

# Bulletin of the Near East Society



*Religious News Service Photo*

Scene from the Mount of Olives



## Greece

ECA figures show that Greece's economy is keyed to her export of cigarette tobacco of the "oriental" type, which has suffered seriously because Germany's and Austria's pre-war preference for oriental cigarettes has changed to a taste for American cigarettes. Western Germany, according to ECA figures, spent about \$6,000,000 for tobacco from non-dollar areas, mainly Greece, as against \$33,000,000 for American tobacco in the first half of the current fiscal year.

The Greeks hope to increase tobacco exports to the United States, where before the war they sold some 10,000 tons each year. They hope, too, that the trend to American cigarettes will be reversed eventually in the German and Austrian markets. Greece's exports of tobacco in the last few years have comprised about one-half of her total exports.

Americans traveling to Greece no longer require visas. This is in accord with the practice of all nations cooperating in the European Recovery Program.

## Iran

Iran has been much in the news during the past few weeks. Inflated prices, reform demands, implementation of the seven-year plan are drawing the world's attention again to the country which rode out Soviet pressure and occupation in 1945 and 1946.

The youthful Shah, fresh from his tour of the United States, has lost no time in trying to institute measures which will help the precarious economy of his country. He has transferred the remainder of the formerly immense estates of the imperial family from the administration of the Ministry of Finance to that of the Imperial Organization for Social Welfare. This organization supports fifty-two dispensaries in various parts of Iran, each set up to care for 15,000 persons, and Tehran hospitals, welfare centers and training schools. It has arrangements with the Near East Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation for public health and sanitation programs in the country.

Hussein Ala, Iranian Ambassador to the United States since 1945, has been named Foreign Minister in the new Iranian Cabinet. Dr. Taqi Nasr has been recalled from a position in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in Washington to become Minister of Economics, with the understanding that he will have many of the wide powers that were once accorded to Dr. Arthur C. Millspaugh, who was United States chief of Iranian finance, first in the early 20's and more recently from 1943 until 1945, when similar attempts were made to put an end to the corruption, monopoly and extortion which have repeatedly

undermined Iran's efforts to become a progressive country. The new cabinet set-up indicates that the program for an economic dictatorship to smooth the way for the installation of the seven-year plan may succeed.

The seven-year plan cannot be carried through in the midst of the present economic chaos in Iran. The Shah's policy is to concentrate on a central economic control in one man, Dr. Nasr, and a team of associates.

Outrageous prices, pitifully low wages for the working classes, a series of bankruptcies in the bazaar, which is the merchants' center, are all combining to threaten Iran with a serious depression.

## Israel

Treaty proposals for a five-year nonaggression pact are being studied by the Israeli and Jordanian Governments.

The pact, negotiated in secret talks over a period of months, would amount to a peace treaty except that permanent boundaries have not been established. The present armistice lines would be recognized as boundaries, but would not be granted rigid status.

The draft of the agreement takes up matters which were left outstanding at the time the armistice treaty was signed between the two countries in Rhodes early in April 1949. These include the division of the neutral Government House area in Jerusalem where the United Nations has established headquarters, Arab traffic to Bethlehem over the traditional road of which part is held by the Israelis, Israeli traffic at Latrun on the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem highway and to Mount Scopus where Hebrew University is located, access to the Holy Places and the supply of electricity by a power plant now under Israeli control to the Arab-held Old City.

The United Nations is not a party to these negotiations.

## Syria

Tapline (Trans-Arabian pipeline), 1,067 mile-long pipe which will bring United States-produced oil to the Mediterranean for the first time, is half or just over half laid, according to company officials.

Syrian opposition for almost two years was a stumbling block until last summer when an agreement for the pipe to cross the southwestern corner of Syria en route to Sidon, a Lebanese port, was signed during the late Marshal Husni Zayim's short tenure in office. An agreement concluded recently with the Syrian Government, involving an advance payment of about \$1,500,000 to Syria, apparently constitutes recognition of the concession signed by Marshal Zayim.

An estimated 530 miles of pipe has been laid from

[Continued on page 11]

# The Usurping and Counterfeiting of Trademarks and Patents in the Middle East

By RAPHAEL AGHABABIAN

*The author of this article is a leading lawyer and patent agent in Tehran, Iran. Mr. Aghababian's objective and frank approach to the problem of trademark and patent violations in his own country and other countries in the Middle East marks a true basis for progress. It is because of this spirit of reform that forward-looking Iranians are working for the development of Iran's seven-year plan of reconstruction and modernization. Mr. Aghababian's article appears in two parts. The concluding installment will be published in the May issue.*

EDITOR

Most manufacturers and exporting firms which export or plan to export goods to Near and Middle Eastern countries are not sufficiently informed on the real present and future possibilities offered by the markets of today. They are discouraged by the temporary restrictions connected with foreign exchange and import licenses, while they consider the facts and figures which refer to turnovers in the past.

Iran may be considered perhaps as a leading Middle Eastern country as far as foreign trade is concerned. The population of the capital, Tehran, numbers more than 1,200,000. The network of highways and railways which connects the capital with distant provinces and the Persian Gulf ports, almost all of which were built shortly before World War II, are evidently not reflected in post-war statistics, for it is only recent times that these facilities came to be exploited.

In addition to about twenty new factories in Iran, there are many other recent ones in the Near and Middle East and these constitute a new born industry for that area.

Just before the last war, imports from Germany, Japan and the USSR (the latter enjoyed the advantages of the most favorable trade pacts at that time) represented the bulk of the trade of that region with foreign countries; this in fact had acquired such proportions as to be a matter of much concern to importers of other great industrial powers.

At present, the Middle East, which was badly hit by the war, as were all other markets which were supplied by these same importer countries, presents an altogether different picture. When hostilities ceased and trade with part of Western Europe and America was resumed, goods from these countries began to flow

in quantities which soon filled the gaps left in the national markets. Although the countries have been supplied to satiety with goods and overstocked with non-essentials, dumping is still taking place in a disorderly manner, so that imports of most articles far exceed the actual requirements of the countries. This indiscriminate and ill-planned importation has naturally brought about a rather critical situation characterized by two main abnormal aspects:

(a) Large stocks of non-essential, low-quality, and defective goods, pur-

chased abroad in clearance sales and imported into the various countries by men with an eye to a quick fortune, glut the markets and drain them of their resources in foreign currency.

(b) Trademarks are infringed, patents are usurped, and the market is flooded with all types of imitation goods, for articles of well-known makes are in ever-increasing demand, and, as the average consumer cannot read foreign labels, he is unable to distinguish imitations from genuine goods, so street hawkers foist on him counterfeited articles bearing



*An interesting place*

The Oriental Institute, University of Chicago

Much of the business of the Orient is still transacted in the old bazaars, where colorful merchandise greets the eye of the shopper, and the merchants establish their business policies. Typical of such a market is the Street Called Straight, or Long Bazaar of Damascus, shown above.

well-known and popular trademarks. Imitations of foreign manufactured goods have become so numerous that several embassies and legations of the countries concerned have thought it necessary to mention the matter to the national governments. However, it is the owners of the infringed trademarks and the patents which have been appropriated who should take steps to provide legal protection for their interests. The only possible way to do this is to obtain registration of such rights in the Middle Eastern countries.

The countries of the Near East, such as Turkey, Syria, The Lebanon, and Israel, have joined international unions (Conventions of Paris, Madrid, etc.) for the protection of industrial, commercial and agricultural rights. Iran and the other Middle Eastern countries, however, have not become members of these unions.

Public authorities do not remind manufacturers that it is bad policy on their part to leave unpunished the counterfeiters of their products, whose traffic is detrimental to legitimate interests in these countries just because the manufacturers are not willing to spend a relatively negligible sum in obtaining the exclusive right to use their trademarks, even though they spend considerable amounts of money on advertising. It is precisely because of such indifference that the unscrupulous profit illicitly on

others' work by imitating their products and selling them at lower prices on the markets in countries where the majority of the population is not familiar with foreign scripts, except those of Arabic origin. Thus, the average consumer of an oriental country becomes accustomed to using imitation commodities and low-quality goods without even having any notion that the same products exist in their genuine form. When they are offered the genuine product, they refuse to take it because it costs too much.

#### RISK LOSING MARKETS

Manufacturers who are reluctant to spend money on the registration of their trademarks in eastern countries on the assumption that such expenses would not be justified by the small volume of their imports to these countries, should never forget that they risk losing potential markets. The oriental customer who is accustomed to the use of cheap imitation goods will in the future prove to be a bad consumer of genuine articles because of their higher prices.

Cases of imitations are now so frequent and so numerous in Iran that, unwilling to interfere with so-called private enterprise and trade, the Iranian government has had to seek a remedy for such a state of affairs by other means — by introducing legislative measures ostensibly directed at safeguarding the public health in regard to pharmaceutical products, foodstuffs, beverages and toiletries.

To this end, the Iranian Government recently issued, on the strength of Article 1 of the Trademark and Patent Registration Law, a decree on the compulsory registration of trademarks in Iran and the affixing of labels on the articles registered, showing the exact name and address of respective manufacturers, whether imported or manufactured within the country. And, in order to protect the Iranian customer from the fraudulent encroachments of counterfeiters now operating on a dangerously large scale, due to the former's lack of knowledge of the Latin alphabet, the decree (issued April 23, 1949) prohibits — only in respect to manufacturers in Iran — the use of trademark words in languages other than Persian, though Latin lettering is optional and may be used on labels as a secondary description. In this way, any

buyer can distinguish imported articles at a glance from those made in Iran, while obligatory registration will make it possible for everyone concerned to find out, and take proceedings against, the imitators of reputable products.

There often appear on the market in the Middle East, and this has been especially noticeable during recent years, imitations of various types of pharmaceutical products, soaps, sweets, alcoholic drinks, etc., in wrappers and containers and with labels copied from those of very popular foreign brands. They bear cleverly counterfeited trademarks and a close resemblance to the genuine articles; some of them showing in distorted form the name and address of the original manufacturer, others bearing concocted and spurious names — imitations the perpetrators of which it is difficult to prosecute.

Other more impudent and less scrupulous counterfeiters file mass applications for registrations in the name of third persons — unknown associates — or in their own names, foreign trademarks, which though they enjoy a high reputation in these countries, are not yet registered. It is frequently on such trademarks that local counterfeiters operate, having in time appropriated the priority rights to their use, and yet this could have been avoided if the authentic holders of those rights had provided legal protection for their marks by having them registered.

It is particularly noteworthy that several usurpers succeed in insuring themselves against prosecution and even competition from foreign manufacturers by getting themselves appointed as authorized sole dealers in Iran for the same manufacturers whose products they have chosen to counterfeit! Under such a cloak, while making a great show of the publicity material they are furnished with to help them with the sale of their principals' products, these counterfeiters actually avail themselves of these facilities for the promotion of their imitation products and not of the genuine products they are supposed to sell. When a steady drop in sales begins to worry the foreign manufacturer in spite of his being so "brilliantly" represented, he may

(Continued on page 9)



Arab refugee orphans, Anjar, Lebanon

# Athens College Students Adopt A School

By WALTER WYANT

*Mr. Wyant is administrative assistant to Dr. Homer W. Davis, president of Athens College.*  
EDITOR.

Sixty-five boys and girls of the public school in the village of Cambia, Greece, have been adopted by the 891 students of Athens College, who will assist the villagers in rebuilding the school, partly destroyed by the Germans in 1944 and then completely ruined by the guerillas in 1947. Cambia, near Lamia, with a population of 500 persons, is about 125 miles northeast of Athens in the province of Attica-Boeotia.

The boys of Athens College are given a sense of responsibility toward their fellow men. Through their Student Council, they decided last fall to adopt a village school.

Their decision to help Cambia was influenced by the knowledge that it was the poorest of the villages in the Lamia area before the occupation, and it had suffered greatly, as had all the villages in this area, at the hands of the Germans and the guerillas. The Nomarch (governor) of the area told the boys that if Cambia received no outside aid it would be impossible to rebuild the school within ten years. Cambia is a remote hillside town from which the villagers go each day to the valley below to cultivate their small pieces of land. In October 1949 when the villagers returned to Cambia after two years in Makrakome, a larger nearby village where they had taken refuge from the guerillas, they had very few tools and no farm animals left. When the Athens College boys learned of the desperate plight of Cambia, they did not find it difficult to direct their attention there.

## TRIP TO CAMBIA

Last November one of the Athens College faculty members, the president of the Student Council and two members of the senior class went to Lamia then out to Cambia. They formed a committee of four members: the area school-inspector, the father of an Athens College student whose home is in Lamia, the district public health officer, and a priest who is now serving in the Greek army. The priest offered to furnish a truck and the public health officer is supplying a

jeep to transport building materials and books to the village. The school inspector has had experience in building schools and will see to it that the new school is constructed as efficiently and as economically as possible. In addition to this assistance, the committee will receive the money which the Athens College boys are able to raise and will disburse it for the benefit of the Cambia students.

A fund-raising campaign was begun immediately in Athens College after the Cambia trip. Posters and signs went up in big L-shaped Benaki Hall, the college building. Letters were sent to parents of all students, asking their help. Each student received a letter from the student council, asking him to contribute what he could.

## SELF-DENIAL LUNCHES

The Student Council arranged for two self-denial lunches - 600 students eat lunch at the school every day - which yielded about \$300. One class contributed the money it would ordinarily spend on movies. All boys whose names are Nicholas arranged to have their parents give them money, rather than gifts on St. Nicholas Day, December 6, and turned this money over to the Cambia fund.

Not all boys at Athens College were able to give money, for more than 400 of them are able to attend school only because generous friends in America have contributed to the Athens College Scholarship Fund. However, these scholarship students were able to help through the self-denial lunches and a good many of them contributed small amounts which they would have spent for new pencils or other school supplies, so that the destitute children in Cambia could get a new start.

The gratifying response by the Athens College students added up to about \$2,000, and, what is just as important in this distraught and divided little country, to a fine feeling of solidarity with and responsibility for their fellow countrymen.

In addition to the money contributions, the college library will send old books which will be useful to the Cambia pupils. The ten classes at Athens Col-



Ruins of Cambia School, Greece.

lege are divided into thirty sections, and each of these sections will sponsor two or more Cambia students, following their progress and keeping them supplied with school supplies and clothing until the people of Cambia get on a self-supporting basis once more.

The students who went to the village saw many heartbreaking sights. What impressed them most was a scene behind the wrecked school building. The teacher was standing in the center of a circle of children who were seated on stones they had taken from the ruins. With a sharp-pointed stick, the teacher was drawing Greek letters in the sandy ground - the only paper and pencil he had. After the children had looked carefully at the letter, each one copied it on the earth in front of him with a stick. The Athens College student asked the teacher how long the children went to school each day. "From sunrise to sunset," was the reply. "Just as long as there is light. You see, we have lost so much time these last few years and have so much to do to catch up."

## WHAT IS IT?

The picture on page 12 shows the oldest tree in Gethsemane. "And they came to a place which was named Gethsemane: and He saith to his disciples, Sit ye here, while I shall pray" (Mark 14:32).

## Afghanistan

"Afghanistan, which is one of the last remaining isolated areas in the world, is now being introduced to western technology," according to Robert Maston, who teaches at Habibia College in Kabul, in a recent interview which he had while visiting at the American University of Beirut.

The government is interested in education and has founded a number of schools, in which American, British, and French teachers are working. Habibia College, one of the largest, is under the direction of Dr. Paul P. Bushnell of Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio.

Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, is a city of approximately 700,000 inhabitants. Situated in the foot-hills of the Hindu Kush mountain range, thirty years ago the city had no paved streets or electricity and automobiles were unknown. Today Kabul has a modern electric plant and miles of paved streets filled with American, British and French cars.

Kabul straddles the Kabul River. The old city, with its bazaars dating from medieval times, is on the south side, while the more modern city is on the other side. The new city has European residences, government offices, and modern shops and parks.

Afghanistan lies to the northwest of India. It is strategically located between Pakistan, Persia, and the Soviet Union. Travelers to Afghanistan may approach the country from two directions, via Pakistan, either through the famous Khyber Pass or via Quetta, or by way of Iran. It is now possible to drive direct by car from Beirut to Kabul and to continue on to Karachi. The newly-organized Afghan Airways makes weekly trips to many places in Afghanistan.

The government of the country is vested in a Shah, Mohammed Vahir, and a parliament.

The national dishes of Afghanistan are pilau and chilau with kebab. "I have never tasted anything more delicious than Afghan pilau," Mr. Maston said. The Afghans are famous for their fruit: nectarines, grapes, plums, gooseberries, and pomegranates.

The climate of Afghanistan is one of changes. Days are very warm, nights extremely cold. The winters are very

long and cold - so cold in fact that the long school holiday comes during the months of January, February and March. All during this time Kabul is snow-covered. To protect themselves from the cold the Afghans wear heavy sheepskin coats called pashins.

Kabul's mayor is perhaps one of the most active of all the Afghans. Mr. Maston told of some American teachers who were walking through a part of the city that was being modernized. One of the supervisors asked the Americans if they would like to meet the mayor. An affirmative answer brought forth a workman, who said, as he extended a work-crafted hand in welcome, "I am the mayor." He explained to the teachers that there was so much to accomplish and so little time to do it, that he personally had to direct the workers to show them proper construction methods.

"With such men directing the affairs of Afghanistan, the country cannot help but develop," Mr. Maston concluded.

### EXPEDITION TO TAMNA

Tamna, capital of the state of Qataban and ancient city on the old spice route of the Orient, which flourished about 2500 B.C. and declined before the time of Christ, is the object of an archaeological expedition sponsored by the American Foundation for the Study of Man. Thirty-nine men and one woman, (wife of William Terry, vice-president of the foundation) assembled in Makalia, East Aden Protectorate, in mid-February, to go into the Wadi Beihan in Southwest Arabia, with Tamna as their first objective.

Tamna's existence and location have been known to archaeologists for some time. An obelisk and city walls are visible from the air. However, there have been no previous scientific excavations. Wadi Beihan covers an area twenty by thirty miles. The foundation has permission to investigate the entire area. It is possible that excavations will be made at other sites, depending on the discoveries at Tamna and the time involved.

The expedition is under the personal direction of Wendell Phillips, the foundation's president. The financial backing includes a grant-in-aid from the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh as well as contributions from a number of individuals in the United States.

## Foibles and Fables

One Arab who had never seen a goose asked another Bedouin what one looked like:

"What has it in common with a gazelle?" he asked.

"Its unsteadiness and timidity," his friend replied.

"And what with a white antelope?"

"The smoothness of its hair and the eye."

"What with an ostrich?"

"Thin legs and its manner of moving."

"Allah be praised, now I know what a goose looks like."

\* \* \*

Bedouin Proverb:

"He who provides thee with everything dwells in heaven. He who hinders thee, dwelleth on the earth where thou walkst."

## Saudi Arabia

Crown Prince Saud, oldest son of King Ibn Saud, paid a recent visit to the Arabian American Oil Company Station at Dhahran on the Persian Gulf. He received medical treatment at the Company hospital and observed Aramco operations during his stay.

\* \* \*

The Government of Saudi Arabia has invested several million dollars in a new port to be built at Dammam in Eastern Arabia. With the help of Aramco, a new railroad has been built as far as the oasis of Hofuf on the Hasa Plain. The railroad runs out to a pier on a narrow causeway seven miles long, in order to reach deep water.

This new port and railroad will help pilgrims from the east reach Mecca as the railroad will cross the sands to Riyadh and motor transport will be easy from there. Pilgrims from Bokhara have already entered the country by this new eastern port.

A reform in the customs system is contemplated, because the present rates are too high to allow trade to compete with the cheaper raters in near-by ports like Kuwait and Bahrein.



Gulbenkian Infirmary, during construction.

### The Gulbenkian Infirmary

Calouste Sarkis Gulbenkian has given ten thousand pounds sterling for an infirmary at the American University of Beirut. The infirmary, which was opened early this year, is a gift to honor Mr. Gulbenkian's parents and to show the Moslem Arabs of Iraq and Syria that an Armenian can be their friend. The infirmary is across the hockey field from Fisk Hall in a central location on the AUB campus.

Its philanthropic donor is virtually a legendary figure. His personal ownership of five shares in the Iraq Petroleum Company has given him great wealth. The other shareholders in the company are Shell Oil Company, Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, C.I.E. Francaise des Petroles, Standard Oil Company (N. J.), and Socony-Vacuum Oil Company.

Mr. Gulbenkian, son of a well-to-do banker in Istanbul, went to school in England and France. After World War I the Gulbenkian family became interested in the petroleum of the Mosul-Kirkuk regions and helped to procure the concessions, which later became the property of the Iraq Petroleum Company.

Mr. Gulbenkian, who must be almost eighty years old, spends most of his time in Lisbon where he lives at the Aviz Hotel on the Avenida Fontes. In excellent health, he lives very simply.

He has enormous investments in South America and other places in the world. Business is his first interest, with art collecting as his other great interest. His collections are divided between the National Gallery in London and the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D. C. Most of his pictures are in London while his Egyptian sculptures are in Washington. At present he is cataloguing his large collection of Hellenistic coins.

### SPEECH BY MR. WADSWORTH

The Honorable George Wadsworth United States Ambassador to Turkey, spoke on "American Aid to Turkey" at a reception given by the Near East Society March 3 at the Near East Foundation.

Speaking before a group of some 90 Society members and their guests, Mr. Wadsworth outlined the work being done under the Marshall plan to bring Turkey's military and economic resources to fuller national strength.

The second event in the Society's spring program for the New York area was a discussion of "The Seven Year Program for Education in Iran" held April 5 at the Near East Foundation. This discussion was led by Professor Robert King Hall of Columbia University who was instrumental in developing the program for Iran.

### Benefit For Athens College

Mme. Elena Nikolaidi, Greek contralto, made her Washington debut April 3 when she appeared in a concert at Constitution Hall for the Scholarship Fund of Athens College. This fund is maintained by contributions from both American and Greek friends of the college.

Mme. Nikolaidi, whose year's tour in this country has been a marked success, received a decoration from the Greek Government at the Greek Embassy in Washington late in March for her work in cultural relations.

Her program, under the patronage of the Ambassador of Greece and Mme. Dendramis, included selections from Handel, Schubert, Strauss, Ravel, and the sleep-walking scene aria from Verdi's "Macbeth".

Mrs. Charles S. Dewey was honorary chairman and Mrs. George C. McGhee chairman for the performance. Mrs. Truman headed the sponsors' list, which included the Secretary of State and Mrs. Dean Acheson, Mrs. William Douglas, Senator and Mrs. Robert A. Taft, Senator and Mrs. J. William Fulbright, The Honorable and Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss, His Eminence Archbishop Msgr. Michael, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Bretsch, Mr. and Mrs. David E. Finley, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Holsten, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lippmann, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Porter, Spyros P. Skouras, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen S. Stephano.

### NEAR EASTERN RECIPE

*Kouzon Kzartma* is prepared in this manner:

6 pieces of lamb meat (shoulder) cut for individual serving.

1 small can of tomatoes  
1 cup of water  
salt and paprika

Wash meat, put in a baking pan, add water and tomatoes, sprinkle with salt and paprika, and bake in a moderate oven for one and a half hours. Potatoes (cut in half if medium size) may be added and baked with the meat for one hour. Turn meat and potatoes over to brown all sides. Add more water if necessary. Serve dish with its juice. Potatoes may be fried before adding to meat.



## Near East Camera



Panorama of the ruins of Persepolis, Darius the Great's capital. The lower picture shows one of the side staircases at Persepolis, which testifies to the great artistry of the ancient Persians.



Colonnade at Palmyra, the biblical Tamar, where Queen Zenobia reigned 267-272 A.D.



The ruins of Gerasa (modern Gerash), one of the cities of the old Decapolis league, which probably took shape soon after Pompey's campaign in 64-63 B.C., were discovered in 1806. During the second and third centuries A.D., it was a center of Greek civilization and one of the wealthiest and most flourishing cities in Palestine, until its devastation by an earthquake. Situated amid the mountains of Gilead, about twenty miles from Amman (ancient Philadelphia), the capital of Jordan, there are no fewer than 230 standing columns and segments remaining of the city. Baalbek has six columns and the Acropolis in Athens has forty-eight, some of which have been restored. The pictures at the left and right, taken by Miss Rose Ewald of the Near East Foundation, show parts of the Gerasa ruins.



## Notes and Definitions

*With this article on the usage of certain terms relating to the Arabs, the Bulletin plans to present a series of features outlining information which, we hope, will be of special interest to our readers.*  
EDITOR.

Many people, and these include those of the best education, are not sure when they should use "Arabic", "Arabian" or "Arab". These are the accepted definitions:

1. *Arabic*. This term should be used only in reference to the language: "He speaks Arabic"; "Arabic grammar is difficult"; "the Arabic alphabet has 28 letters"; "the Arabic press is growing in influence". The word must be accented on the first syllable, which is short: Arabic, never A-ray-bic.

2. *Arabian*. This is the adjective used in reference to (a) the land or peninsula of Arabia and (b) wherever the reference is directly or indirectly to the people of Arabia proper (but not to their language, as noted).

Examples of (a) are: "the Arabian desert"; "Arabian flora and fauna"; "the Trans-Arabian Pipeline".

Examples of (b) are: "Arabian history"; "Arabian culture"; "Arabian customs"; and so on.

However, during the last few decades it has become increasingly popular to substitute for "Arabian" in sense (b) the adjectivally employed noun . . .

3. *Arab*. Thus one may equally well and correctly speak of "Arab history", "Arab culture", etc.

But when one wishes to refer to all the lands inhabited by the Arabs or to the collective peoples of these lands, the two terms cease to be interchangeable - one must then say "Arab".

For example, the phrase "Arabian politics" would properly imply only those of the Arabian Peninsula, whereas "Arab politics" would be understood, unless further defined, to mean the collective politics of all the Arab states. The same applies to such expression as "Arab aspirations", "Arab unity", "Arab friendship", et al. As for "the Arab world", "the Arab lands" and "the Arab League", here "Arabian" could not possibly be used, since the reference is clearly to all the Arab countries, or to a representative combination of them, and

not just to those of what is called Arabia.

For the noun, only "Arab" is in ordinary use - Arabia should be said to be inhabited by Arabs, rather than Arabians. As for the inhabitants of the individual Arab states and dependencies, in particular those away from the Arabian Peninsula proper, by and large, they prefer to be spoken of as Egyptians, Syrians, Lebanese, Tunisians, etc., rather than "Arabs", as a matter of national or regional pride, despite their general ethnic and cultural kinship.

It is paradoxical that this bewildering array of subtleties should exist in English, whereas in Arabic itself they are all covered by 'arabi (Arabic, Arabian, and Arab) and 'Arab (Arabs). Here, however, the Arabs contribute a complexity of their own to the subject: In its purest and strictest sense, "al 'Arab" may connote to them the Bedu, i.e., the nomads of the desert, in contradistinction to the villagers and townspeople; and in Arabia proper, at least, the settled people (called "the Fenced Ones") may still often be heard to speak of "al 'Arab" as a people distinct from themselves.

B. H. SMEATON

### THE USURPING —

(Continued from page 4)

be told that this is due to imitations being released on the market. He will then ask his authorized dealer to investigate the matter on the spot, without suspecting that the latter himself is the author of the imitations. A cleverly concocted reassurance, followed by a "consolation" order, will perhaps soothe the manufacturer. Meanwhile, the counterfeiter will redouble his efforts in order to increase his own sales in the provinces and get prepared for a possible inspection. And no sooner does the prescribed time of three years expire than the trademark fraudulently registered in perfect legal form as belonging to an honest local firm definitely becomes his property. Armed with his certificate of registration and covered by the expiration of the prescribed time during which objections may be raised, he will go a step further to prevent the manufacturer and owner of the original trademark from importing his products into Middle Eastern countries though they are provided with the genuine mark.

Under such circumstances, would it not be right to warn manufacturers of such dangers which ought to be only too obvious to all those who consult lists of trademarks applied for, in Middle Eastern countries? Such warning, before it is too late, may save them the inevitable legal proceedings which cost so much and are indefinite as to outcome.

(To be concluded next month)



Mrs. Charles Malik, wife of the Lebanese Minister, receives the first "School Mates Overseas" kit, from Rosalind Curtis, New York Girl Scout, as Dr. Bayard Dodge, President Emeritus of American University of Beirut, looks on.

### AMERICAN MIDDLE EAST RELIEF APPEAL

American Middle East Relief, in an Easter season appeal for funds, points to the necessity for continuing its work in shipping food, clothing, and other supplies to the many thousands of impoverished Arab children in the Holy Land.

Government surplus powdered milk and eggs are available for donation to the refugees, provided private means are available for shipping costs. The landed cost in Beirut for a long ton of powdered milk is \$85 and for the same amount of eggs is \$135. 24,435 long tons of milk would yield three glasses of milk a day for one year to 500,000 refugees.

American Middle East Relief is shipping and distributing school kits to refugee children supplied by the Girl Scouts of America in their 1950 project, "School Mates Overseas".

# NEW BOOKS ON THE NEAR EAST

*Promise and Fulfilment* by Arthur Koestler. Macmillan, 1949. 335 pages. \$4.00.

Mr. Koestler uses his brilliant journalistic style to write an animated description of the Jewish return to Palestine and the events which have led up to the formation of the state of Israel. He naturally relates the history from a marked Jewish point of view. At the same time he points out the mistakes and problems of the Jews in Palestine in an honest way. His book ends with this striking passage:

"Now that the mission of the Wandering Jew is completed, he must discard the knapsack and cease to be an accomplice in his own destruction. If not for his own sake, then for that of his children and his children's children. The fumes of the death chambers still linger over Europe, there must be an end to every Calvary".

## AMERICAN COMMUNITY SCHOOL AT BEIRUT

A new building, opened for use last fall, houses the American Community School at Beirut, which originated early in the century when an Englishwoman, Miss Winifred Thornton of Oxford, went to Beirut as an instructor for the children of the American University president, Dr. Howard Sweetser Bliss, and Mrs. Bliss.

Miss Thornton's classes for the Bliss children soon grew into what was called the Faculty School, to supply the edu-

*Our Jerusalem, An American Family in the Holy City, 1881 - 1949.* by Bertha Spafford Vester. Doubleday and Company, Inc., 1950. 332 pages. \$4.00.

This is the story of the Spafford family, one of the leading families of old Chicago, through the vicissitudes they endured in the great fire and the loss of four little girls, who went down when the Ville de Havre sank in 1873, to the start of the American Colony in Jerusalem where the family shared in the fortunes and misfortunes of the Holy City until the present time.

The descriptions of the Chicago Fire, the sinking of the Ville de Havre and the extraordinary events in Jerusalem during two world wars and the Ottoman and British regimes are of excellent historical value. Mrs. Vester's style is an easy one, and the peculiarly personal character of the book give it both charm and sustaining interest.

cational needs of the children of college professors and missionaries, who needed preparation for schools in America. This school was located in a very old house in the rear of the hospital compound in Beirut.

After World War I, Mrs. Bliss and the members of the Protestant mission in Beirut obtained enough money to purchase property near the American University campus for a special school building, which became known as the American Community School. Miss Rhoda Orme was principal at that time. The size of the student body grew rapidly until there were about 90 boys and girls enrolled for classes.

The school includes the first grade to college entrance. Most of the students are children of Americans working abroad, but there are many nationalities represented among the diplomatic missions and business groups. There are a number of children of Levantine background, but since the school does not wish to Americanize the Lebanese, it does not accept pupils whose parents are both Lebanese citizens. The course is a thoroughly American one, not adapted to the peoples of other lands.



Coastal highway, Beirut, seen from a coffee house.

The new building, which cost \$80,000, without the land, is 160 feet long and is three stories high. Built of mixed stone and concrete, it has reinforced concrete floors paved with tiles, hollow concrete brick partitions and steel windows.

## April Near Eastern Holidays

Two Near Eastern countries which celebrate national holidays in April are Syria and Israel. Syria's observance is Evacuation Day, April 17, which was inaugurated in 1946 with the withdrawal of foreign troops from the country. April 22 of this year will mark Israel's first national holiday with the observance of Independence Day.

## Near East Society Bulletin

A society building mutual understanding between the peoples of the Near East and America, sponsored by the Near East College Association and the Near East Foundation.

Vol. 3, No. 4

April, 1950

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.

FREDERICK E. FRAZIER, *General Secretary*  
Near East Society  
46 Cedar Street, New York 5, N. Y.

The Bulletin of the Near East Society is published monthly except for July and August. The Bulletin accepts no responsibility for the opinions expressed by its authors.

VIRGINIA BOTSFORD, *Editor*  
46 Cedar Street, Room 1209  
New York 5, N. Y.



Junieh Bay, North of Beirut.

the eastern terminus of the line in the Arabian American Oil Company oil fields on the Persian Gulf. Officials stated that 500 miles had been completed by January 21 of this year and that about ten to fifteen miles had been laid in the western end of the hills behind Sidon.

## Turkey

J. C. Mehaffey, formerly governor of the Panama Canal Zone, has arrived in Turkey as operations director for Koppers Company, which will supervise the construction of two new docks, a large breakwater, about eight miles of railroad, and a complete switching and transfer station for the coal mining area around Zonguldak, a port on the Black Sea.

In addition to the harbor improvements, the ECA-approved program includes improvement of Turkish mining installations and railroad facilities. The project will be completed in about four years and will cost an estimated \$50,000,000.

Some of the equipment will come from Turkey, while other items will be purchased in the United States and elsewhere abroad. One piece of equipment, a 25,000-foot rubber conveyor belt system for the Zonguldak mines had been completed by United States Rubber Company and shipped to Turkey in nineteen sections.

The Engineering and Construction Division of Koppers Company, Inc. (Pittsburgh) is supervising the

project. At the present time, the Koppers staff in Turkey consists of a mining engineer, a harbor engineer, four civil engineers, and a chief accountant.

Brehon Somervell, wartime commanding general of the Army Service Forces, is president and director of the Koppers Company.

\* \* \*

A commercial air transportation agreement will be concluded shortly between Turkey and Israel for passenger and cargo traffic flights to be established between the two countries.

## Near East Society

*Building mutual understanding between the peoples of the Near East and America*

Enclosed is \$..... for membership in the Near East Society until April, 1951.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... Zone..... State .....

REGULAR MEMBERSHIP — \$3.50

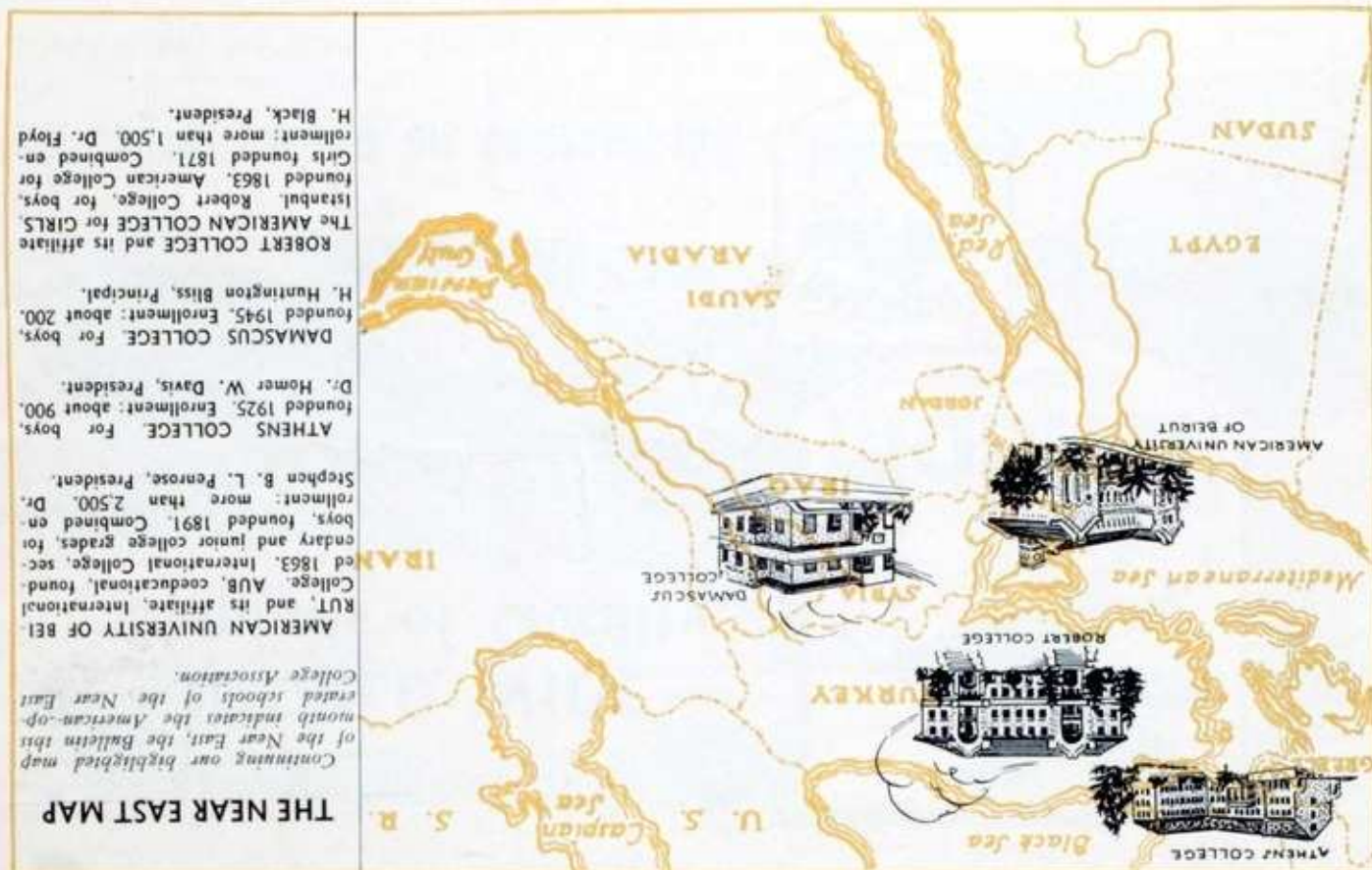
Checks should be made payable to the Near East Society, and mailed to Frederick E. Frazier, 46 Cedar Street, New York 5, N. Y., or to the nearest chapter office: *Chicago* 3, Ill., Alva Tompkins, Director, Room 1305, 116 South Michigan Avenue; *Cleveland* 3, Ohio, Miss Patricia Milestone, Director, 2239 East 55th Street; *Dallas*, Texas, Mrs. Arline Beveridge, 1209 Elm Street, Strand Theater Building.

**WORLD WIDE  
Symbols of Quality**

**SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC.**



26 Broadway,  
New York 4, N. Y.



## Bulletin of the Near East Society

ROOM 1209, 46 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK 5, N. Y.



WHAT IS IT? SEE PAGE 5

### In This Issue —

Counterfeiting of Trademarks and Patents in the Middle East  
Athens College Students Adopt a School

Sec. 34:66 P. L. & R.  
U. S. POSTAGE

**PAID**

New York, N. Y.  
Permit No. 9225

Dr. Lynn A. Scipio  
525 Hartford Street  
Worthington, Ohio