by-laws may be amended at one of the General Assembly meetings by a half or more votes of the active members, provided that notice of each proposed amendment, signed by at least ten active members and submitted to the Executive Committee at least one week prior to the scheduled meeting.

The Executive Committee shall make the proposed amendment public to the members at least one week before the general meeting.

FAREWELL

Mr Aftim Acra: After 7 years of service in various departments at A.U.B. was granted a year's leave of absence to study for his M.S.P.H. at the School of Public Health, University of North Carolina. He will be back in September 1957 to resume his position.

Dr. Joseph Azar: Was granted a year's educational leave to study and improve his knowledge of diagnosis and treatment of communicable diseases in various centers in Africa (Nairobi College, W. Africa; Institute of Medical Research in Johannesburg; Ibadan Medical College in Nigeria). He will be back next July to resume his former position.

Mr. Emile Beam: After graduation in 1953 worked for Point IV until July 1955 when he joined the staff of the Social Health Center as a Sanitarian. He has now resigned his present position to rejoin Point IV again.

Mr. George Chidiac: Is making a study tour in U.S.A. for a few months. Prof. Charles W. Churchill: Has left for the States on a year of furlough. He will be a visiting professor at Harvard University as Fellow in the Middle East Studies Program, and will return to A.U.B. in September 1957 to resume his former position.

Miss Amy Green: Joined the staff of the School of Public Health in July 1954 on a 2-year contract and has now returned to Worcestor, Mass., her home town, where she is excepted to carry on her social work.

Miss Huda Jabbour: A graduate in Laboratory Technic (1954), had worked at the C.D. Center in Beirut. She has left to the States to continue her studies at the Albany Medical College.

Miss Elizabeth R. Johnston: Has been an Instructor in Public Health Bacteriology since Sept. 1954. She has returned to the University of Washington, Seattle.

Mr. John B. Joseph: Is leaving his position as Director of the Hospital Administration Course in the School of Public Health and as Assistant Administrator of A.U.H., to study medicine at A.U.B.

Dr. Sarkis Karayan: Formerly in charge of the Urban Health Center, has been transferred to the Infirmary, A.U.B. He has now been replaced by Dr. Gabriel Rifka who has recently returned from a year of study in London to resume his former position at the Urban Health Center.

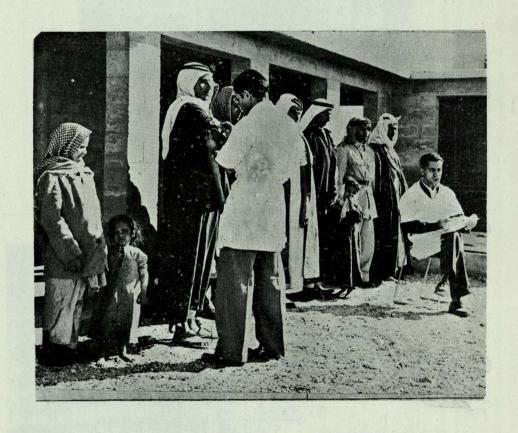
Miss Louise Muller: Teaching Assistant in Midwifery and Home Delivery Service at O.P.D. Left job early this year.

Prof. G. Spencer Reeves: Having served for 2 years at the School of Public Health since September 1954, has now returned to his home town Seattle. He is expected to return to the University of Washington to resume his former position as Professor of Public Health Education after the expiration of a 2-year leave of absence.

Miss Bahija Safadi: Teaching Assistant in Midwifery and Home Delivery Service, left job during the year and is now working in Iraq.

The Court of the C

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Lamvite
Flavite
Toni-Vit

c) Capsules:

Nata-Lam Geri-Lam

d) Liquids:

Vitalam Elixir Vita-Lam Elixir Sirop Vita-Lin Drops

II — HORMONES

a) Injectables:

Tespro-Lambda
Progesto-Lambda
Progestiol
Trimone
Vi-Tespro Lam

b) Tablets:

Viril-Lam

III — ASTHMA Theolate

IV -- ANTI-ACID & PEPTIC ULCES Dispercid (tablets)

V — DIARRITIC LIQUIDES
Septimina

LAMBDA

A

M

B

D

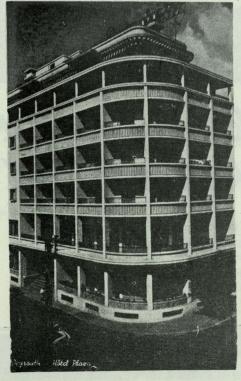


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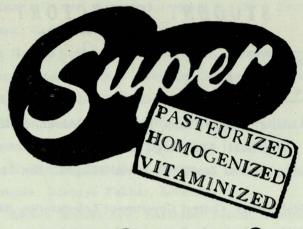
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Abu Khalil, Nabhan: Jenin, Jordan.

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Vehouni, Arpine: UNRWA, Gaza, Egypt.

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Wakim, Maroun: Mieh-Mieh, Saidon, Lebanon.

Yimam, Makonnen: c/o Ministry of Public Health, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Zayick, Lydia: Box 3778, Beirut, Lebanon.



the end

