

Bulletin of the Near East Society



RUMELI HISAR ON THE BOSPHORUS
(See Page Four)

H. H. Kessler



The Northern Area

TURKEY AND THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

The most vivid way to understand the full meaning of the twentieth century is to visit Turkey.

At the end of the first World War, the Turkey of the Ottoman's was a medieval empire, about to be partitioned by the Great Powers. But the core of the empire was reborn under a new leader who had the interest of the people at heart. Mustafa Kemal Pasha, Ataturk, pulled Turkey out of the Middle Ages into the full current of the Twentieth Century, with republican ideals of government, European culture, emancipation of women, machine age industry and scientific agriculture.

It is exceedingly appropriate that the Twentieth Century Fund should select Turkey as a survey subject. Max Weston Thornburg, engineer and petroleum expert* has recently edited his survey into a book, titled, *Turkey — An Economic Appraisal*. This month, the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, we present in the following paragraphs some of the findings from Mr. Thornburg's survey.

* * *

"Turkey is one-tenth larger than Texas."

"The outstanding characteristic of the Turkish scene is its dynamism."

To reform Turkey, Ataturk and his Republican Party developed "Etatism", which (according to Mr. Thornburg) means nationalism of industry, and a controlled economy. Although over 50% of the national budget is assigned to the army and police, by careful planning the balance of the budget is spent for progress and reform.

Four-fifths of the population is agricultural. A state agency called "TOPRAK", controls agricultural prices, gives out seed, and absorbs surplus wheat for export. The Agricultural Bank controls credits and loans, while a nascent system of cooperatives helps with marketing.

Although land reform laws had been passed earlier, in 1945 a law was enacted which made the maximum size of a farm 1,000 acres thus dividing surplus property among the poor. The cost of land allotted to a peasant must be amortized in twenty years.

To help the farmers to improve their standard of living, the Ministry of Agriculture supports ten model farms, some research, five animal breeding stations, an extension service under American-trained agents, and forestry supervision.

The Government is trying to help marketing and production, as well as national defense, by constructing railroads and highways. Airfields and seaports are being expanded to improve transportation facilities.

*Mr. Thornburg is a Trustee of one of the Near East Colleges.

Mr. Thornburg devotes a considerable part of his appraisal to mining. He provides statistics and facts about mineral deposits, especially coal, iron, copper, and chrome. He points out that since mining and oil deposits belong to the Government, and because concessions to exploit the minerals are based on high "future" values and heavy taxes, few private investors are interested.

Two government agencies provide most of the mining initiative. The MTA handles mining, while the ETI Bank finances operations through its subsidiaries which are supposed to show a profit.

Commenting on government controlled industries, Mr. Thornburg says that the major iron-works are unfortunately 600 miles from the coal mines, and that too much industrial space is devoted to pig iron, and not enough to steel. The rolling mill is only one-third the capacity of the steel plant and then not properly adapted to local needs.

Although raw material is abundant, facilities for textile manufacture are not half enough to keep Turkey adequately supplied with cloth. At the present time there are 190,000 spindles and 5,000 looms for cotton, in addition to 50,000 spindles, and 500 looms for wool. Half of these mills are government-owned.

A million tons of cement are required in Turkey annually, but only 235,000 are produced by both public and private owners. Only a fifth of the paper used by Turkey is manufactured there, while the production of leather, glass, chemicals, and other products is even less well-developed.

Employees of government factories and agencies receive from 50c to \$3.00 a day. However, meals, clothing, bonuses, and insurance payments also are provided.

In 1924 there were two electric plants. Today there are nineteen; this represents considerable progress but many more plants are needed. A 10% to 15% tax on power over five horsepower is a deterrent to further electrification. Plans already have been made to expand the electric plants by further developing water power as a source of energy.

The appraisal concludes with these suggestions:

- Although the Government should help start business and industrial projects, it also should encourage private enterprise. To avoid costly errors new manufacturing should be started on a small scale, and be developed as the need is apparent. Trained management must be obtained, both to administer projects and to plan them.
- Outside enterprises should be encouraged, with government regulation to avoid abuses.
- Mr. Thornburg believes the following criteria should weigh heavily in the determination of American aid for a nation such as Turkey.

1. The degree to which the country maintains the right of an individual to economic and political freedom,

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Packing It Through The Lebanon

By STEPHEN B. L. PENROSE, JR.

The Iranian mountain climbing expedition of William O. Douglas, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, received considerable attention from Soviet sources this summer because they thought his trip included spying on their frontiers. But before he went to Iran, Justice Douglas spent several days in Lebanon where he conditioned himself and son, Bill, with a five-day hike through the Lebanon Mountains. They were accompanied on the hike by Dr. Stephen B. L. Penrose, Jr., president of the American University of Beirut, Professor William West and son, David. Dr. Penrose and Justice Douglas both are graduates of Whitman College, Walla Walla, Washington. The following account is a condensation of a story about the pack trip written by Dr. Penrose.—EDITOR.

To toughen up Justice Douglas and his son, Bill, for their more rigorous climbing in Iran, where they planned to scale Mt. Demavend, 18,000 feet high, we planned a five day pack trip through the Lebanon Mountains. Desk-bound for a year, we found the excursion strenuous enough to suit our capacities. In fact, on most of the hike my serious thoughts concerned the vital question of whether or not I could continue to put one foot in front of the other. "Doug" was in about the same boat.

SNOW IN JUNE

Our first day's trip was a short three hour walk to Neba' Leben, this included climbing over a rugged shoulder of Mt. Sannin which rises some 8,600 feet and even at the end of June is freckled with patches of snow. Before starting we called on a philosopher and writer, Mikhail Naimy, whose brothers run the Garden City Furniture Co. in Walla Walla.

At 5,000 feet we found the going uncomfortable, the barren stony slope offered no shade from the heat and our inexperienced feet, encased in G. I. boots, which we had not had time to break in, began to complain almost audibly. We soon reached the site of our first night's camp, near a stupendous natural bridge spanning a gorge ground out by the pounding of a torrent of water over Neba' Leban, "The Fountain of Milk".

The four mules and the three muleteers carrying our gear had met us at Kenebekiesh. We unloaded our duffel and got supper while the muleteers cleared a level area of stones so we could put down our sleeping bags with their air mattresses. Sleep was necessary but difficult because of the constant roar of the falls fed by a great snowbank. The water was ice cold, too, a fact, I discovered when I nearly paralyzed my fingers.

Awakened by the sun at five, we prepared a magnificent breakfast of bacon (canned in the States), fried eggs (carried in wicker baskets on our trip and we didn't break an egg) and hot cakes (contributed by Douglas who believes in taking on plenty of fuel to start a day).

Crossing over the Natural Bridge, we worked our way to the head of another great green valley where a water fall, Neba' Asil, or "Fountain of Honey" gushed forth. Several hours later we climbed to a ridge 6,500 feet high. There we fell on the ground to rest our aching muscles and to gaze a mile down into the gorge of Nahr Ibrahim, — through which flows the fabled River of Adonis. Then followed a tortuous grind over rugged terrain which produced a blister on my heel before we reached Afgha.

ICE COLD WATER FALLS

Afgha boasts an immense cavern 100 feet up in a sheer cliff from which flows a river of ice cold water. As it reaches the lip of the cavern, the water drops in a series of cataracts to a deep, spray-hung pool and dashes on through a narrow gorge to the valley below, finally reaching the sea near the ancient Phoenician city of Biblos, now known as Jbeil. Legend has it that the river is the tears of Venus, shed over the death of her beloved Adonis. At certain seasons the water is said to be dyed red with his blood, a phenomenon I have not observed. Here, too, is the ruin of a great temple to Venus, later used by the Romans and, later still, a Christian holy place, dedicated to the worship of the Virgin.

We had planned to spend two nights here, but our privacy was invaded when a group of Bedouin shepherds with their families and flocks, pitched their black tents in the valley. We soon found them



William O. Douglas, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was the main speaker at the June Commencement of the American University of Beirut. He said: "We Americans had the Near East as our first educator. We received from the Near East our moral values. These moral values have become a part of the very fabric of our lives . . ."

observing intently our camp, our gear, our cooking, our sleeping arrangements and us. One family even moved in under the great walnut tree which served as our headquarters. Nursing our sore feet, we pushed on along a mountain road to Akoura. This village, on one of the passes controlled at one time by the Roman VIIth Army, is not far north of Baalbek. We did not take time out to read the Roman inscriptions on the cliffs, but hiked on to Laqlouq, a treeless, mountain plateau which slopes westward toward a sawtooth ridge called Jebel Jez or "Chicken Mountain". Against the setting sun it looks like the black comb of a chicken.

SEE SUN SET OVER CYPRUS

Before leaving Laqlouq on the last leg of our trip, we encountered a man who had lived in Portland, Oregon, and was overjoyed to talk with Americans. Our next destination was the Hadeth Cedars. When we arrived I was nearly done in. Pulling off my boots, I felt a sense of triumph to be able to wiggle my toes and I noted that the Associate Justice was happily engaged in the same activity. Later from a ridge above the Cedars we had an awe-inspiring view

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A highway skirts between the Bosphorus and the five-century old fortress.

H. H. Kreider

Rumeli Hisar

BY
HERBERT LANE

Mr. Lane is instructor of English at Robert College and a regular contributor to the BULLETIN. Robert College overlooks the fortress of Rumeli Hisar.

EDITOR

Standing at the narrowest point of the Bosphorus are the towers of historic Rumeli Hisar, constructed in 1452.

If Muhammed II, the builder of this impressive fortress, were to return to Istanbul today, he might be surprised, and perhaps even a little flattered, to find that time, weather and man have had little effect on the fortifications he built on the European shores as an advance base for the final assault on Byzantium. Scarcely a stone is out of place, and even the heavy wooden doors that swing on rusty hinges are believed to be the original ones which opened for Muhammed and his men.

BUILT AT THE NARROWS

Rumeli Hisar is unusual both for its singular design and its location. Here where scarcely one thousand feet of water separate the shores of Europe and Asia, many an army has crossed the Bosphorus, in centuries past. Across these narrows on a small promontory of the Asiatic shore, Xerxes is said to have set up a throne from which he watched his armies invade Europe. The celebrated "bridge" of Darius once crossed these waters.

Muhammed II, in constructing his impregnable base on the European shore, had in mind to use this fortress in combination with a smaller fort built by Bayazid I in 1395 on the Asiatic shore.

By stretching a chain between these forts Muhammed was prepared to halt reinforcements from reaching Byzantium by ship from the Black Sea.

SHAPED LIKE "M"

The namesake of the Prophet took over the old Byzantine State Prison, with the permission of the Greek Emperor, and proceeded to erect this great fort which he designed in the form of the Arabic symbol for his own name — Muhammed — with a tower for each M sound.

An army of several thousand men were assigned the task of razing the old prison, cutting new stone from the limestone hills, and preparing mortar. The building of the three towers was assigned to three generals — Khalil Pasha, Chagan, and Sarijeh. Each of the one thousand stone masons was given the task of building two yards of wall, thirty feet thick and proportionately high. With several thousand laborers assisting in the task, tradition has it that the fortress was built in six days. More recent research, however, indicates that three months time was required.

From almost any point within the completed fortress, it was possible to observe the swiftly-flowing currents of the Bosphorus, for the interior of the fort slopes upward at a nearly 45 degree angle. This location on rising ground had the additional advantage of appearing considerably smaller from the outside than it actually was. In every respect the site was ideal, with its spring within the walls

for water and adequate space for storing provisions. Even to this day, the spring is the source of water for the small community later built within the walls.

PRISON FOR JANISSARIES

History does not indicate whether the fortress ever underwent a siege, but in the years following the successful assault on the Byzantine capital, Constantinople, (now Istanbul), the fort was used as the prison for the Janissaries.* For years, a gun was fired on the lower rampart of the fort to announce the execution of every criminal, thus assuring the Sultan that the guilty ones had expiated their crimes.

The seaward entrance was called the Traitor's Gate and through its low, wide arch bodies of strangled Janissaries were dragged by the heels and flung into the racing currents of the Bosphorus. From the "Tower of Blood", at the northern end of the fortification, the bodies of Janissary chiefs, who had been privately executed were removed through a tunnel excavated beneath the foundations of the fortress and then placed in the Bosphorus. It was not considered good taste to expose their remains to prying eyes.

From the Janissaries' Tower, built on the highest point of land within the walls, it is possible to obtain one of the finest views in the world, an unobstructed sweep of Europe and Asia.

*Military force of the Sultans, first organized in the 14th century.



H. H. Kreider

Protected by the ancient walls of Rumeli Hisar is a small cluster of houses. Sheep sometimes graze on top of the towers.

For more than a century a small village of a dozen red-tiled roofs has occupied the space on the slopes within the walls of this ancient fortress. Animals frequently are found grazing on the grassy hillside, and the visitor occasionally may find sheep nibbling grass on top of the towers where sentinels once stood their lonely watch. For years those who dwelled within the walls intermarried since they were not permitted to form an alliance with families outside the towers.

Even today the beauty of Rumeli Hisar is preserved. There are no turnstiles to detract from the charms of this ancient monument, no guides to harangue one's ears with unsought information. The visitor, as he looks at the massive limestone towers and walls, is left to his own thoughts.

In 1952 Turkey will celebrate with appropriate ceremonies the quinquennial of the erection of Rumeli Hisar.

Packing It Through

(Continued from Page 3)

of the sun setting behind the mountains of Cyprus, nearly 175 miles away, a sight requiring a combination of extreme visibility with being in just the right spot at the right time. So clear was the air that we could observe the dim cone of Mt. Casias, well across the Turkish frontier, 100 miles away.

After our second night here, food was running low and "Doug's" time was running out. Moreover, water had to be packed from Hadeth, a village, an hour's walk away. So we strolled down to Hadeth where our cars were waiting. We paid off our faithful muleteers and settled down to the unaccustomed comfort of auto seat cushions. Enroute back to Beirut we paused to inspect the Bsharreh Cedars, all that are left of the ancient Cedars of Lebanon. A sacred grove for centuries, the trunks of these trees are 20 to 30 feet in diameter and their interlocking branches appear to be an immense green cathedral.

We saw the slopes which now attract skiers during the long winter season where the British conditioned ski troops for mountain warfare in Europe.

Within a short few hours we bade goodbye to Justice Douglas, and son, Bill, now conditioned for their Iranian adventure. And I returned to the comfort of my cane-backed chair in Beirut.

GREECE — A BATTLE FOR SURVIVAL



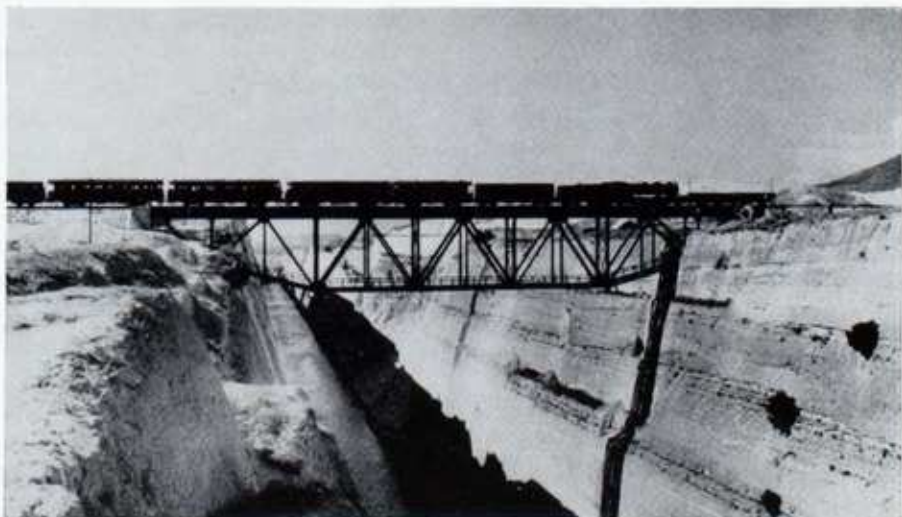
Typical of the struggle which has kept Greece in turmoil is this agricultural scene in the guerrilla area where guards have been necessary to protect the plowman and his oxen. *Near East Foundation*



State General Hospital at Naoussa bombed during a guerrilla raid last February. ECA Funds repaired the damage.



American road building machinery at work building the road between Salonika and Edessa. An American firm was the contractor.



First train crossing the restored bridge over the Corinth Canal. The pre-war bridge reportedly was blown up by the Germans while a train full of Italian soldiers was crossing it.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE BIBLE

Professor William F. Albright of Johns Hopkins University recently has published a book, entitled, "THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF PALESTINE", which is of great value to Bible scholars. Some of Dr. Albright's examples have been excerpted and are reprinted here for our readers. EDITOR

● In speaking about the descendants of Cain, *Genesis* 4:19-21 tells how Lamech married two wives. One of them was the mother of those who "Dwell in tents and have cattle". The other was the mother of "Such as handle the harp and the blower". A very ancient design at Bani-Hasan portrays a nomad family. Herdsmen with their animals are accompanied by a man carrying a lyre and metal workers, whose donkey bears a bellows.

● *Genesis* 19:1 says that "Lot sat in the gate of Sodom". At Tell al-Nasbah the archaeologists have found long stone benches in the partly enclosed area, just outside the gate.

● "The contrast between the well-constructed Canaanite foundations and drainage systems of the thirteenth century and the crude piles of stone, without benefit of drainage, which replace them in the twelfth century", bears testimony to the invasion of Hebrew nomads under Joshua into the established settlements of the Canaanites.

● A careful study of the pottery indicates "that the Song of Deborah may be dated archaeologically about 1125 B. C., a date which agrees exceedingly well with the literary and political requirements of its contents".

Archaeology shows that Deborah and the other Judges were establishing order in the Promised Land, several generations after the Trojan War, when the Greeks were invading Asia Minor.

● Then "a very distinctive type of pottery emerged in the Philistine Plain during the first decades of the twelfth century". This was the local earthenware of the people who fled from Asia Minor before the Greek invasions and were prevented from migrating to Egypt by Ramses III, when he defeated them in Southern Palestine. These people were called Philistines, and they gave Palestine its name.

● After Saul and David had defeated the Philistine invaders, not only Jews, but also Hiram, King of Tyre, and his Phoenician neighbors grew powerful and encouraged foreign trade.

Discovery of carved Phoenician ivory objects in Spain, painted Phoenician pottery at Carthage, and Phoenician inscriptions at Sardinia and Cyprus prove that Phoenicians founded colonies at the time of David, Solomon and Hiram.

● Archaeologists discovered stables at Megiddo, (Armageddon), where Solomon kept at least 450 cavalry horses. *1 Kings* 10:26 says that "Solomon gathered together chariots and horsemen, and he had a thousand and four hundred chariots and twelve thousand horsemen, that he bestowed in the chariot cities and with the King at Jerusalem".

● *1 King* 9:26 relates how "King Solomon made a fleet of ships in Ezion-geber, which beside Eloth, on the shore of the Red Sea", and how he traded with Ophir. Nelson Glueck of the American School of Oriental Research discovered Solomon's great refineries at Ezion-geber on the Gulf of Aqaba, south of the Dead Sea, proving that the copper of Edom was used to barter for the gold of Ophir.

● Amos cried out "Woe to them that are at ease — that lie upon beds of ivory." (Chapter 6:1 & 4.) Archaeologists have found carved ivory ornaments at Samaria, where Amos preached as well as in other places. The ivory inlay belonging to a ceremonial bed of Hazael who was King of Damascus, at the time of Elisha, explains what Amos meant by "beds of ivory".

● German archaeologists have excavated the Synagogue at Capernaum, which is undoubtedly a second or third century A. D. building. It is equally certain that it was built on the foundations of the synagogue mentioned in *Mark* 1:21 "And they went into Capernaum; and straightway on the Sabbath day he (Jesus) entered into the Synagogue and taught".

● Modern archaeology is proving what a remarkable source book of history the Bible is, as it traces the development of civilization from primitive tribal life to the advanced culture of Roman times and the spiritual climax of Jesus Christ.

Division of Labor

A European went to a mountain city in an isolated corner of southwest Arabia. He visited a government official, who lived in a four-story house with the four wives as legalized by the *Koran*.

The official met his caller on the ground floor, where a woman of about sixty years old was at work. The host looked at her and said, — "She is my first wife; she scrubs the floors".

As they passed by the kitchen on the second floor, another woman, perhaps forty years old, peaked around the corner of the doorway. The official explained, — "She is my second wife; she is the cook".

On the third floor a well dressed lady of 25 lifted up her veil just enough to give the caller one of the hospitable Arabic greetings. The husband introduced his guest and remarked, — "This is my third wife; she is my hostess".

When they reached the fourth floor, the official said, — "I am sorry you can't see my fourth wife, she is so young and pretty, but she sleeps in the day time".

Modernization is a boon for the Muslim woman, but Mediaevalism was a Utopia for the man.

Do You Remember?

The photograph on page 12 has been presented to the Near East Society and is said to be the last picture taken of Count Bernadotte (center) before his assassination. Pictured with him are Sir Raphael Cilento (right) and a Belgian doctor (left).

Near East Society Bulletin

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ROBERT S. HARDY, *American Director*
Near East College Assn. Inc.
46 Cedar St., New York 5, N. Y.

E. C. MILLER, *Executive Secretary*
Near East Foundation, Inc.
54 E. 64th St., New York 21, N. Y.

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ALLEN M. BAILEY, *Editor*
46 Cedar Street, Room 1209
New York 5, N. Y.

Membership fees and chapter offices are given on page 11.

Near East Camera



IVAN DMITRI

Ivan Dmitri, who recently toured the Near East for American Export Lines, caught with his camera human interest and scenic views.

ABOVE: a pathetic scene taken by Dmitri which has been reenacted many times along this historic road. RIGHT: the beautiful Mosque in



Alexandria, Egypt. This is typical of many mosques which have been built recently in the Near East.

Mt. Ararat

PHOTOS

BY LOWELL THOMAS, JR.

Mt. Ararat, which has been front page news for many weeks because of the American party searching for the Ark of Biblical fame, is a majestic sight towering 16,969 feet high. Today its strategic location in Turkey's easternmost province makes any visitor to its rugged terrain a subject of Soviet distrust. Russian atom operations in the area now are reported to be the source of Soviet concern when visitors get too close to the frontier.



The four Americans led by Aaron J. Smith believed the Ark had been preserved by the glaciers which cover the upper levels of Mt. Ararat. However, after a fruitless search which covered many of the possible spots where the Ark might have grounded on Mt. Ararat, the party gave up their expedition.

These photographs taken by Lowell Thomas, Jr., two years ago, show Turkish Army personnel on one of their frequent trips to the mountain.



American Middle East Relief



One of the great humanitarian challenges of today is the problem of the refugees. Hundreds of thousands are homeless in Arab States and in Greece. Volunteer agencies have done a magnificent job to date, but they need augmented support, if they are to meet the responsibilities they must undertake.

The photographs above and at left show some of the refugees in the Lebanon, Arabs who lost their homes in Palestine during the warfare between Israel and the Arab States.

Among the American agencies working with these people is the American Middle East Relief, Inc. Since February, 1948, this organization has distributed 5,000 blankets, 40 tons of clothing, and medical supplies and food in large quantities to refugees in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and Arab Palestine.

The objective of AMER this year is a million pounds of clothing. Persons desiring to help may send clothes to the American Middle East Relief, c/o Edmunds Strapping Company, 59 Lighthouse St., N. Y. 13, N. Y.

Barren Acres Become A Nursery

Three acres of land in the Lebanon — three years ago barren and unused — today is a nursery stocked with 36,000 trees, vines and other plants which will produce food, shade and beauty, with thousands more seedlings on the way.

This transformation from wasteland to a veritable "Garden of Eden" is the story of a Near East Foundation worker, Leon Feldmahn, who saw an opportunity and made this off-hour project pay for itself. Though occupied with his regular program, he was so appalled by the lack of trees for shade from the burning sun, of trees bearing fruit, of vines and vegetables to enrich the meager diet of the farmers that he determined to organize a nursery.

His budget did not permit the money necessary to launch this project, so he secured a gift from local sources and on his own initiative, began to plant.

From the beginning this activity elicited the interest and support of the people living nearby. They observed the laying out of the nursery area, preparation of

soil, introduction of unfamiliar varieties of vines and vegetables, weeding, elimination of blight and insect pests by spraying.

When the first stock was ready to be sold, they became customers. To date some 15,000 units have been distributed and more than 5,000 people in the area have benefited. Meanwhile, Mr. Feldmahn's initial investment has been almost liquidated.

The amount of vegetables grown in the central village of Anjar has multiplied many-fold. New orchards have been planted, old trees have been grafted and transformed. The nursery has become an experimental center where information is available to answer questions about plants, insecticides, fertilizers and kindred subjects.

Mr. Feldmahn through the project has demonstrated again that initiative and "know-how" can help build a better life overseas and create firm bonds of friendship between the peoples of the Near East and America.

NEF Animal Breeding Expert Consults on Turkish Livestock

At the request of the Turkish Government, the Near East Foundation recently sent John Halpin, its expert on animal breeding, to Turkey from his headquarters in Greece to survey and make recommendations on the Turkish program for improving their breeds of livestock.

Mr. Halpin spent two weeks in Turkey inspecting the animal breeding stations at Bondimar, Karacabey, and Cifteler. His recommendations have been submitted to Turkish officials for their consideration.

The animal breeding program in Turkey includes: dairy cattle, horses, sheep, and water buffalo. Mr. Halpin in his report to the Near East Foundation spoke of the breeding station at Karacabey as one of the largest of its kind in the world.

Among his recommendations were these: that a group of superior Brown Swiss bulls be imported from the U. S., that laboratories and bull stud stations be located in Western Turkey, and a technical training school be established.

SEMINAR GROUPS, WORLD TOWN MEETING OF AIR, VISIT BEIRUT

Training groups from Saudi Arabia, a party of teachers from the United States, and the World Town Hall Seminar were among the organized parties which this summer made use of the facilities of the American University of Beirut, Lebanon.

The Town Hall group, consisting of 28 persons headed by Mr. and Mrs. George Denny and Chester L. William, director of the seminar, included the leaders of a number of American organizations.

SEE REFUGEE CAMPS

Invited by the American University of Beirut and the Lebanese Government, the Seminar Party spent two days in Lebanon. They inspected the Arab refugee camps at Sidon and Baalbek, saw the ancient ruins of Baalbek, the palace of Beit-ed Din, now the "summer White House" of the president of Lebanon.

As part of their program a discussion of "What Makes Arabs Think as They Do?" was led by Dr. Costi Zurayk, Rector of the Syrian University of Damascus. Several professors of the American University of Beirut participated in the discussion as well as other prominent Lebanese. Another forum was devoted to Point Four and its application to Syria, and Lebanon. H. E. Majd Al-Din Al-Jabri, former Mayor of Aleppo, a member of the Syrian Cabinet and a graduate of the American University of Beirut, served as chairman. Among those assisting him was Dr. H. B. Allen, Director,

Field Program, for the Near East Foundation.

A more intensive study of the Lebanon was made by a group of 19 teachers from the United States. These teachers were organized to make the trip to the Near East by Professor and Mrs. Lewis Curtis of Oneonta, (N.Y.) State Teachers College.

In the Lebanon from July 9 to 31, the teachers attended lectures and discussions, used the University Library facilities and visited many historic sites; among them, the Dog River, Jbeil, Beit ed-Din, Baalbek, the Cedars, Sidon, Tyre Beaufort and Damascus.

The tours were so arranged that the seminar group could observe present day conditions in the Near East. Schools, camps, stores, villages, farms and refugee centers were on the itinerary.

Other seminar study groups using the facilities and faculty of the University during the summer were 16 officers and enlisted men from the U. S. Saudi Arabian Training Mission in Dhahran, Col. Charles Townsend in charge; and a group of 40 Saudi Arabs, employees of the Arabian-American Oil Company.

HOST TO U. N. GROUP

The University also was host for tea to 55 members of the United Nations Council on Social Welfare which has been meeting in Beirut; and, to a two-day conference of teachers from Lebanon. This group representing 20 schools exchanged views with American teachers.



American University of Beirut
World Town Hall Seminar group were luncheon guests of Dr. and Mrs. Stephen B. L. Penrose, Jr.

This marked the second summer the American University of Beirut has used its campus and buildings for special seminar groups. The experience has so demonstrated the possibilities of year-around use of the University, that Dr. Stephen B. L. Penrose, Jr., president, and his faculty are convinced that an important role can be played by the University through summer programs to develop better understanding between the Near East and America.

BELOW (left): Seminar groups from Saudi Arabia and the United States mingled on the campus of the American University of Beirut this summer.

BELOW (right): World Town Hall Seminar visiting Temple of Bacchus at Baalbek (L-R): not identified, Mrs. Willard E. Givens, Mrs. Penrose, Miss Sandra Stokowski, Miss Anna Lord Strauss, Mrs. Clarence R. Decker, Dr. Brooks Emeny, Mrs. Althea K. Hottel, Mr. Clarence R. Decker, the Emir Maurice Chehab, Mrs. J. L. Blair Buck, Peter Grimm, not identified, and Dr. Penrose.



American University of Beirut

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS TO ISTANBUL

By C. E. McGEE

Mr. McGee, Press Relations Manager for Pan American World Airways System, presents below a highlighted view of what the traveler will find on a tour to Turkey with stop-overs in Ankara and Istanbul.

EDITOR

ISTANBUL — Twenty-four hours away from New York's famous skyline you find the sun-drenched spires of Istanbul mosques forming a brilliant brocade. Approaching the crossroads of the world, from your plane window you see the shores of Europe and Asia separated only by the narrow blue-green Bosphorus.

AND NIGHT CLUBS, TOO

At Yesilkoy Airport, the Pan American World Airways' Clipper deplanes its passengers, and shortly one is in an American-built taxi headed for a hotel.

Hotels in Istanbul like the Park, Pera Palace and the Konak, are first-class, and not only offer accommodations and service comparable to those found in major American cities, but provide night club entertainment as well. Rates range from \$6.00 to \$8.00 per day with bath. It is advisable to make reservations before leaving the United States through the airline sales offices or your travel agent.

Food, entertainment and sightseeing cost somewhat less than in cities of the American east coast.

Eating for an American traveler in Istanbul is no problem. Abdullah's, for example, offers mutton and beef dishes, and an ample supply of game birds or a steak chateaubriand, embellished with an assortment of local vegetables. Pandelli is known the world over for its luncheons. Reservations are necessary since this restaurant usually is filled to capacity. Fish dishes, such as shrimp and swordfish, are a specialty of Istanbul and are recommended along with the pilav (rice) dishes and yogurt, universally popular in Turkey as a dessert.

The wine and liquor industries are government projects, and many Americans like to sample local products. For cocktails or after dinner consumption, some travelers enjoy the "screwdriver" (reputedly a G.I. concoction from the Persian Gulf Command days made of

equal parts of vodka and orange juice). The other local beverage—*raki*—should be handled with the same amount of respect and care given an "A-bomb".

For sightseeing in Istanbul one finds classic Aya Sofya (Museum) one of the world's outstanding buildings; the Blue Mosque, or the Sultan Ahmet Mosque, with its six minarets and blue tiled walls; the Mosque of Sulymaniye the Magnificent, considered by architects the finest structure of its type extant; the Fire Tower on the campus of the University of Istanbul, and the market places, especially the Spice Bazaar.

Istanbul's historical and art treasures cover all cultural periods back to pre-Christian civilizations. They have been carefully preserved in an atmosphere that keeps alive the city's role as the historic crossroads of the world.

On the way to the Black Sea, one sees the American-sponsored Robert College for Men, and American College for Girls, on the heights overlooking the Bosphorus; fishermen dragging in their nets; Rumeli Hisar, fortifications built by Sultan Muhammed II at the narrowest point of the Bosphorus; and, the summer picnic grounds and villas.

By ferry one can reach the Princes Islands, the largest of which is Prinkipo, favorite summering place for Turks and visitors from as far-away as India who fly here for a vacation.

THE BOSPHORUS BIRDS

As one travels along the Bosphorus one sees the "Lost Souls", black birds about the size of the American starling, which fly in formation back and forth along the waterway about three feet above the water. Local tradition has it that Christ once sent a message to the King of Armenia by these birds. Somehow the epistle was lost, and the birds and their progeny were condemned to an everlasting search for it over the Bosphorus.

Shops are filled with local products. Rugs, of course, may be obtained as are meershaum pipes, leather goods, metalware, jewelry and local earthenware. One shop to remember is that of David Musazade in the Bazaar.

For night life and entertainment, there is a ballet, a good number of motion

picture theaters along Independence Avenue which show Hollywood products with Turkish commentaries, the hotel night clubs and the casino. The latter is government operated and offers the combination of an excellent restaurant, floor show, and night club.

In eating out or making the rounds of the entertainment spots, remember that the service charge — a tip of 10 percent is added to every bill. But don't think that completes the obligation as another 10 percent is expected by the waiter.

ATTRACTIONS IN ANKARA

Istanbul serves as one port of entry for Ankara, modern capital of Turkey which was created by Ataturk. Here are located the modern national government buildings, Ankara University, and the national farm school. Hotels are limited in number, but well run and rates are about the same as in Istanbul.

Baba Karpuch's restaurant is located in Ankara. Here the genial White Russian, with a particularly soft spot in his heart for Americans, presides over an eating place that attracts gourmets from the Mediterranean world. His menus include such delicacies as fresh caviar, roast partridge, shrimps Rossini, schnitzel like one finds in Vienna, and flaming beef *a la Stroganoff*.

There is dancing to the music of a European orchestra in the summer garden during the dinner hours. Meals here are sumptuous and priced in keeping with excellent service and beautiful surroundings. The Railroad Casino is the most popular of the local night clubs.

U. S. citizens can easily obtain visas from local Turkish consulates upon request. Police identity cards are also issued at the same time. Entrance formalities in Turkey are comparatively simple. Currency and jewelry are registered upon entering the country. Cigarettes and tobacco, matches, sugar, alcoholic beverages and camera film are limited only to quantities sufficient to cover personal use during the stay of guest. Cameras and typewriters for personal use are admitted without restriction but cameras may be used only in non-restricted zones.

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- Experienced engineers are needed to serve as consultants and to supervise public works. More technical experts, such as geologists, mineralogists, chemists and agriculturists are required; likewise, specialists in economic affairs, public health, and education.
- The primary need is not for more dollar credit, but for a proper use of credits already available.
- Government industries should be studied and reorganized.
- Encouragement is needed for private development of repair shops, services, canneries, instrument manufacture, and light industry.
- Tourist trade should be built up, not luxury accommodations, but an adequate and inexpensive system of accommodations.

Southern Area

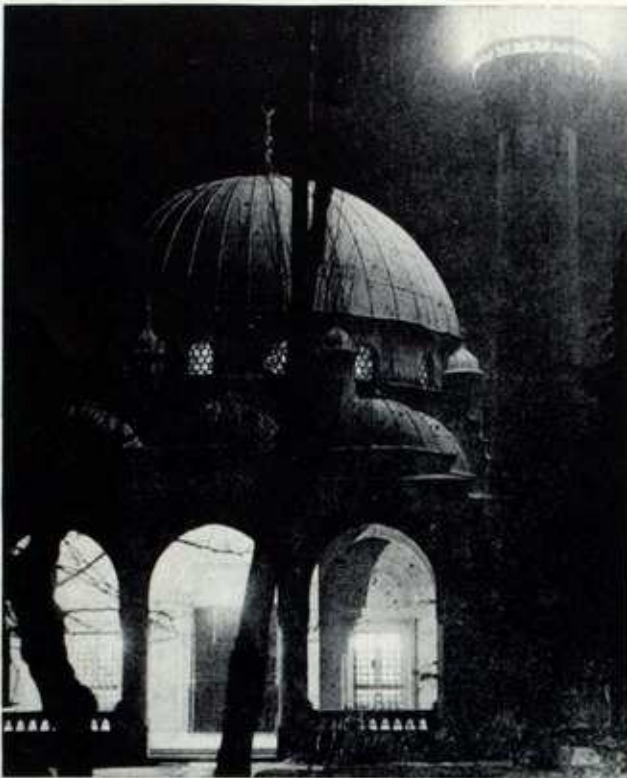
CONSTITUTION FOR THE SUDAN

While Egypt and Great Britain have been carrying on negotiations about the future of the Sudan, the Northern Advisory Council which represents the Arabic speaking Moslems of the Sudan, has unanimously adopted a new constitution. This provisional form of government has been used for over a year and gives considerable autonomy to the Sudanese.

There is a legislative body of nearly a hundred members; ten elected by the six major towns, ten nominated to represent special interests like labor, journalism, etc.; fifty-two elected in rural constituencies of the Arabic speaking North by a system developed for tribal regions; thirteen chosen to represent the Southern negroes, and twenty chosen by the Governor-General from the executive officers of the State. Six Sudanese and six Englishmen form an Executive Council, similar to a cabinet of ministers. Some of these half dozen men are in charge of government departments and others are under-secretaries.

The Governor-General, who is a British Colonial Office official, is in charge of the Government, but the leader of the Assembly is a Sudanese.

Thus, the Sudan is becoming progressive and even though the negotiations between Egypt and Great Britain have not reached any satisfactory conclusion, the Sudanese themselves are learning the art of government.



H. H. Kreider
Turkish Mosque flood-lighted for a festival.

[Continued from page 2]

subject to legitimate government controls. Money should not be furnished for government projects to weaken private enterprise, or for private efforts which show disrespect for public welfare.

2. American capital should not compete in a way to injure Turkish initiative, and should be handled by experts.

3. Turkish laws should assure orderly procedure; enterprise must depend upon reliable legal backing rather than upon the favor of an individual official.

Dating back to Tamerlane and Sultan Beyazit is the rock-bound citadel of Ankara, Turkey.



H. H. Kreider

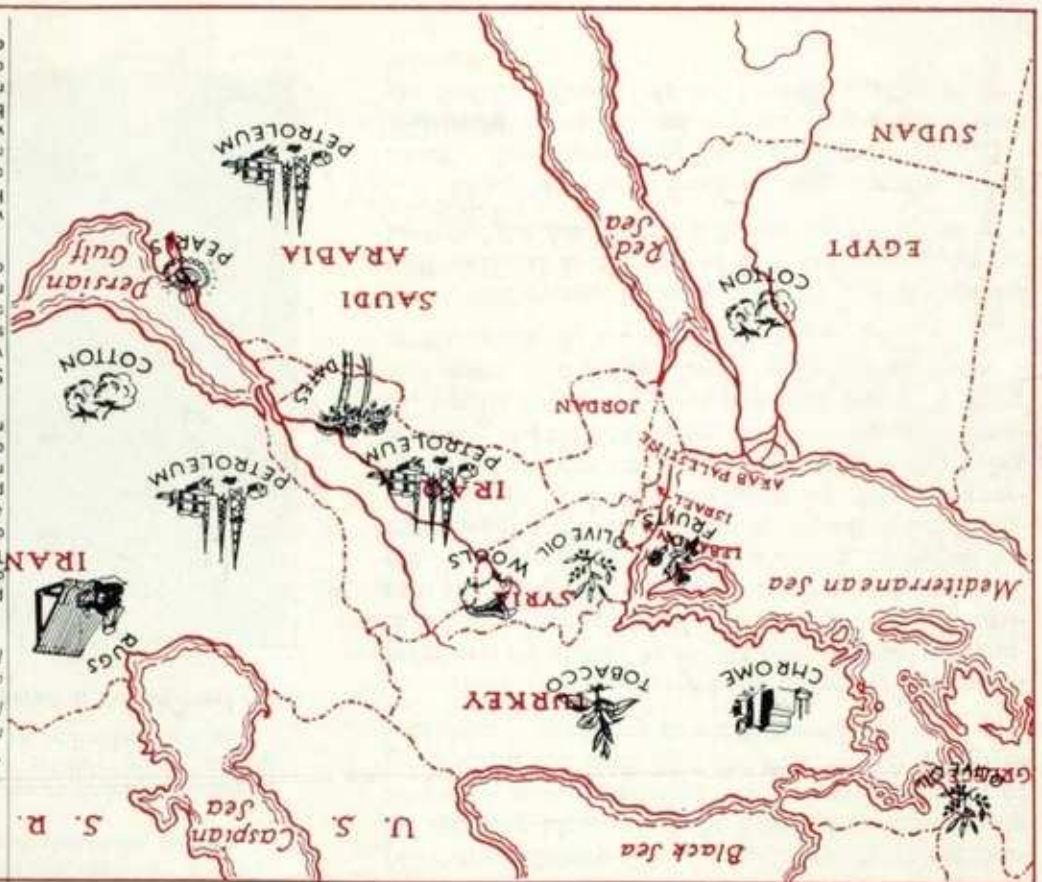
THE NEAR EAST MAP

Continuing our highlighted map of the Near East, the Bulletin this month indicates some of the leading exports of the different countries and sections of the Near East.

The symbols on the map show pearls, rugs, wool, cotton, dates, fruits, olive oil, chrome, and petroleum. These are some of the primary exports of the Near East, although not all by any means. No attempt is made to picture products either agricultural or manufactured which are being developed by these countries to meet the needs of their peoples.

Strategically, the oil of Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Bahrain is most vital to the United States. A close second is the chrome of Turkey. Each one of the exports, however, is of major consequence to the livelihood of the country where it is pictured.

Had we more room on the map, we would have indicated that Cyprus has large copper mines (American controlled) and chrome and asbestos mines (British operated). Likewise, we would have pictured the fine tobacco and licorice in the Latakia region of Syria, the long-staple cotton of the Sudan, and other noteworthy export items of the other countries.



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