

# THE MIDDLE EAST

1948

THE  
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1948

*Aden, Afghanistan, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus,  
Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Syria and the Lebanon, Palestine,  
Saudi Arabia, Transjordan, Turkey*  
with a section on  
*The League of Arab States*



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## PREFACE

THE purpose of this new reference book is to give factual data on thirteen countries situated in the area termed by the contemporary strategists "The Middle East".

For ease of reference, a standard method of study has been adopted throughout the volume so that each country is treated in the same way. A synopsis of subjects for each country has been added to enable the reader to refer rapidly to those particular items which happen to interest him. Whilst the arrangement is especially suitable for such people as Government officials, diplomats, journalists, librarians, and others who require a connected story, our aim has been to ensure that the volume will also serve the needs of people engaged in business, such as bankers, merchants, and shipowners, who will find in it useful economic data as well as detailed lists of people and firms in the various spheres of commercial activity. Moreover, a guide to the academic, scientific, and cultural attainments of each country is provided by means of a detailed reference to the press, educational system, universities, learned societies, research institutions, museums, and libraries.

The attention of readers interested in religion is drawn to the special articles on Judaism in the Palestine section, and Islam in the Saudi Arabian section. The vexed question of how Arabic words should be spelt has led us to follow the spelling indicated to us by the officials of the various countries. It is appropriate here to observe in passing that the name of the founder of Islam is spelt in more than thirty ways in English.

We wish to express our gratitude to all those who have so willingly given valuable advice and have taken pains to collect and send us material. We especially wish to thank the Governments of Afghanistan, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Syria and the Lebanon, Transjordan, and Turkey, and their respective Embassies and Legations in London, as well as the Governments of Aden, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and Cyprus, for the many kindnesses extended to us.

The data on Palestine are valid only up to the termination of the Mandate; the course of events in that disturbed country after May 15th, 1948, when the British Government ceases to be the Mandatory Power, is at present (April 1948) impossible to forecast, and we therefore make no attempt to offer our speculations on the subject. However, we are grateful to the Arab Office in London and the London branch of the Jewish Agency for their guidance and assistance in matters concerning the experience of the Arab and Jewish communities in Palestine during the Mandate.

We regret that it has not been possible to include in this edition any reference to the Kingdom of the Yemen, the Sultanates of Muscat and Oman, and the other small Moslem countries situated in the Arabian Peninsula,

# ABBREVIATIONS

A.D.C.	Admiral's Staff	C.S.I.	Companion of (the Order of) the Star of India
Adm.n	Administrative; Administration	C.St.J.	Companion of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem
A.I.C.E.	Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers	Cttee.	Committee
A.I.M.E.	Associate of the Institution of Mining Engineers	C.M.G.	Commander of (the Royal) Victorian Order
A.I.Mech.E.	Associate of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers	D.C.L.	Doctor of Civil Law
A.M.I.C.E.	Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers	D.D.	Doctor of Divinity
A.M.I.E.E.	Associate Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers	D.D.S.	Doctor of Dental Surgery
A.M.I.Mech.E.	Associate Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers	D.Econ.	Doctor of Economics
A.O.C.	Air Officer Commanding	D.F.C.	Distinguished Flying Cross
A.R.C.S.	Associate of the Royal College of Science Association	D.H.L.	Doctor of Hebrew Literature
A.Inst.C.E.	Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers	D.Litt.	Doctor of Letters
B.	Bury	Del.	Deputy, Delegation, Delegation
B.A.	Bachelor of Arts	Dera.	Demerit
B.Agr.	Bachelor of Agriculture	D.Eng.	Doctor of Engineering (U.S.A.)
B.Arch.	Bachelor of Architecture	D.Lit.	Doctor of Letters; Doctor of Literature
B.B.C.	British Broadcasting Corporation	D.Litt.	Doctor of Letters; Doctor of Literature
B.Ch.	Bachelor of Surgery	D.L.S.	Doctor of Library Science
B.Ch.D.	Bachelor of Dental Surgery	D.M.	Doctor of Medicine (Oxford)
B.Ch.S.	Bachelor of Surgery	D.D.M.	Doctor of Dental Medicine
B.C.L.	Bachelor Civil Law; Bachelor Canon Law	D.Ph.	Doctor of Philosophy
B.Com.	Bachelor of Commerce	D.P.H.	Diploma in Public Health
B.D.	Bachelor of Divinity	Dr. Jur.	Doctor of Laws
B.D.S.	Bachelor of Dental Surgery	Dr. rer. Pol.	Doctor of Political Science
B.E.	Bachelor of Engineering	D.S.O.	Distinguished Service Cross
B.Eng.	Bachelor of Engineering	D.Sc.	Doctor of Science
B.és A.	Bachelor of Arts	D.S.M.	Distinguished Service Medal
B.és L.	Bachelor of Letters	D.S.O.	Distinguished Service Order
B.és S.	Bachelor of Science	D.Th.	Doctor of Theology
B.L.	Bachelor of Law	Edin.	Edinburgh
B.M.	Bachelor of Medicine	E.E.	Doctor of Electrical Engineering (U.S.A.)
B.M.A.	British Medical Association	Exec.	Executive
B.S.	Bachelor of Science; Bachelor of Surgery	Extra.	Extraordinary
B.Sc.	Bachelor of Science	F.R.A.	Fellow of the British Academy
B.Sc. (Econ.)	Bachelor of Science in the Faculty of Economics	F.C.A.	Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants
B.Sc. (Eng.)	Bachelor of Science in the Faculty of Engineering	Fed.	Federation
Bt.	Brevet	F.G.S.	Fellow of the Geological Society
B.Th.	Bachelor of Theology	F.I.J.	Fellow of the Institute of Journalists
C.A.	Chartered Accountant (Scottish)	F.L.A.	Fellow of the Library Association
Cambr.	Cambridge	F. Phys.	Fellow of the Institute of Physics
Cambr. Univ.	University of Cambridge	F.R.A.S.	Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society
C.B.	Companion of the (Order of the) Bath	F.R.A.S.B.	Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal
C.C.E.	Companion of (the Order of) the British Empire	F.R.C.P.	Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians
C.E.	Civil Engineer	F.R.C.S.	Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons
Chm.	Chairman	F.R.C.V.S.	Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons (London)
C.I.E.	Companion of (the Order of) the Indian Empire	F.R.E.S.	Fellow of the Royal Economic Society
Co.	Company (Company)	F.R.G.S.	Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society
Com.-C.	Commodore-in-Chief	F.R.H.S.	Fellow of the Royal Historical Society
C.M.	Master in Surgery	F.R.S.	Fellow of the Royal Society
C.M.G.	Companion of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George	F.R.S.S.	Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society
Comm.	Commission	F.S.A.	Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries
Comd.	Commander; Commandant	G.B.E.	Knight Grand Cross of (the Order of) the British Empire
Commr.	Commissioner	G.C.B.	Knight Grand Cross of (the Order of) the Bath
Contrib.	Contributor; Contribution	G.C.I.E.	(Knight) Grand Commander of the Indian Empire
Corps.	Corporation	G.C.M.G.	Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George
Corresp.	Correspondent; Corresponding	G.C.S.I.	Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India
		G.C.V.O.	Knight Grand Cross of the (Royal) Victorian Order

G.H.Q.	General Headquarters	M.I. Mech.E.	Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers
G.O.C. (C)	General Officer Commanding-in-Chief (Canada)	M.P.	Member of the Ministry
Hon.	Honorary	M. Inst. C.E.	Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers
H.E.	Hon. Emperor of His Majesty's Empire	M.A.	Member of the Legislative Assembly
Hon.	Honorary	M.L.C.	Member of the Legislative Council
H.H.	Hon. Highness	M.L.A.	Member of Parliament
H.M.	His Majesty	M.Sc.	Master of Science (U.S.A.)
H.M. (H)	Hon. Highness, Honorary	M.S.A.	Member of the Royal Society
I.C.E.	Institution of Civil Engineers	M.R.A.S.	Member of the Royal Academy of Science
I.C.S.	Indian Civil Service	M.R.C.P.	Member of the Royal College of Physicians
I.C.O.	International Labour Office	M.R.C.P.E.	Member of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh
I.C.M.E.	Institution of Mechanical Engineers	M.R.C.S.	Member of the Royal College of Surgeons
I.C.S.	Imperial Service (Civil Imperial Service) Order	M.R.C.S.E.	Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh
I.C.D.	Doctor of Civil Law	M.R.V.S.	Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons
J.P.	Justice of the Peace	M.R.I.	Member of the Royal Institution
J.C.D.	Doctor of Juris Civilis and Canon Law	M.R.S.A.	Member of the Royal Society of Arts
K.B.E.	Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire	M.F.S.I.	Member of the Royal Society of Medicine
K.C.	King's Counsel	M.S.	Master of Science, Master of Surgery
K.C.S.I.	Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India	M.Sc. (Hons.)	Master of Science
K.C.I.E.	Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire	Med. Bac. (Hons.)	Bachelor of Medicine
K.C.M.G.	Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George	Mus. Bac. (Hons.)	Bachelor of Music
K.C.S.I.	Knight Commander of the Star of India	Mus. M.	Master of Music (University)
K.C.V.O.	Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order	M.V.O.	Member of the Royal Victorian Order
K.C.	Knight of the Order of the Cross	N.W.F.C.	North-West Frontier
K.P.	Knight of the Order of St. Patrick	O.C.E.	Officer of the Order of the British Empire
K.S.J.	Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem	O.M.	Officer of the Order of Merit
K.J.	Knight of the Order of the British Empire	O.C.M.	Officer of the Order of Merit
Kl.	Knight	Pa.	Pennsylvania
L.D.S.	L.D.S. in Dental Surgery	Parl.	Parliamentary
L.E.S.	Licentiate of Letters	P.C.	Peerage
L.H.D.	Doctor of Humane Letters	P.C.H.	Peerage, Canadian
Lic.Med.	Licentiate in Medicine	P.D.	Doctor of Pedagogy
Lieut.-Gen.	Lieutenant-General	P.E.	Master of Pedagogy
Lit. B.	Doctor of Letters	P.F.N.	Poets, Playwrights, Essayists, Editors, etc. (See also I.C.H.)
L.L.B.	Licentiate in Law	Ph.B.	Bachelor of Philosophy
L.L.D.	Doctor of Laws	Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy
L.L.M.	Master of Civil and of Canon Law	Phon.	Phonography
L.M.	Licentiate of Medicine or Midwifery	Pres.	President
L.N.	League of Nations	Priv. Doc.	Recognized teacher not on the regular staff
L.R.C.P.	Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians	Publ.	Publication
L.R.C.S.	Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons	R.A.	Royal Academy, Royal Academies
M.A.	Master of Arts	R.A.F.	Royal Air Force
M.App.	Master of Agriculture (U.S.A.)	Rep.	Representative; Represented
Maj.	Major	reptd.	reported
Maj.-Gen.	Major-General	respd.	responded
Man.	Manager; Managing	retd.	retired
Mass.	Massachusetts	R.G.S.	Royal Geographical Society
M.B.	Master of Medicine	R.H.S.	Royal Historical Society
M.B.E.	Member of the Order of the British Empire	R.M.P.A.	Royal Medical-Physiological Association
M.C.	Military Cross	Rt. Hon.	Right Honourable
M.Ch.	Master of Surgery	Rt. Rev.	Right Reverend
M.Ch.D.	Master of Dental Surgery	Sc.D.	Doctor of Science
M.C.L.	Master of Civil Law	S.J.	Society of Jesus
M.D.	Doctor of Medicine	S.T.D.	Doctor of Theology
M.D.S.	Master of Dental Surgery	S.T.M.	Sacrae Theologiae Magister
Mgr.	Monsieur; Mousignor	T.D.	Territorial Decoration
M.I.C.E.	Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers	T.U.C.	Trades Union Congress
M.I.E.E.	Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers	U.N.E.S.C.O.	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation
Mt.	Military	U.N.	United Nations
		U.S.A.	United States of America
		U.S.S.R.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
		V.C.	Victoria Cross
		V.D.	Volunteer Decoration
		Wash.	Washington (State)

The degrees and honors of the Middle-Eastern States are mentioned in full.



THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

*Photo Arab Office*

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION, JUNE 19TH, 1946, AT BLUDAN

# THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

The League of the Arab States, which came into existence at the conclusion of the Cairo Conference on March 22nd, 1945, represents a stage in the natural development of the modern movement for Arab unity, which began with the birth of Arab nationalism about the middle of the nineteenth century. The movement, at the start more or less visionary, has now taken definite shape in the form of the League. The objects of the Arab League, as set out in the Covenant, are as follows:

- (1) To protect and safeguard the integrity and independence of the member states.
- (2) To ensure that within the framework of the régime and the conditions prevailing in each state close co-operation between the member states should exist in economic and financial affairs and in matters connected with nationality, passports, visas and extradition, social matters, advancement of education, and public health.

Viewed from another angle, the League may be regarded as an attempt at regional planning designed to establish peace and stability in an area considered to be one of the most important strategic, political, and commercial centres of the world. The League came into existence four months after the conference at Dumbarton Oaks (Washington, D.C., August 21st to October 7th, 1944), which discussed regional planning as part of the greater organization for world peace and security. Special attention was therefore devoted to making the League fit in with this scheme so as to contribute an Arab contribution towards better international relationships, understanding, and co-operation. The Charter of the subsequently-formed United Nations (which formally came into existence on October 24th, 1945) is based upon the proposals agreed upon at Dumbarton Oaks.

The official title of the League is "The League of Arab States". There is no permanent President but the Secretary-General, **ASIM, ABDEL RAHMAN PASHA**, an Egyptian, has held his post since the League began. The League functions through a Council and a number of sub-committees, the chairmanship of the Council being held in rotation by representatives of the member States. The Secretariat of the League is situated in Cairo.

The following representatives of the member States of the Arab League were present at the signature of the Covenant in March 1945:

## Egypt

- H.E. **KAHMOUD FAWZY EL NOKRASHY PASHA** (Prime Minister).  
H.E. **MORASHED HUSSAIN HIKMAL PASHA** (President of the Senate).  
H.E. **ABD AL-HAMID BADAWI PASHA** (Minister of Foreign Affairs).  
H.E. **MARHAM UDAID PASHA** (Minister of Finance).  
H.E. **MUHAMMAD HAFTI RAMADAN PASHA** (Minister of Justice).  
H.E. **DR. ABDEL-RAZZAK ABVED EL SANHOURY PASHA** (Minister of Education).  
H.E. **ASIM, ABDEL RAHMAN PASHA** (Minister-Plenipotentiary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

## Iraq

- H.E. **ARIFDAN AL-GHARI** (Minister of Foreign Affairs).  
H.E. **SALEH DJAWHAR AL-AWADI** (Iraq Minister-Plenipotentiary at Washington).  
H.E. **YOUSUF AL-ISSARTI** (Iraq Minister-Plenipotentiary at Cairo).

## Lebanon

- H.E. **ABD AL-HAMID KARAWI** (Prime Minister).  
H.E. **YOUSUF SALIB** (Lebanese Minister-Plenipotentiary in Cairo).

## Syria

- H.E. **FARES AL-KHOURI** (Prime Minister).  
H.E. **DIJAWI MARGAN BEY** (Minister of Foreign Affairs).

## Saudi Arabia

- H.E. **Sheikh YOUSUF YOUSUF** (Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs).  
H.E. **KHAYR AL-DIN AL-ZAYDI** (Counsellor of the Saudi Arabian Legation, Cairo).

## Transjordan

- H.E. **SALIM PASHA AL-RIFAI** (Prime Minister).  
H.E. **SALIM PASHA AL-NOURI** (Minister of the Interior).  
H.E. **SOLIMAN BEY AL-NASRANI** (Secretary to the Government).

## Palestine

**MUSTAFA AT-TUHI** (elected by all Palestinian Arab parties).

At present every country which is a member of The League of Arab States is represented at meetings of the League Council by its Prime Minister or Foreign Minister or the member, or both.

## THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

*(Translated from the Arabic by the Arab Office, London)*

### Article 1

The League of the Arab States shall be composed of the independent Arab states signatories to this Covenant.

Each independent Arab state shall have the right to adhere to the League. If it be desirous of admission to the League, it shall lodge a petition to this effect, to be deposited with the Permanent Secretariat-General and submitted to the Council at the first session convened after the lodging of the petition.

### Article 2

The object of the League shall be to strengthen the ties between the participant states, to co-ordinate their political programmes in such a way as to effect real collaboration between them, to preserve their independence and sovereignty, and to consider, in general, the affairs and interests of the Arab countries.

Likewise, a further object shall be the close collaboration of the participant states, in accordance with the régime and conditions prevailing in each [individual] state, in the following matters:

(i) Economic and financial affairs, comprising trade reciprocity, tariffs, currency, agricultural and industrial matters.

(ii) Communications, comprising railways, roads, aviation, navigation, posts and telegraphs.

## THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

(b) Cultural affairs.

(c) Matters relating to nationality, passports and other execution of judgments and extradition of criminals.

(d) Matters relating to social questions.

(e) Matters relating to public health.

### Article 4

The League shall have a Council to be composed of representatives of the states participating in the League. Each state shall have a single vote, without regard to the number of its representatives.

The Council's function shall be the realization of the objects of the League and to give effect to such agreements as may be concluded between the participating states, relating to the matters indicated in the previous Article and elsewhere.

A further concern of the Council shall be to develop new methods of collaboration with the international organizations which may, in the future, be created for the promotion of peace and security and the resolution of economic and social relations.

### Article 5

For each subject specified in Article 2 a special committee shall be formed in which the states participating in the League shall be represented. Their committees shall be responsible for formulating the cases, claims, and terms of settlement, in the shape of draft agreements, to be laid before the Council for consideration, preparatory to their presentation to the afore-mentioned states.

Members representative of the other Arab countries are permitted to participate in the aforementioned committees. The Council shall define the conditions under which these representatives may participate, and the regulations for representation.

### Article 6

Recourse to force to resolve disputes between two or more League states is inadmissible. If a difference should arise between them, not pertaining to the independence, sovereignty or territorial integrity of any of the states concerned, and the contending parties have recourse to the Council to settle it, then its decision is executive and obligatory.

In this eventuality, the contending states shall have no part in the proceedings and resolutions of the Council.

The Council shall mediate in any dispute which causes apprehension of a state of war between one of the League states and another, or one not belonging to the League, in order to effect reconciliation between the two of them.

Decisions of arbitration and mediation shall be issued by majority opinion.

### Article 7

Should aggression by a state against a member-state of the League take place or be apprehended, it is for the state which has suffered, or is threatened with aggression, to demand that the Council be summoned to meet immediately.

The Council shall decide upon the appropriate measures to check this aggression, and shall issue a decision by unanimous assent. If the aggression emanates from one of the League states, the view of the aggressor-state shall not affect unanimity of assent.

If aggression should take place in such fashion as to render the injured state's government unable to communicate with the Council, its representative at the Council may demand that it be convened for the purpose set forth in the foregoing clause. If it is impossible for the representative to communicate with the League Council, any of its member-states has the right to demand that it be convened.

### Article 8

Decisions of the Council, by unanimous assent shall be obligatory on all the states participating in the League. Decisions of the League by majority vote shall be obligatory on those who accept them.

In either case, the decisions of the Council shall be executed in each state in accordance with its fundamental constitution.

### Article 9

Each state participating in the League shall respect the existing regime obtaining in the other League states, regarding their fundamental rights of those states, and pledges its faith to undertake any action tending to alter that regime.

### Article 10

These Arab states desirous of closer collaboration with each other, and desiring the fulfilment specified by this Covenant, have a right to conclude such agreements between themselves towards the realization of these objects, as they desire.

Treaties and Agreements previously concluded, or which may be concluded with any other state, by any state belonging to the League, shall not be obligatory or binding on the other members.

### Article 11

There shall be the permanent seat of the League of Arab States. The League Council may assemble in whatsoever place it appoints.

### Article 12

The Council shall normally be convened twice a year, each March and October. Extraordinary sessions shall be convened whenever occasion demands, on the request of two of the League states.

### Article 13

The League shall have a Permanent Secretariat-General, consisting of a Secretary-General, Assistant Secretaries, and an appropriate staff of officials.

The League Council shall appoint the Secretary-General by a two-thirds majority of the League states. In consultation with the Council, the Secretary-General shall appoint the Assistant Secretaries and the principal officials of the League.

The League Council shall create internal administrative machinery to deal with the functions of the Secretariat-General and matters of personnel.

The Secretary-General shall hold anti-sectorial status, and the Assistant Secretaries the status of Ministers Plenipotentiary.

The first Secretary-General to the League shall be nominated in an appendix to this Covenant.

### Article 14

The Secretary-General shall prepare the draft Budget of the League, and submit it to the Council for approval before the commencement of each financial year.

The Council shall allocate the proportion of the expenses to be borne by each League state, and can review (the relative proportions in each case) as required.

### Article 15

Members of the League Council, members of its committees, and those of its officials specified in the internal administration, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunity during the performance of their duties.

The inviolability of buildings occupied by bureaux of the League shall be observed.

## THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

### Article 15

The Council shall be convened on the first occasion at the instance of the Head of the Egyptian Government, and subsequently at the instance of the Secretary-General.

At each ordinary meeting the representatives of the League states shall preside over the Council by rotation.

### Article 16

Apart from the conditions defined in the Covenant, a majority opinion will suffice for the Council to make effective decisions on the following subjects:

- (i) Matters relating to personnel.
- (ii) Approval of the Budget of the League.
- (iii) The creation of an internal administration covering the Council, committees, and Secretariat-General.
- (iv) The decision to adjourn the sessions of a meeting.

### Article 17

The states participating in the League shall deposit with the Secretariat-General texts of all the Treaties and Agreements which they have concluded, or may conclude, with any other state belonging to or outside the League.

### Article 18

If any of the League states contemplates withdrawal from the League, it shall give notice to the Council, or its decision to withdraw, a year before it puts the decision into effect.

The League Council has the right to regard any state not fulfilling the obligations of this Covenant as having ceased to belong to the League. This shall be effected by a decision issued by unanimous assent of the states, excepting the state indicated.

### Article 19

It is permissible, by agreement of two-thirds of the League states, to amend this Covenant, in order, especially, to render the ties between them firmer and closer, to found an Arab Court of Justice, and to co-ordinate the relations of the League with the international organizations which may in future be created to guarantee peace and security.

No amendment shall be passed except at the meeting following the meeting at which the proposal was (originally) presented.

Any state which does not accept the amendment has the right to withdraw on its becoming effective, without coming under the provisions of the Article preceding.

### Article 20

This Covenant, along with its appendices, shall be ratified in conformity with the fundamental laws and methods of procedure obtaining in each of the contracting states.

The articles of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretariat-General and the Covenant shall have effect with those who have ratified it, after the elapse of fifteen days from the date upon which the Secretariat-General has received articles of ratification from four states.

This Covenant was drawn up in Arabic at Cairo, on the 8th of Rabi' II, 1364 (22nd March, 1945), in a single text, which shall be preserved at the Secretariat-General.

A facsimile copy of the original shall be delivered to each of the League states.

### Special Appendix Relating to Palestine

Since the close of the last Great War the suzerainty of the Ottoman Empire has ceased to exist over the Arab countries which were detached from it, including Palestine,

which became independent, subject to no other state. The Treaty of Lausanne declared that its force was the affair of those in whom it properly concerned, and, although Palestine was unable to join control over its own affairs, it was only on the basis of the recognition of its (Palestine's) independence that the Covenant of the League of Nations (of the year 1919) ratified the status which in the League Covenant gave it. Its existence and de jure national independence is a matter on which there is no doubt, as there is no doubt about the independence of the other Arab countries. Therefore, although external manifestations of that independence have continued to be obstructed by over-riding circumstances, it is not admissible that this should be an impediment to its (Palestine's) participation in the proceedings of the League Council.

Consequently, the status of Palestine to the Covenant of the Arab League, cannot be put off; and in view of the special circumstances of Palestine, and until such time as the country shall enjoy its full exercise of independence, the League Council shall take upon itself the responsibility of selecting an Arab delegate from Palestine to participate in its proceedings.

### Special Appendix Relating to Co-operation with the Arab States, Non-participants in the League Council

In consideration of the fact that the states participant in the League will, both in council and committee, deal with matters, the benefit and effect of which concerns the entire Arab world, and since it is its duty to cherish the aspirations of those Arab countries non-participant in the Council, and to work toward their realization.

The states, signatories to the Covenant of the Arab League are, in especial degree, concerned to instruct the League Council, whenever adopting these states to the committee indicated in the Covenant comes under consideration, to collaborate with them to the fullest possible extent, and, moreover, to spare no effort to approximate their requirements, and comprehend their hopes and aspirations, then to apply itself to the improvement of their status and security, of their future by all the political means at its disposal.

## THE CULTURAL TREATY OF THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

The Cultural Treaty of the Arab League was accepted by the League Council on November 26th, 1945, at Cairo.  
*(Translated from the Arabic by the Arab Office, London)*

### Article 1

The states of the Arab League agree that each of them shall be a national organization whose functions shall be to consider matters concerning cultural co-operation between the Arab states. Each state will be free as to how it forms the organization.

### Article 2

The states of the Arab League agree to exchange teachers and professors between their educational institutions, according to the general and individual conditions as will be agreed to. The period of service of any teacher or professor who is a Government official and who will be delegated for this purpose, will be considered as service for his own Government, with the maintenance of his rights as regards his post, promotion, and pension.

### Article 3

The states of the Arab League agree to the exchange of students and scholars between their educational institutions and their acceptance in the suitable classes as far

## THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

in general direction will follow in accordance with the regulations of these institutions.

In order to facilitate this, these states, while maintaining the basic educational principles adopted in their countries, will work towards harmonizing their educational systems and curricula. This will be done by special agreement between these states.

Such facilities as may be possible will be given by each state to any other state which wishes to construct facilities of its kind.

### Article 4

The states of the Arab League will encourage cultural, scientific and sports visits between the Arab countries, in areas which the governments allow. For the holding of cultural and educational meetings for students, facilities will be given for this purpose, particularly in respect of travelling arrangements and the expenses of the journey.

### Article 5

The states of the Arab League agree on the reciprocal establishment of educational and scientific institutions in their various countries.

### Article 6

The states of the Arab League will cooperate in the revival of the Arabic language and artistic legacy of the Arabs, safeguarding and promoting it as well as making it available to those who seek it by all possible means.

### Article 7

In order to keep pace with the world's intellectual movements, the states of the Arab League will encourage and organize the translation of all foreign masterpieces, whether classical or modern. They will also encourage all intellectual output in the Arab countries by such means as the opening of institutes for scientific and literary research. They will organize competitions for authors, and will grant prizes to distinguished men of science, literature, and art.

### Article 8

All the states of the Arab League undertake to legislate for the protection of scientific, literary, and artistic copyrights rights for all publications in all states of the Arab League.

### Article 9

The states of the Arab League will work for the steady reduction of wartime terms, by means of armistices, conferences and peace conferences, which they will set up and by means of policies which these organizations will set up. They will work to make the Arabic language convey all expressions of thought and modern science, and to make it the language of instruction in all subjects and in all educational stages in the Arab countries.

### Article 10

The states of the Arab League will work for the consolidation of contacts between libraries and museums, whether scientific, historical, or artistic, by such means as the exchange of publications, indexes, and displaying campaigns, as well as by the exchange of technical articles and missions for excavations by agreements between them.

### Article 11

The states of the Arab League agree to consolidate relations and to facilitate co-operation between scientists, literary men, journalists, members of the professions, those connected with art, the stage, the cinema, and broadcasting where available, by organizing visits for them between one country and another and by encouraging cultural, scientific, and educational conferences for the purpose, also by placing rooms, laboratories, and material

in scientific institutions in every Arab country at the disposal of the scholars of other countries to demonstrate scientific discovery; also by the publication of periodicals, bulletins regarding habits of scientific research published in all Arab countries, such as bulletins of publications sent to the Cultural Committee, copies of the works for its library as well as for the personal libraries of each state.

### Article 12

The states of the Arab League agree to include in their educational systems the history, geography, and literature of the Arab countries, sufficiently to give a clear idea of the life in those countries and their civilization. They also agree upon the institution of an Arab library for peace.

### Article 13

The states of the Arab League will work for improving their own and the social, cultural, economic, and political conditions in all Arab countries, and by means of broad-based, the stage, cinema, and press, or by any other means, and by the institution of institutes for Arab change and civilization, as well as by issuing its surveys by holding occasional exhibitions for art and literature, and of public and school exhibitions in the various Arab countries.

### Article 14

The states of the Arab League shall encourage the establishment of Arab social and cultural clubs in their respective countries.

### Article 15

The states of the Arab League will take all necessary measures to approximate their legislative trends and to unify as far as possible their laws, also to include the study of legislation of other Arab countries in their syllabi.

### Article 16

This Treaty shall be ratified by the signatory states according to their constitutional systems, with the minimum of delay. The instruments of ratification shall be lodged at the Secretariat-General of the Arab League, which will prepare a copy of the treaty at each document and notify the other contracting states.

### Article 17

Arab countries are permitted to adhere to this Treaty by notifying the Secretary-General of the League, who will communicate the fact to the other contracting states.

### Article 18

This Treaty will come into force one month after the date of the receipt of the instruments of ratification from two states. It shall also come into force for the other states who participate one month after the date of the deposit of the document of joining from these states.

### Article 19

Any signatory state of this Treaty is allowed to withdraw from it by giving notice to the Secretary-General of the League. The notice will take effect six months from the date of its despatch.

## OFFICES OF THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

**Egypt:** Secretariat, Cairo

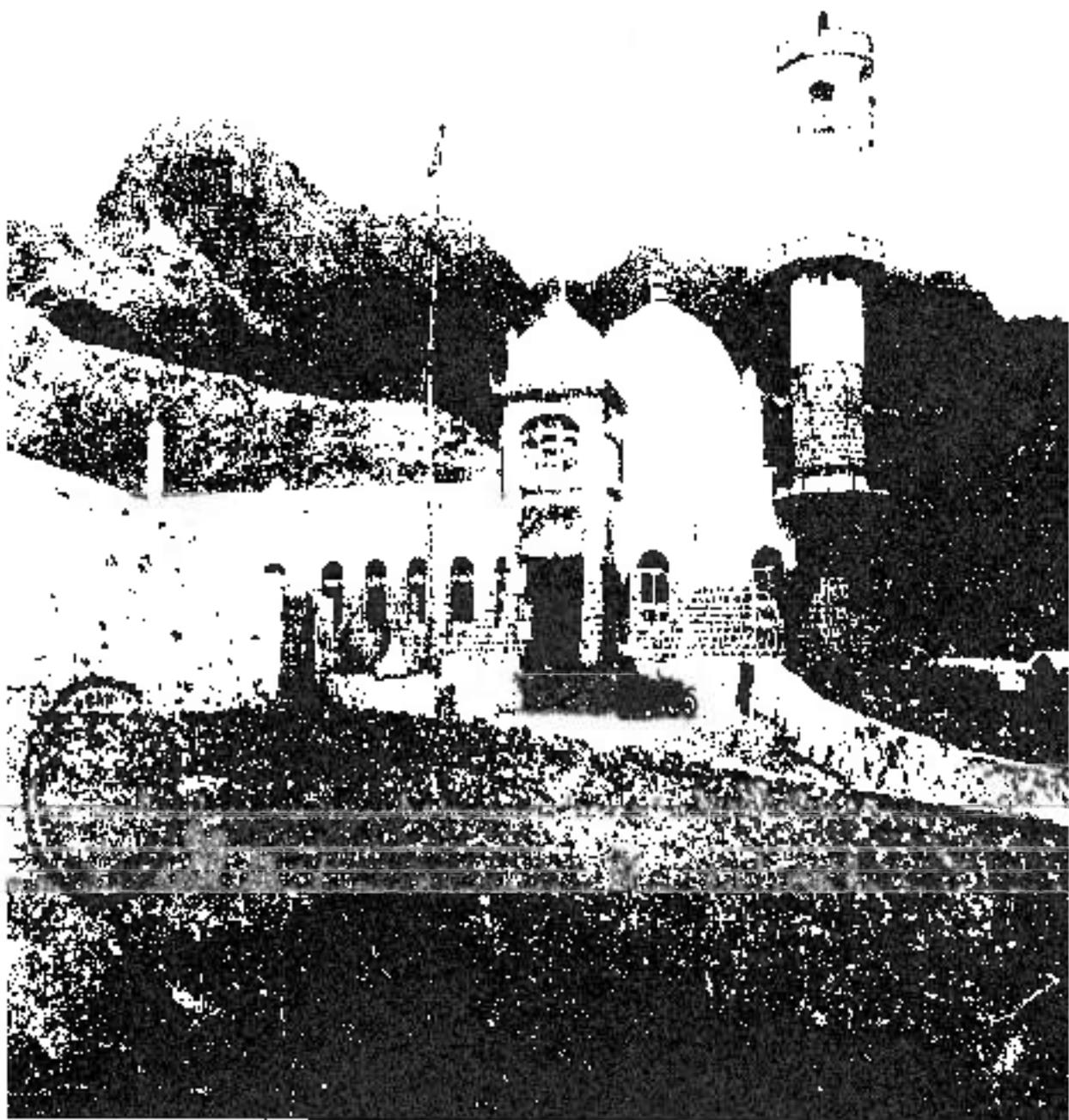
**Great Britain:** Arab Office, 34 Eaton Place, London, S.W.1;

MR. EDWARD ATIVAN

**Palestine:** Arab Office, P.O. Box 566, Jerusalem.

**U.S.A.:** Arab Office, Wardman Park Hotel, Washington, D.C.

Director for Great Britain, Palestine, and the U.S.A.:  
MUSA ATIVAN

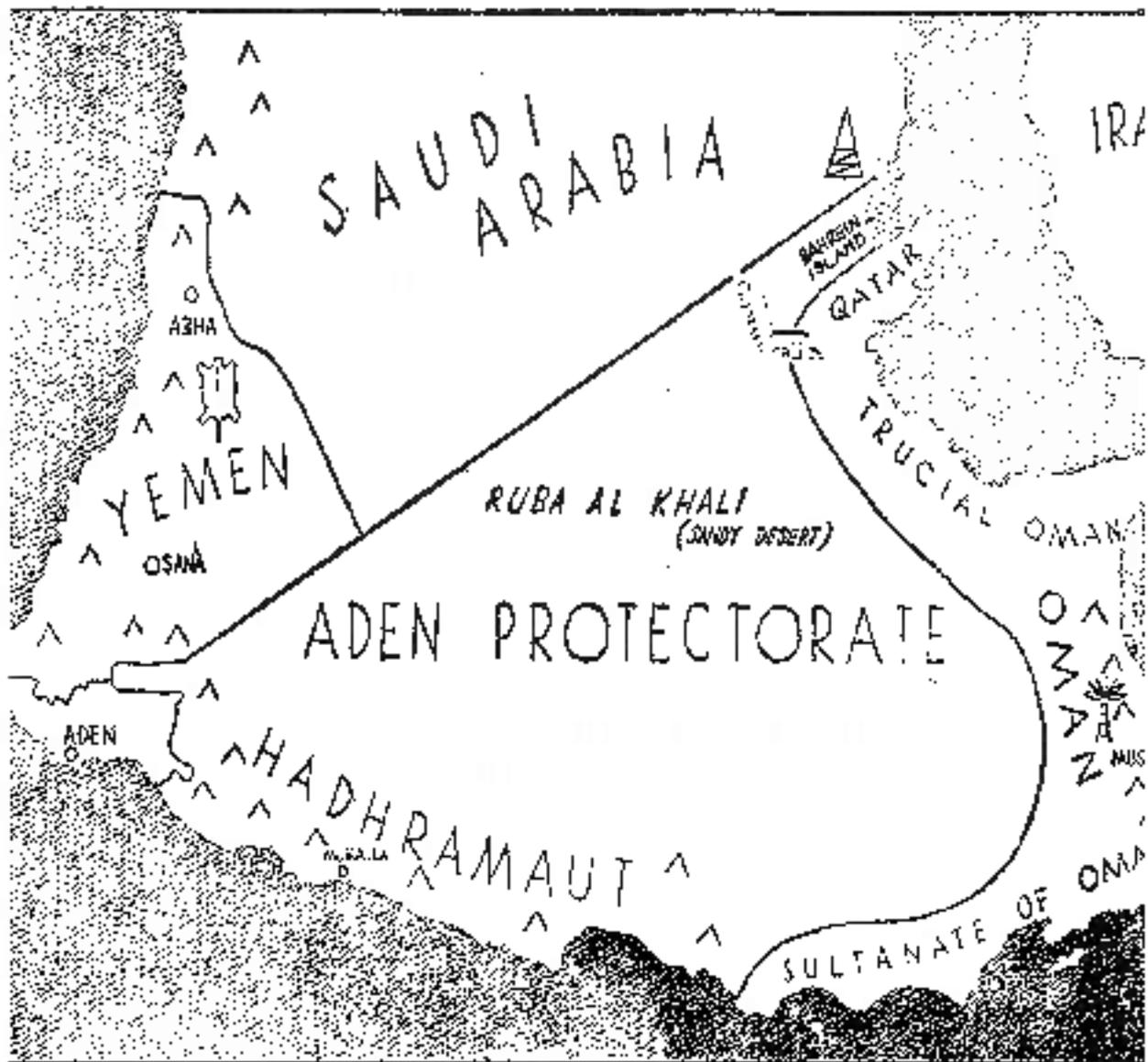


ADEN COLONY

*Photo Taken: High Lat.*

MOSQUE AT CRATER, ADEN

# ADEN, COLONY AND PROTECTORATE



Island



Desert



Hills



Boundary



Mountains

SCALE 160 MILES TO AN INCH

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# ADEN, COLONY AND PROTECTORATE

## GEOGRAPHY

### FRONTIERS

The Colony of Aden consists of extinct volcanoes, some forming rocky peninsulas, formed by a flat, sandy shore. The Aden Protectorate is geographically and administratively divided into two areas. The western area, the eastern, and is bounded on the east by the western boundary of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, on the north and west by the Sultan of Khali (Limboi) quarter and the Kingdom of the Yemen. The Aden Protectorate seaward starts at Hain Mafal (Jeddah) Point on the west, and runs for 140 miles towards the east to Ras Dana'at Ah where it joins the frontier of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

### MOUNTAINS

The Aden Peninsula is arch, rocky, and of volcanic formation, and its summit, Jabal Shamsan, is 1,720 ft. (525 m.) high. In the Protectorate some plateaus are between 3,000 and 4,000 ft. above sea level.

### RIVERS

The chief water-courses, or Wadis, are the Tihah, Wadi-Hassan, Subah, Wadi-Bara, and Dhuqa Ahwar. All of these come down in flood a few times each year.

### HARBOURS

Aden is an entrepôt for trade with South Arabia, the adjacent territory, and the world. The port facilities are

good and those of the inner and outer harbours. The harbours provide room for twelve first-class berths, suitable for all vessels. Of these normally ten are available for the berthing and unberthing of vessels. In addition, many privately owned slips are suitable for taking, lighters. Steam communication is excellent, and the Port Trust has cargo handling capacity of 1,500 sq. yds. Repairs to hull and machinery can be carried out by local firms. There are steamship companies (regularly) connecting Aden with all parts of the world.

### IRRIGATION

**Protectorate.** The very small amount of rainfall has to be supplemented by floods and well-irrigation. Generally, the system of basins or streams is used, or big earth dams are built across a wadi in the dry season to bank up the water, which is then led as a moving sheet, ever as wide an area as possible. In the eastern Aden Protectorate is the Hadramaut, the farms of the extensive wadis are cultivated, partly on flood- and partly on well-water, and the flood irrigation is controlled by masonry and earth dams. The possibility of large agricultural improvements throughout the Protectorate rests mainly in the increasing use of irrigation, and great strides have been accomplished by the Government in the Abyan district, where much of the land that had been brought back into cultivation.

## PEOPLES AND RELIGIONS

### PEOPLES

**Aden Colony.** Mixed population, mainly Arabs, Parsees, Indians, Jews, and Europeans.

**Protectorate.** The population of the Protectorate is mainly Arab, together with a small group of Jews.

### LANGUAGE

Arabic.

### POPULATION

The population of Aden Colony, 1946 census, was 20,575. The population of the Protectorate is estimated to be approximately 500,000.

### RELIGIONS

**Aden Colony.** Most of the inhabitants of the colony belong to the Islamic faith. Some of the minorities are Hindus, Jews, and Zoroastrians. The Christian community in the colony supports two Roman Catholic Churches (one at Steamer Point, one at Ghat), and a Presbyterian and a Methodist church at Steamer Point.

**Protectorate.** The majority of the Protectorate population are of the Islamic faith (Muslims), but a small minority of long-settled Jews also live in the Protectorate.



## THE GOVERNMENT

## THE CONSTITUTION

Aden, by proclamation of the Governor of India, Act 1937, the administrative control of the Aden Protectorate was transferred from the Government of India to the Colonial Office, and, since 1st, 1937, from which date Aden assumed the status of a colony. The colony is administered by a Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief. The Governor is aided by an Executive Council, which is known as the Council of the Administration of the Colony. The main element of the population is a group of the State of Hadramaut, which was formed in 1858, and Aden is a free port with an European quarter. Townships situated in the Colony of Aden and the Sheikh Othman were constituted as Urban Townships, Ordinance, 1934.

The chief of the Western Aden Protectorate is represented by a small group of British political officers and Arab assistants, with headquarters at Aden, who give advice to the Sultan, and to the administration of their areas, since the British Government does not administer the Protectorate directly. The chiefs of the tribes have control over their subjects and some of them employ, for internal security, tribal guards, who are under the joint control of the British Agent and the chief. In the Eastern Aden Protectorate the principal states, Qu'aiti, Hadramaut, and Al-Mahra, are administered by their constitutional rulers, and the Qu'aiti Sultan is assisted by a State Council.

## THE GOVERNMENT

**Governor and Commander-in-Chief:** H. R. Sir REGINALD S. CHAMBERLAIN, O.B.E., C.M.G.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

**Chief Secretary of the Government:** Hon. A. L. KIRKPATRICK, O.B.E. (ex-officio member).

**Financial Secretary:** Hon. A. MURPHY, O.B.E. (member).

**Attorney-General:** Hon. R. D. W. CHAYNSLOW (member).

**Chairman Aden Port Trust:** Hon. F. B. TAYLOR, O.B.E. (member).

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

**The Air Officer Commanding British Forces, Aden:** (ex-officio member).

**The Chief Secretary:** (ex-officio member).

**The Attorney-General:** (ex-officio member).

**The Financial Secretary:** (ex-officio member).

**Director of Medical Services:** Dr. Hon. F. COCHRANE, M.B., Ch.B., O.B.E., D.M.S. (official member).

**Director of Education:** Hon. E. S. STRATTON (official member).

**Director of Public Works:** Hon. W. L. GOSWAMI, O.B.E. (official member).

**District Commissioner:** Hon. J. GORDON (official member).

**Arab:** Hon. KHAN SAADUD MUHAMMAD ABDEL QADIR MAKRABE, O.B.E. (judicial member).

**Arab:** Hon. KHAN SAADUD MUHAMMAD SALIM ALI (judicial member).

**Arab:** Hon. SAHYB ALI GHANEM (judicial member).

**Parsee:** Hon. DINESH CHANDRANATH DOWSE (judicial member).

**Indian-Muslim:** Hon. SHAIKH MUHAMMAD ABDEL QADIR MAKRABE (judicial member).

**Jews:** Hon. JEROME MASAROV YATVA (judicial member).  
**Manager, National Bank of India:** Hon. JAMES KERRAN (judicial member).

## WESTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

**Abdali:** Sheikh LADJI ALI ABDEL KARIM ALI FARSI (ex-officio Sultan of Aden).

**Amiri:** Sheikh NASSIR ALI KHAN FARSI (ex-officio).

**Fadhli:** Sheikh ABDEL AZIZ ALI FARSI (ex-officio).

**Lower Yafa'i:** Sheikh ABDEL AZIZ ALI FARSI (ex-officio).

**Haushali:** Sheikh MUHAMMAD ALI FARSI (ex-officio).

**Upper Yafa'i Confederation:** Sheikh MUHAMMAD ALI FARSI (ex-officio).

**Mahdali:** Sheikh ABDEL KARIM ALI FARSI (ex-officio) and Sheikh HUSSEIN FARSI (official member).

**Dubbi:** (official).

**Malahi:** Sheikh QASIM ABDELRAHMAN (ex-officio).

**Hadrami:** Sheikh MUHAMMAD ALI FARSI (ex-officio).

**Shaibi:** Sheikh MUHAMMAD ALI FARSI (ex-officio).

**Qutubi:** Sheikh HUSSEIN ALI FARSI (ex-officio).

**Alawi:** Sheikh SALIM FARSI (ex-officio).

**Aqrabi:** Sheikh MUHAMMAD FARSI ALI ABDELQADIR (ex-officio).

**Audhali:** Sheikh SALIM ALI FARSI (ex-officio).

**Upper 'Atrali:** Sheikh 'AWD ALI FARSI (ex-officio) and Sheikh MUHAMMAD ALI FARSI (ex-officio).

**Lower 'Atrali:** Sheikh 'AWD ALI FARSI (ex-officio).

**Seihani:** Sheikh SALIM ALI FARSI (ex-officio).

**Subahli:** Sheikh MUHAMMAD ALI FARSI (ex-officio) and Sheikh MUHAMMAD ALI FARSI (ex-officio).

## EASTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

**Sultan Sa'ud bin Ghazal Al-Q'aiti, K.C.M.G., Sultan of Fife and Mukalla, former chief of the Eastern Aden Protectorate.**

**British Agent (Western Aden Protectorate):** Major B. W. BRADEN, O.B.E.; Headquarters, Aden Camp.

**British Agent (Eastern Aden Protectorate):** C. H. J. SUTHERLAND, O.B.E.; Headquarters, Mukalla.

## THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The administration of justice within the colony is entrusted to the Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases, and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The Governor has power to legislate for the colony, subject to such laws as those of the Indian Statutes applicable in 1937 which have not since been repealed. The rules of Common Law and Equity prevailing in England are applied. The law of the Protectorate is largely tribal custom, but in certain respects the Sharia (Muslim Law) is recognized, especially in the Qu'aiti State of Shihri and Mukalla (q'aiti). Sultan Sa'ud bin Ghazal Al-Q'aiti, K.C.M.G., which State alone also has certain published decrees.

**Chief Justice:** His Honour Mr. Justice G. B. W. RYAN.

**Attorney-General:** Hon. F. D. W. CHAYNSLOW.

## COMMUNICATIONS

## EXTERNAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Cable and Wireless (M. P. S. Ltd.) operates all external cable communications, and operates wireless telegraph services from Aden to Mukalla, and between Yemen and Ethiopia, Aden and British Somaliland, and British Somaliland and Bahrain in the Red Sea. The company also links Aden with the island of Perim, which is connected from the Yemen to the Persian Gulf and Yemens with all parts of the world.

## AIR LINES

**British Overseas Airways Corporation Ltd.:** Agents, M. H. Hill, 10315, W. Hill, Ltd., 10315, 10315, 10315, Aden. London-Aden, once a week; Aden-Perim, twice weekly; Aden and 10315, Aden.

**Ethiopian Air Lines:** Agents, The Ethiopian Transport Line, 10315, Aden, twice monthly to Khartoum, on a temporary basis.

All fields are equipped by the Royal Air Force for communication and internal use.

## ROADS

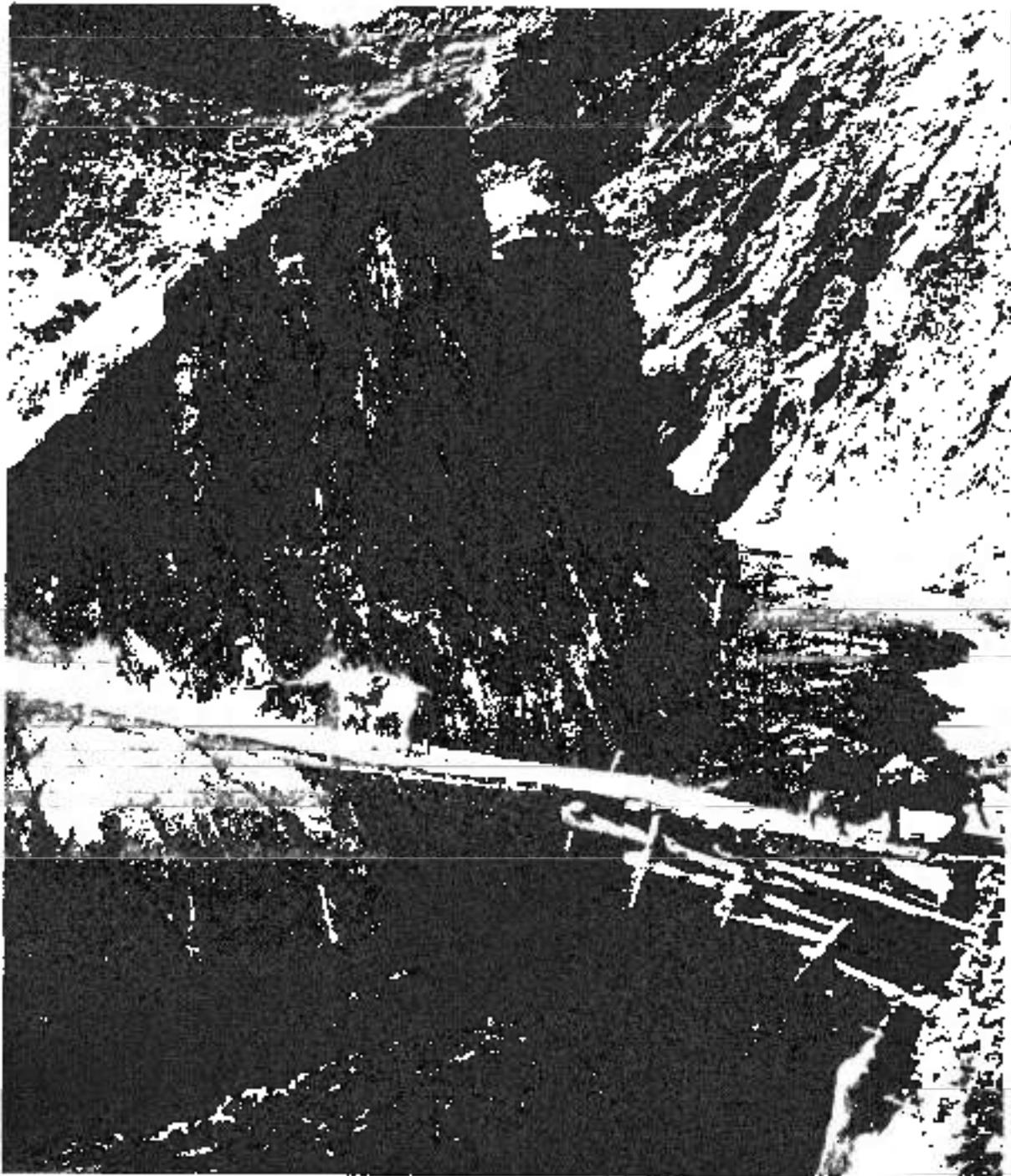
Several roads have been proposed for motor traffic. Aden north and north-westward, through Taley to Taleh, Yemem and to Dhaka and Gafese, Yemen. Aden westward to Bahari country, Aden eastward to Lower Naha, Alaya, Lower Naha, to other country, Amhar country, and Dhaka.

## SHIPPING

Besides sailing at Aden ports, several steamers and large vessels on the Red Sea and East Coast routes call at the port of Mukalla. The port of Perim has been closed since November, 1940, following the withdrawal of the Perim Coal Company from the island.





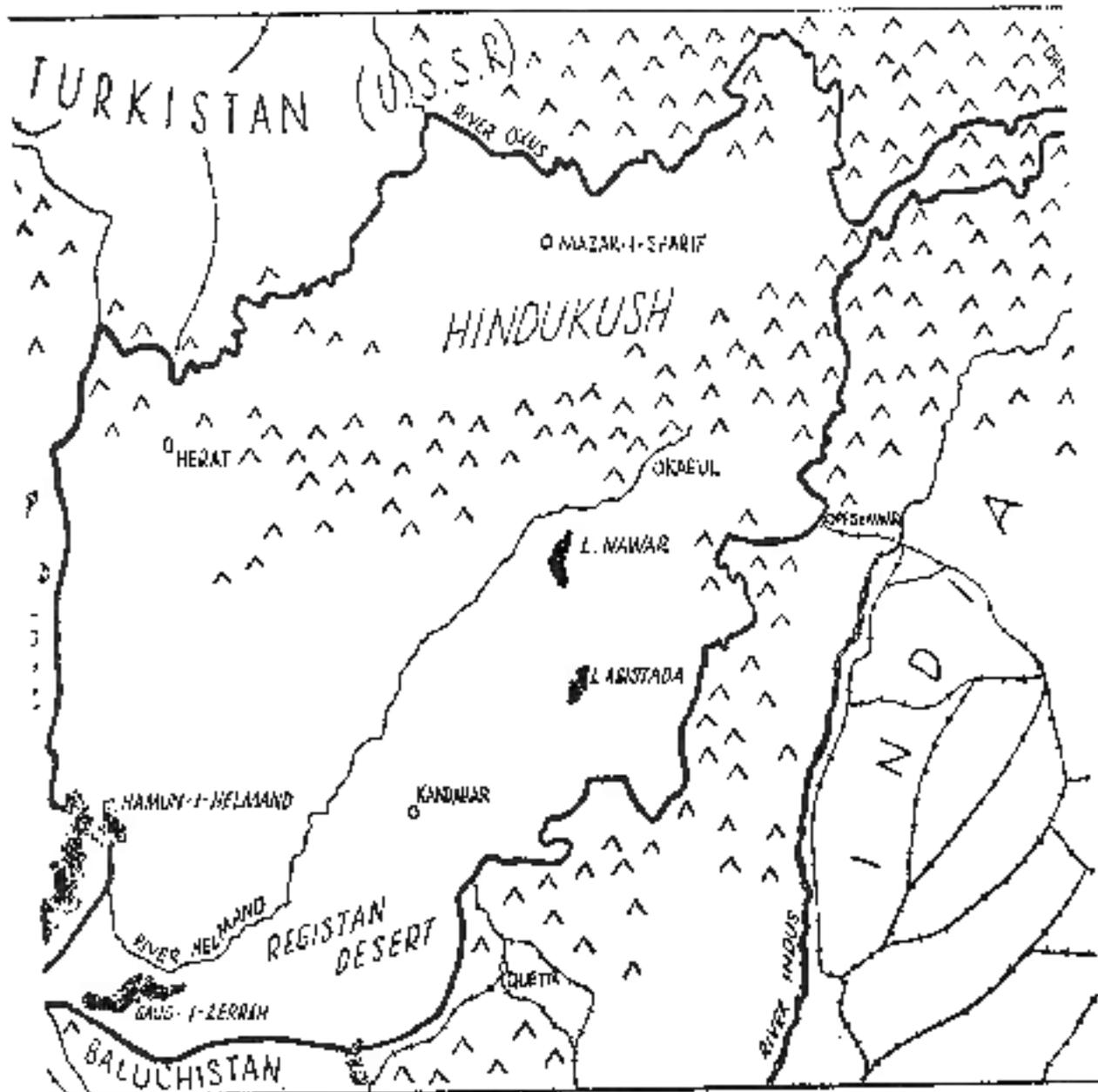


*Photo Devlen Leigh Ltd. Agency*

THE KINGDOM OF AFGHANISTAN

BRIDGE ACROSS THE CHITRAL GORGE IN THE HINDUKUSH MOUNTAINS

# THE KINGDOM OF AFGHANISTAN



Boundary of Afghanistan    Other Boundary    Rivers    Railways    Mountains

SCALE 106 MILES TO AN INCH



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# THE KINGDOM OF AFGHANISTAN

## GEOGRAPHY

### FRONTIERS

This Kingdom of Afghanistan lies in the heart of Asia, with frontiers towards the U.S.S.R. and China, and a large common frontier with British Guiana.

### MOUNTAINS

The most important part of the waters of Afghanistan is the Hindu Kush, which runs for a stretching 1,000 miles, mostly parallel to the coast. This mountain range crosses the country from east to west, separating the mountains of Pamir (17,500 ft.) to the east. Towards the west the height gradually lessens, and passing Kabul the range changes its name into Koh-e-Baba, and near the western frontier into Koh-e-Nair. The height at the principal range of the Hindu Kush is about 15,000 ft., and there are also a number of peaks up to 10,000 ft. to 7,000 ft. From east to west, the range extends from West to East, and is a continuation of the mountain range which extends from lower heights to the present range. To the south of the range, there are a number of peaks which end with the Kabul River on the east, but do not extend to the west, and are the western frontiers of the country.

**Koh-e-Sulaiman.** The eastern range of the mountains of Afghanistan consists of the Sulaiman Range, which is also called "Lung Sulaiman". This range begins in the mountains of the Hindu Kush, runs towards the south-west, and extends nearly to Kandahar.

**The Spin Ghar.** The third range of mountains is called Spin Ghar, which lies to the south of the Hindukush. It lies nearly parallel to the coast, and connects the central plateau of Koh-e-Baba with Koh-e-Sulaiman.

**The Hindukush,** which is the most important mountain range of Afghanistan, and has numerous high snow-covered peaks and deep passes, in the eyes of geographers being an extension of the Himalayas to the south-west. This mountain range extends from 75° E. and 35° N. to about 65° E. and 35° N. Its length from Pamir to Baidar is 375 miles.

**The North-Eastern Hindukush.** Some of its peaks are more than 15,000 ft. high. The highest is the Pasai Mir (15,420 ft.) situated in the north of Kabul, and divides the Hindukush into two eastern and western parts.

**The Eastern Hindukush.** Extends from Pamir to the Koh-e-Kawak. Its length is 240 miles. The extreme north-western part of this branch, at its point of junction with Pamir, forms the boundary between three systems of drainage—those of the Indus, the Amu, and the Tigris—but while turning towards the west, it forms the watershed between the River Amu and the east of the Indus valley. From Herat, the passes of Kishk (13,000 ft.), Wakhan (10,150 ft.), and Mir-e-Taq (15,420 ft.) lead to the Little Pamir and Yarkand. From northern Ghizal the Kotal Bughal (12,000 ft.) and Kashi (14,500 ft.) lead also into Wakhan. Other passes between Ghizal and Afghanistan

are Sars-I-Bandar (17,450 ft.), Ayran (10,000 ft.), Misk (14,500 ft.), Dand (14,500 ft.), and Murali (12,000 ft.), the last-named pass provides communication between Nuristan and Koh-e-Baba.

The mountain range of the Hindu Kush is the Kumer rivers to the east, and Kaba, Kanda, Kalkhan in the west, and to the north, the Hindu Kush, and the Hindu Kush, and to the south, the Hindu Kush, and the Hindu Kush.

Nuristan is a mountainous country, difficult to cross, with many deep passes and high snow-covered peaks and ranges, known as the Nuristan Forests.

**The Western Hindukush.** This part of the Hindukush resembles the shape of an inverted T, beginning at Koh-e-Kawak to the west, and extending to Koh-e-Baba to the east, and the Hindu Kush to the south. The length of this mountain range is 1,000 miles, and its greatest breadth is 100 miles, but in the north of Koh-e-Kawak it is only 20 miles wide. The average height of this range is 10,000 ft., and the highest peaks, from east to west, are Sherani (17,500 ft.), Wila (15,000 ft.), and Shauran (15,000 ft.). This range of the Hindukush is crossed by a series of passes, which from time immemorial have been used by travellers, and were the chief trade routes between India and the north-western frontiers. It is through these passes that Alexander the Great, Tamerlane, Babur, and others, crossed towards India.

The best-known passes are: Kawak (11,500 ft.), Khakul (14,500 ft.), Te (14,500 ft.), Solang and Baidar (14,500 ft.), Kashi (14,500 ft.), Koh-e-Baba (12,000 ft.), Kanda (12,000 ft.), Wajabat and Fara (12,000 ft.), and Dard-e-Sulaiman (12,000 ft.).

The western branch of the Hindukush mountain is mainly barren and devoid of vegetation. To the north-east of this range lies the valley of Indus pass, to the north-west of it is the valley of Surkhab pass, while to the south is the valley of Ghazal and Panjshir.

The west of the Hindukush range, several fine spurs descending Nuristan and reaching a height of 15,000 and 12,000 ft. in elevation and has no trees. But its surrounding ranges are the source of many rivers, and is the principal source of many rivers such as Kumer, Misk, Amu, Panjshir, Ghazal, Surkhab, Fara, Kishk, Dand, and Amu (Ghor).

These snow-covered ranges consist of granite, with white quartz and mica, and are associated. In the region earthquakes are common, and a few mineral hot springs are known. In the eastern part there are dense glaciers.

To the west these great mountains and mountain ranges gradually descend to the lower ranges named Koh-e-Baba, Koh-e-Kab, and Panjshir. Koh-e-Baba lies between the Hindukush mountain and Koh-e-Kab. Its length is 125 miles, and its average height is more than 12,000 ft. Its highest summit, Shik-e-Foladi (16,500 ft.), is 20 miles south of Anghal pass, overhangs the sources of the principal rivers of the country, viz. the Hari Rud, the Kabul River,



## PEOPLES AND RELIGIONS

### PEOPLES

The inhabitants of the Kingdom can be divided as follows:

Pashtuns, 53.5 per cent; Tajiks, 36.4 per cent; Uzbeks, 6 per cent; Hazarati, 3 per cent; others, 1.1 per cent.

### LANGUAGES

Pashtu, as well as Persian, is the language spoken throughout the Kingdom of Afghanistan. The Ministry of Education decreed in 1934 that Pashtu, in Pashtu-speaking areas, was to become the medium of education. In Pashtu-speaking districts, Pashtu is incorporated as a modern language in the school syllabus. The name of the Afghan Academy was officially changed to Pashtu-Polena in 1934.

### POPULATION

The approximate population of the Kingdom is estimated at 12,000,000 inhabitants, not including the 5,000,000 Pashtuns living in the North-West Frontier region. The urban population is estimated as follows: Herat, 24,000; Kandahar, 75,000; Kabul, 206,000; Kandahar, 77,000; Maimana, 25,700; Mazar-i-Sharif, 41,000.

### RELIGION

The official religion of Afghanistan is Islam. The great majority are Moslems of the Hanafi sect. The Hindu population is approximately .01 per cent, and they and the small number of Jews living in Afghanistan enjoy the free exercise of their religions.

## HISTORY

## BEFORE 1914

Afghanistan became the part of the Achaemenid Empire until the year 330, and a part of the empire of the Hellenistic world, Seleucid and Hellenistic kingdoms, the empire of the Hellenistic world, and the Kushan.

**The Greek Dynasty.** With the fall of the Seleucid Empire, the Seleucids, an independent kingdom, was founded in Bactria in 190 B.C., which became a center of the western Indian court. Fifty years later, in 125 B.C., the Seleucids expelled the Parthians and founded the Kushan Empire.

**The Mongol Rule.** In 1219, the Chinese conqueror, Agha Khan, the first of the great line of the Mongol Empire, led by Genghis Khan, the Mongol ruler, established himself in the Kushan Empire. He was the first of the great line of the Mongol Empire, which was the first of the great line of the Mongol Empire, which was the first of the great line of the Mongol Empire, which was the first of the great line of the Mongol Empire.

**The Mogul Empire.** In 1519, a descendant of Timur, Babur, conqueror, Kabul and made it the capital of the empire, from which he established the history of Afghanistan. In 1526, following Kabul, he defeated Ibrahim Lodi, the Afghan Sultan of Delhi and founded the Mughal Empire. In 1540, Humayun, Babur's son, was overthrown by Sher Shah Suri, the Sultan of Bihar, but his sudden death left to his son, Akbar, the task of extending and strengthening the great Indian territory. In 1556, he was crowned at Agra, and his reign was marked by the establishment of the Mughal Empire.

In 1708 the Persians were expelled from Kabul by the Afghan ruler, Mir Wazir Khan, who was the first of the great line of the Afghan rulers. In 1722, Mir Wazir Khan was overthrown by Nadir Shah, and the Afghan province of Kabul was annexed. On the death of Nadir Shah, a young son of the Persian ruler, Ahmad Khan, was chosen by the Afghan people as their ruler. He was the first of the great line of the Afghan rulers, and his reign was marked by the establishment of the Afghan Empire, which was the first of the great line of the Afghan rulers.

On the death of Ahmad Shah, the Afghan ruler, was overthrown by the Afghan ruler, who in his reign was overthrown in 1747 by

Zaman Shah, who was the first of the great line of the Afghan rulers. He was the first of the great line of the Afghan rulers, and his reign was marked by the establishment of the Afghan Empire, which was the first of the great line of the Afghan rulers. He was the first of the great line of the Afghan rulers, and his reign was marked by the establishment of the Afghan Empire, which was the first of the great line of the Afghan rulers. He was the first of the great line of the Afghan rulers, and his reign was marked by the establishment of the Afghan Empire, which was the first of the great line of the Afghan rulers.

## AFTER 1914

Afghanistan was a part of the British Empire until 1914, when it became a part of the British Empire. In 1914, the British Empire was at its greatest extent, and Afghanistan was a part of it. In 1914, the British Empire was at its greatest extent, and Afghanistan was a part of it. In 1914, the British Empire was at its greatest extent, and Afghanistan was a part of it.

In 1914, the British Empire was at its greatest extent, and Afghanistan was a part of it. In 1914, the British Empire was at its greatest extent, and Afghanistan was a part of it. In 1914, the British Empire was at its greatest extent, and Afghanistan was a part of it. In 1914, the British Empire was at its greatest extent, and Afghanistan was a part of it. In 1914, the British Empire was at its greatest extent, and Afghanistan was a part of it.

## THE GOVERNMENT

## THE CONSTITUTION

**Preliminaries.** The Liberal Constitution of Afghanistan, which had its foundation habits, customs and traditions, dates back to the pre-Muhammad period and over hundreds of years before Christ. The written Constitution, embodying the present system of government, was introduced in 1923 and amended in 1937 and 1947. The National Assembly ratified this Constitution, which is in harmony with the Islamic laws and social conditions and national aspirations prevailing in the country. Since this Constitution is the basic foundation for the assigned rights and duties of the Government and people, it has filled a large place for social evolution. In the event of social conditions necessitating a change, the Loya-Jirgah (the Great National Assembly), composed of the King, the elected representatives, members of Parliament, and the Cabinet, will be called. According to the Constitution, Afghanistan is a limited monarchy. The Parliament consists of three members:

- (1) The King
- (2) The Mujlis-e-Shura (or the House of Representatives), the members of which are elected according to election laws from all provinces and districts for a period of three years.
- (3) The Maris-e-Ayan (or the Senate), composed of experienced elders.

**Parliament.** The Afghan Parliament has the authority to amend or repeal existing laws and to pass new ones. The Parliament has absolute power in legislation and no other institution exists to oppose its position. It need not pass any law in full. The matter is taken up by the Cabinet and referred to the Senate and House of Representatives who, by a majority vote, accept, reject or modify it. If a certain law is opposed by the Senate and not accepted by the House of Representatives, a committee of members of each House is formed to discuss the controversial issue and then the question is referred back to the House of Representatives.

**The King.** The Constitution has made the following provisions for the rights and duties of the King:

- (1) That the Royal Family is the reigning House of Afghanistan.
- (2) That the members of the Khalifa and the standing of groups should be found in his name. The conferring of honours and titles, the nomination of the Prime Minister, the approval of appointments and dismissals of Cabinet Ministers, the appointment of the Commander-in-Chief of all the forces, the declaration and termination of war, and signing of treaties, are some of his rights.

**Duties of the King.** The King of Afghanistan, before his coronation, pledges himself to the nation in the presence of the members of the Parliament:

- (1) To protect the Islamic religion.
- (2) To safeguard the independence of the country.
- (3) To safeguard the rights of the people.
- (4) To strive for the development and welfare of the country.
- (5) To rule the country in accordance with the sacred laws of the Muslim religion. According to the Constitution the King must belong to the Hanafi sect.

**The House of Representatives.** This House consists of the representatives elected by the people for a term of three years. Some of the duties and powers of the House are as follows:

- (1) The election of the President of the House.
- (2) Approval and ratification of legislative bills or proposals.
- (3) Investigation and approval of the budget.
- (4) Approval of financial matters.
- (5) Approval and chartering of commercial companies.
- (6) Approval of treaties and negotiations, including economic, industrial and agricultural monopolies, foreign or domestic.
- (7) Approval of foreign and domestic debt.
- (8) The approval of building and extending of railways.

The Ministers have the right to be present at the discussions in the House, and, with the permission of the President of the House, to elaborate and explain the problem at hand. When necessary, the House (or its committee of investigation) may ask a Minister or his assistant for help in the explanation, to which the Minister is expected to comply.

**Procedure in the House of Representatives.** Except for an occasional session, which are held under different rulings, the discussions in the House are free and open. Spectators and representatives of the Press can be present at the discussions. The members are free to express their opinions either for or against the questions before them in order to discuss them.

**The Senate.** Members of the Senate are selected by the King from among the most experienced and distinguished leaders of the country.

**Duties of the Senate.** Legislative proposals drafted by the Cabinet are first sent to the House for discussion and vote; after this the matter goes to the House of Representatives. Also matters decided upon by the House of Representatives require the discussions of the Senate.

**The Cabinet.** The executive power is in the hands of the Cabinet selected by the Prime Minister who, in his turn, is appointed by the King. The Cabinet Ministers perform their duties in accordance with the Constitution. According to the Constitution the Cabinet Ministers are responsible to the House of Representatives and the Senate, both collectively and individually.

**The Rights of the Afghan Citizen.** In the eyes of the Government and before the courts of justice every Afghan citizen is considered equal, regardless of colour, creed or religion. Taxes and duties are levied in accordance with specific laws, based on justice and equality.

The Constitution recognizes freedom of enterprise, Press, instruction, and other persons, freedoms, and makes, in accordance with Islamic law, a provision for the rights of property protection of life, schools, homes, and religions. No person can be imprisoned or punished without due process of law. Slavery and forced labour are prohibited.

## HEAD OF STATE

His Majesty MOHAMMAD ZAHIR SHAH succeeded to the throne on the assassination of his father, King Mohammad Nadir Shah, November 26th, 1933.

## AFGHANISTAN—(THE GOVERNMENT COMMUNIST) (1978)

### THE CABINET

**Prime Minister:** U.R.H. Babrak Karmal  
**Minister of War:** Babrak Karmal  
**Minister of Foreign Affairs:** N. M. Jawans  
**Minister of Interior:** G. M. S. S. K.  
**Minister of Justice:** M. A. M. Mansour  
**Minister of Finance:** M. A. Mansour  
**Minister of Education:** N. M. S. S.  
**Minister of National Economy:** M. A. Mansour  
**Minister of Public Works:** M. A. Mansour  
**Minister of Health:** M. A. Mansour  
**Minister of Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones:** M. A. Mansour  
**Minister of Mines:** G. M. S. S. K.  
**President of Agriculture:** M. A. Mansour  
**President of Press Department:** N. M. S. S.  
**Ministers of State:** M. A. Mansour, M. A. Mansour, M. A. Mansour  
**President of the House of Representatives:** Babrak Karmal  
**President of the Senate:** Babrak Karmal

### DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES

**Ambassadors:**  
**Iran:** K. M. M. M. M. M.  
**Yugoslavia:** M. A. Mansour  
**U.S.S.R.:** M. A. Mansour

## COMMUNICATIONS

### BROADCASTING

The Afghan Broadcasting Company is a medium wave length and is under the supervision of the Press Department, Kabul.  
**Afghan Broadcasting Station:** Radio Afghanistan, The Communist Party, Kabul.

### AIR LINES

An Air Line is in operation in the province of Kabul.  
**British Overseas Airways Ltd.:** London-Pakistan

1978-1979

**China:** M. A. Mansour  
**Egypt:** M. A. Mansour  
**France and Switzerland:** M. A. Mansour  
**Great Britain:** M. A. Mansour  
**Iran:** M. A. Mansour  
**Italy:** M. A. Mansour  
**U.S.A.:** M. A. Mansour

**India:** M. A. Mansour  
**Iran:** M. A. Mansour  
**India:** M. A. Mansour  
**Pakistan:** M. A. Mansour  
**U.S.A.:** M. A. Mansour

### THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The legal system is based on the Islamic law and is under the supervision of the Ministry of Justice, Kabul. The legal system is based on the Islamic law and is under the supervision of the Ministry of Justice, Kabul.

### ROADS

The roads are in a state of disrepair and the only road that is in a state of repair is the road from Kabul to Kandahar. The road from Kabul to Kandahar is in a state of repair and is the only road that is in a state of repair.

THE ECONOMIC LIFE

**Area and Population.** The total area of Afghanistan is 300,000 sq. miles. The country has approximately 2,000,000 inhabitants.

EXPORTS, 1933-4  
(Afghan Year 1312)

	AMOUNT	VALUE in U.S. \$
Narcotics	1,000,000 shir	2,000,000
Dried fruit	55,000 short tons	7,000,000
Wool	5,500 short tons	1,000,000
Carpets	10,000 sq. yds.	1,000,000
Cotton	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	1,000,000
		11,000,000

EXPORTS, 1945-6  
(Afghan Year 1324)

	AMOUNT	VALUE in U.S. \$
Narcotics	2,000,000 shir	40,000,000
Dried fruit	60,000 short tons	8,000,000
Wool	7,000 short tons	2,000,000
Carpets	10,000 sq. yds.	1,000,000
Cotton	4,000 short tons	1,000,000
Miscellaneous	—	5,000,000
		54,000,000

**Exports.** The principal commodities exported are: furs and skins (karakul, fox, some marten, otter, mink, sheep, goat, cow, camel and horse), carpets, rugs, curtains, blankets, shawls, saddle bags, pistia, timber, cotton, intestines, wool, feathers, fruits, fruit juice, syrup, confectionery, vinegar, tobacco, resin, pigskin, gum, animal, curries, cardamom, frank, liquorice, medicinal plants and seed, lapis lazuli.

**Imports.** The principal commodities imported are: tea, coffee, opium, cigars, pipes, pepper, turmeric, cardamom and other spices, petrol, cement, coal, asphalt, minerals and oils, machinery, cars, lorries, arms, ammunition, aeroplane instruments, scientific apparatus and appliances, telephones, radios, dynamos and other electrical goods, watches, glasses, textiles, sports articles, stationery, perfume, footwear, building materials, drugs, medicine, and surgical instruments.

In 1945 work on a plan for the restoration of Afghanistan's direct commercial relations with European and

American markets was done up. The re-creation of the Afghan currency and the post-war revival of commerce and industry, and the establishment of banks and trading companies are some of the main aims of the present Government. Before World War II the kingdom's main trade was with U.S.A. and India, but since the war Afghanistan established trade relations with the U.S.A. via India with a result that the kingdom's main export was placed in India and consumed in the United States. In 1946 a trade agreement to the amount of \$2,000,000 was signed between U.S.A. and Afghanistan, and after the same year a trade agreement between Poland and Afghanistan was signed. Before 1939 a large part of the trade was carried on by individual traders, but by forming trade companies the Government established fifty such companies which, in 1945, had a total capital of \$17,425,000.

**Currency.** One Afghan (the public name) has Afghanis—the Rupee.

**BANKING**

**Alpha National Bank** (Head Office Afghanistan: Kabul; London, India, Japan, China, Siam, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., 100,000,000 Afghanis; U.S. 113, Avenue Marjorie, New York, Karachi, Bombay, Peshawar, and Chaman).

**De Afghanistan Bank**: Kabul, 1937; cap. 100,000,000 Afghanis; Pres. Mohammed Qadir.

**AGRICULTURE**

Due to the hilly nature of the land and the difficulties encountered with irrigation, only one fifth of the soil was under cultivation by 1935. It is one of the main objects of the Government to stress the importance of agriculture and irrigation and substitute modern tools and agricultural implements for the antiquated ones in use. Special attention is paid by the Government to the cotton-growing centres of the kingdom, and the **Agricultural High School** at Kabul was opened with the view to training students for this important new development in the agricultural system of Afghanistan.

**MINERALS**

There is a natural wealth of copper, coal, lead, and iron, and gold is mined on a small scale. But oil and silver, although they exist, are, like the other metals, not yet exploited.

Trade enquiries can be submitted to the Legations of the Kingdom abroad, the Commercial Department, Bank Milli Afghan, Kabul, or to the Press Department, Kabul.

**TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

**Umk-e-Tijarat** (Kabul Chamber of Commerce): Bagh-e-Ambur, Kabul.











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# THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN

## GEOGRAPHY

### FRONTIERS

From the southern boundary of Egypt, 10° N. to 16° N., the Sudan extends to the northern frontiers of E. Canada and Korymbos, and other basins, the French Sudan to Eritrea and Eritrea. The Sudan lies north of such approximately 1,000 miles, and is bounded by the Egyptian Sudan, 100 to 1,000 miles. A good portion of the region between 10° N. and 16° N. consists of the Sudan Desert on the east and the Libyan Desert on the west, and is divided by the fertile valley of the Nile. The Sudan Desert is bounded by the rivers Atbara, and north on the south. The general region of the Sudan lying between 10° N. and 16° N. has on its east the island of Meroe, which is situated between the Upper and the Blue Nile. The southern boundary is mostly made up of six-way tracts of unproductive lands with remainder of forest, swamps, and streams.

### RIVERS

The main stream of the Nile issues from the Great Falls, flowing through Lake Chert, where it divides to the Albert Nile, and enters the plains of Lake N. as the Bahr el Jebel. The river at Lake N. effects a junction with the Nile, which flows from the southwest, and further east with the Bahr el Jebel from the western highlands of Ethiopia. Downward from the Bahr el Jebel junction the stream is known as the Bahr el Jebel, or White Nile. A point approximately 335 miles above the Bahr el Jebel junction the White Nile is joined by the Bahr el Atbara, or Blue Nile, and two hundred miles further north the river is again reinforced by the Atbara. Taking a northwest course to Abu Hamid the river then makes a large south-westerly curve across the Sudan Desert, from whence it turns north through Darfur and to Wadi Halfa. It is between Khartoum and Wadi Halfa that area of the six tributaries of the river occur, the remaining entering Nile at Assuan in Egypt.

### THE NILE FLOOD

The River Nile has a total length of some 2,500 miles to its farthest source, and as already stated receives an tributaries below the Atbara, which enters it nearly 2,500 miles from its mouth, and the amount of rain it receives throughout is negligible. Nevertheless, its annual flood is of such volume as to cause its discharge into the sea from all in the summer months (when such months are closed by earth dams at Damietta and Rosetta) to 6,000 cu. m. per second at its greatest height, usually about September. The White Nile, though furnishing more of the water during the low stage, only contributes about one-seventh of the whole volume of the flood, and the greater proportion of water derived from the Great Lakes is wasted by evaporation in the equatorial swamps. Normally the White Nile commences to rise about the beginning of May, when the discharge is something like 500 cu. m. per second, it continues to rise slowly, and attains a maximum at Malakal about the end of October, when it discharges about 1,250 cu. m. per second.

The Blue Nile normally commences to feel the effect of the rains on the Ethiopian plateau, and so rise about the beginning of May, becoming navigable about the middle of June, and bringing the flood down to Khartoum about June 10th, and to Wadi Halfa in the middle of July. The rise commences in a regular manner, and it attains its maximum discharge of 600 cu. m. per second at Khartoum about the end of August, at which time it is entirely impassable to water and it deposits enormously in excess of anything supplied from other sources. Later in September it falls off rapidly, and towards the end of December it becomes unavigable above Abu Hagar and is navigable as far as that while the former Dam is closed, and continues to fall until it attains its minimum discharge of about 100 cu. m. per second about May 10th.

The Atbara, and by the rains of the Ethiopian mountains, begins to rise towards the end of May, the flood usually reaching the mouth almost in the form of a tidal wave early in June. It brings down a very large proportion of silt, and attains its maximum discharge of 2,500 cu. m. per second about August 20th at Khartoum el-Ghazal, after which it falls steadily and draws up into a series of pools.

The Sudan normally commences to rise towards the end of April, by reason of the rainfall on the western slopes of the Ethiopian mountains brought down by the Bahr. It is usually navigable to Gondokoro by the end of May, though a sudden fall is always liable to occur until the middle of June. It attains its maximum about November 15th, and continues navigable until the end of December, when it again falls until its minimum is reached at the end of April.

The Nile and its tributaries generally rise about the middle of June, deriving their water chiefly from swamps.

The flood from Gondokoro to Nasser is unnavigable for streams of 3 ft. draught and over from October 15th to May 15th in average years.

The flood is conveyed by the dams at Ghazal and at Assuan, and partially controlled by the weirs at Ebnah, Naji Hammadi, Assiut, the apex of the Delta and Zoh.

Navigation is possible at almost all seasons, and without transshipment, from Alexandria to Wadi Halfa; and again from Khartoum to Beja.

Abu Zeit Ford. From February to May the channel is bridged to assist navigation, and when the low-level gauge at Abu Zeit is below 10.0 navigation is restricted to craft of 3 ft. 6 in. draught, and when this gauge is at 9.95 or under, transshipment is necessary for any other than very shallow-draught boats. The distance affected is about 14 miles.

Bahr-el-Ghazal Lake Amhadi, and Jor River Lake Amhadi, which receives the flood water of the Tang and Jor rivers, is normally navigable for vessels of moderate draught from July to March. From April to June a certain amount of difficulty may be experienced in reaching Meshra-el-Ruk. In 1937 and 1938 navigation was entirely suspended during May, June, and July between Wankai on the Bahr-el-Ghazal and Meshra-el-Ruk.

## ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN—(GEOGRAPHY)

The former is commenced to rise about the beginning of June, and in most of years is indicative to Wau from July to the end of October approximately.

The earliest recorded date of a vessel reaching Wau in any year was June 25th, 1921, and the latest recorded arrival of the first steamer reaching Wau was September 26th, 1937.

The seasons for 1937-38 was

At Khartoum: Highest, September 21; Lowest, April 19th.

At Wad. Halfa: Highest, September 2nd; Lowest, May 12th.

At Gerg. Highest, September 6th; Lowest, January 27th.

The average range of the flood at Khartoum for the same period was 6.18 metres (20½ ft.).

The greatest range from low stage to flood recorded near the old Khartoum was 12.21, which occurred during 1856. The lowest flood recorded was that of 1913, with a range of 4.63 (15½ ft.).

### HARBOURS

Port Sudan commenced in 1918 at Wad el Shehah. Part of the Red Sea has been so enlarged during the past quarter of a century that it now provides some of the best berthing and coaling facilities between Port Said and Singapore. The main quays comprise five ocean-going berths with 33 ft. depth of water alongside, and installations include a 1,000-hp. coal-burning steam with electrical transmission, an oil-bunker berth, salt-heap by tank, light-buoy, modern dry-dock, and ample ware-houses and stores. All the auxiliary port facilities of wharves, main supply, fire protection, tug service, lights and buoys have been maintained at modern standards, and during the war much repair and maintenance was undertaken for naval and mercantile shipping.

### IRRIGATION

**The Gezira Scheme.** The Gezira is a large trangle of land, approximately five million acres, lying between the Nile and White Niles. This great modern irrigation scheme now covers one million acres, and is irrigated from the Sudda Dam. This scheme is operated to meet the needs of the country and is administered jointly by the Government, the Gezira Colonists, and the Sudda Plantations Syndicate. The first instalment of that scheme, including the Sennar Dam and 300,000 feddans of canalisation, was completed and opened to irrigation in July 1925. Extensions on this large project began in 1925 and continued until 1931, bringing the total canalised area to 700,000 feddans approximately. The subsequent development of the same system raised this figure to a total of 862,523 feddans by July 1941, making the area under water in 1940-41 approximately 214,000 feddans. The canalisation system of the Gezira Scheme comprises the following lengths of channel constructed, maintained, and operated by the Government:

	Kilometres	Miles
Main canal and branches	373	230
Major distributaries	542	337
Minor distributaries	3,226	2,005
Escapes	37	23
Surface-water drains	792	492
Total	5,014	3,127

Regulation of the Sudda Dam normally starts each year on July 15th, water begins to enter the canal on the 16th, and full supply is reached on the 17th of the same month. The River Nile canal between 18.40 and 20.00 July 1938, from October 19th to December 1st, the River Nile Level is raised to a range level of 21.50, 20.75 representing a total volume impounded of 700,000,000 cu. m. The regulation of the reservoir starts in February 1939, and is usually completed on May 15th. The canal is closed to irrigation on April 15th.

The total canal length of the Gezira is 5,014 km. of which a length of 1,000 km. consists of earth and concrete canals with masonry core walls. The remainder is masonry-lined, permanent or semi-permanent, with a total length of 4,014 km. Movable flood gates are provided at certain canal junctions, having a capacity of discharge of up to 14,000 cu. m. per second.

The Main Canal for the Gezira has a bed width of 40 m., a full supply depth of 3.67 m. and a capacity of 113,000 cu. m. per second.

In this scheme the usufruct rights of the landowners are protected in accordance with the provisions of the law. The project to rent their land for a period of forty years at a fixed two-fifths annual stipend per acre, but the owners have a right to terminate the contract at any time. The Government meets the cost of maintenance of the canal from the levy on the canal and the use of the Sudda Dam, and the Sudda Dam is operated by the Syndicate on the other hand. It is the land owner's responsibility for the maintenance of the pipes, gates, canals, and the management of the area and for the collection and marketing of the produce. The Gezira Scheme has proved to be a highly successful project, and has a future. One who has a chance to visit the Gezira will be struck by the beauty of the Sudan.

Irrigation operations were a development of the Northern Region, which has included the Gezira, but it was the introduction of the Gezira Dam in 1917, when a pilot pump scheme was installed at the mouth of the White Nile in accordance with the local population in the growing of food and cash crops, and to enable the extraction of mud from the Nile. There are now twenty-four pilot pumps installed along the White Nile and on the Nile, and these are used for irrigation, and cotton. These are used for also for small schemes on the Blue Nile and the Nile, and are protected. The Department of Agriculture and Forestry gives advice on such projects, and has examined such schemes and reported and discussed, and the project is then laid before the Nile Pumps General Board, which also, under the name of "Treasurer" for the project, distribute part of the limited amount of water available. It is stated that the proposal is technically efficient and publicly desirable and that the necessary water can be provided. The Board licenses the installation. The water is pumped from the Nile to the irrigated area by a series of pumps, with particular regard to the inter-connection of the area of water, the relations between pump owner, landowner, and any other persons in the enterprise, and the maintenance of the facility.

The construction of the Juba Auda Dam by 1937, and the shortage of water in its basin, are sufficient to discuss the irrigated areas of Egypt, included in the heading of large areas, and on the White Nile, south of Khartoum previously used for the cultivation of cash crops. Construction had to be paid in cash for the land of land and the renting of villas, and a tentative scheme of livelihood had to be found for the dispossessed population. To meet this need the Government gave financial assistance by the extension of a canal from the Gezira to water 38,000 acres and by the installation of five pumping schemes along the White Nile to irrigate a further 23,000 acres. Tenancies in these schemes are reserved for those people directly affected by the new reservoir. The growing of food and

## ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN --(GEOGRAPHY)

large co-operation the first objective, but such co-operation which the most popular is cotton were greatly helped. From the outset the conditions of co-operative organization, so essential in the Sudan area, have been applied mainly according to these principles. Agricultural credit and agricultural marketing co-operatives have been set up, and the ultimate control of the schemes is vested in a White Nile Scheme Board on which the Sudanese have a large representation. The division of profits is likewise on a partnership basis - the tenants share being less of charge for land and water. Research funds are being built up and special experimental plots are reserved for testing improvements in agricultural implements and administrative technique.

In addition to the permanent and lift irrigation from the Nile there are three other schemes in operation, employing flush irrigation from the flood currents of rivers which are dry in the greater part of the year, and which never, in any case, debouch into the Nile. Two of these are in the eastern Sudan: the first is the Tekezze Delta, covered by the spurs of the Atbari Khabira, and the area watered by the rather fast-flowing River Gash. In the West there is a similar scheme now developing from the Atbari Khabira. Varying degrees of water co-operation are employed on the three schemes, all of which are run with a large measure of co-partnership

between tenant and Government. Cereals and food crops are grown and, in addition to the cash crops, the cultivators enjoy settled conditions in place of the vagaries of a nomadic existence and all the advantages which follow permanent settlement. In these schemes and in the White Nile Scheme the Government stands in the position of an agricultural co-operative, and the position of an agricultural co-operative is not one in which it is possible to withdraw without the consent of the Government or the cultivator partnership would be impossible.

The Nile - the only source of agricultural water in the Northern Sudan, and the primitive water-wheel - is a great deal of whose production is controlled by the landlord who runs the wheel, as growing plants to the mechanism of the water wheel. The Government established seven co-operative schemes between 1917 and 1925 in the Northern Province, ranging in size from 2,000 to 4,000 acres, as models for private tenants to follow and as a means of alleviating the damage which previously afflicted the population there to some extent. These farms, which are run on co-operative lines, were at first under the direct control of British inspectors, but are now under the actual supervision of Sudanese members of the Department of Agriculture and Forests or boards of management drawn exclusively from the cultivators themselves.

## PEOPLES AND RELIGIONS

### PEOPLES

The inhabitants of the Sudan are for the most part Negro, especially in the central and southern provinces. A large minority of Arabs live in the northern areas. A considerable number, too, are identified as Nubian (mixed Arab-Negro); the small number of white people are mainly Government officials.

### LANGUAGES

Arabic is spoken throughout the Sudan.

### POPULATION

The population of the Anglo Egyptian Sudan is estimated at approximately 6,500,000 inhabitants.

Civil population in the chief towns of the Sudan (approximate estimate):

Atbara . . . . .	19,757
Berber . . . . .	20,000
Duein (Ed) . . . . .	9,664
Fasher (El) . . . . .	14,171
Gedaref . . . . .	7,232
Kassala . . . . .	30,020
Khartoum . . . . .	44,950
Khartoum North . . . . .	15,003
Kosti . . . . .	15,870
Malakal . . . . .	6,391
Obeid (El) . . . . .	39,887
Omdurman . . . . .	116,106
Port Sudan . . . . .	26,255
Shendi . . . . .	14,237
Suakin . . . . .	4,139
Wadi Halfa . . . . .	10,597
Wad Medani . . . . .	40,000

#### Population by provinces:

Blue Nile . . . . .	1,410,485
Darfur . . . . .	715,543
Equatoria . . . . .	1,224,557
Kassala . . . . .	421,078
Khartoum . . . . .	258,000
Kordofan . . . . .	1,317,121
Northern . . . . .	535,176
Upper Nile . . . . .	486,162

### RELIGIONS

All the Arabs and some of the Negroes and Nubians are adherents to Islam. The bulk of the Negroes are still generally unaffected by Christianity, which has not been able to make much headway, and only 20 per cent of the population in the southern Sudan are of the Christian faith.

## HISTORY

## BEFORE 1914

Records found dating back to 3230 B.C. show that even then communication and possibly commerce existed between Egypt and the country now known as the Sudan. In 1500 B.C. the establishment of a priest-kingdom at Napata inaugurated a period during which the Egyptian religion acquired power in the Sudan and even spread its influence as far south as the present Khartoum, and evenwards to the Ethiopian highlands. Approximately nine hundred years later the capital appeared to have been moved from Napata to Meroë, which became the seat of a civilisation which had a direct connection with Egypt.

During the sixth century (A.D.), Christianity, which had already great numbers of adherents in Ethiopia, was adopted by the Nubian people. There are legends that St. Mark preached in the Sudan, but these references are very weak, but it has been established that Christianity was the accepted religion of Nubia at the time of Justinian. The infiltration of the Arabs into Arabia began in A.D. 700, and many settlements were founded by them around the present Senaar District, where the Nubians were gradually converted to Islam. In the wake of the Arab invasion of Egypt followed the increased demand for slaves, which soon began to be felt in the Sudan, resulting in long periods of wars and raids. By approximately 1500 the influence of the then Kingdom of Senaar had spread far and wide and the distinction between Arab and Negro had diminished. In 1493 a king of all the Fung tribes was proclaimed, who conquered the country between Fozzoh and Khartoum. When the Kingdom of Senaar was visited in 1695 by Dr. Pocock he found a powerful and flourishing civilisation. The Nubian inhabitants who remained after the Fung conquests in the country embraced Islam, inter-married, and lost their language and nationality.

It was in 1590 that the Sudan, together with the greater part of Africa, became better known to the outside world. Mohammed Ali Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, invaded the Sudan in order to open up trade routes and to create a Sudanese army. Ismail and Ibrahim Pasha, the sons of the Viceroy, led the invading force which penetrated as far as Fozzoh and Kordofan. Ismail Pasha was murdered by Farikh Nura while having a meal in a house. This murder was avenged in 1827, with considerable slaughter and devastation. In the same year the city of Khartoum was founded.

In 1864 Sir Samuel Baker led an Egyptian expedition to the Upper Nile, attempting to establish military posts and to suppress slavery.

Efforts to establish security proved to be of little avail, and with the prestige gained by the defeats of Egyptian troops the followers of the Mahdi grew to large numbers. Known as the Dervishes, the fanatical members of the Mahdi's army annihilated, near El Ghaid, the troops of General Hicks on November 24, 1885. It was realized by the British Agent in Egypt that a man of great integrity would be needed to deal with a person like the Mahdi, and subsequently General Gordon was entrusted with the task of restoring the Government and evacuating the garrison and civilians. Gordon arrived in Khartoum in February

1884, and within two months Khartoum was isolated. The Mahdi learned, through captured papers taken from the S.S. *Albat* (which was one of the ships Gordon sent out for relief), that the conditions prevailing in Khartoum made it untenable. During the siege of Khartoum, General Gordon had his own paper money printed, and did everything in his power to keep life as normal as possible. From the time Colonel Stewart left Khartoum, in the United S.S. *Albat* General Gordon was without any officer to share his burden of command. The Dervishes entered Khartoum on January 26th, 1885, killing General Gordon by a spear-thrower on the steps of the Governor's Palace. His head was forwarded to the Mahdi at Omdurman, but this action was far from pleasing to the Mahdi, who had hoped to convert Gordon to his way of thinking. Only two days later the steamer of the Gordon Relief Column, commanded by Sir Charles Wilson, arrived off Khartoum. With the aid of three Khalifas—Abdullahi, Ali Wad Hala, and Sherif—the Mahdi continued to rule over the territory.

The British administration in Egypt, in the meantime, limited her southern boundary and waited for a suitable opportunity to stem the progress of the Mahdi's forces in the Sudan. In 1885 the British attempted an invasion of Egypt, and the great battle at Tel-el-Khar was fought. In April 1890 Sir Herbert Kitchener became Field-Marshal of the Egyptian army. With the escape of Slatin Pasha after eleven years of captivity in the Mahdi's camp at Omdurman, the Government of Egypt was placed in possession of valuable information. A railway was pushed forward across the desert from Wadi Halfa, and on April 26th, 1898, the first great defeat was inflicted on the Khalifa (Abdullahi) and his troops. His career as a despot was finally brought to an end by the famous battle of Omdurman on September 2nd, 1898, which resulted in the total rout of his troops. His forces lost 11,000 killed, 16,000 wounded, and 4,000 prisoners. Khalifa Abdullahi, who had escaped, was brought finally to battle by Sir Reginald Wingate in November 1899. In the conquest of the Sudan approximately 25,000 troops were engaged, of which 17,000 were Egyptian and Sudanese and 8,000 British.

On the outbreak of the South African War, Lord Kitchener was ordered to proceed to South Africa, and General Sir Reginald Wingate became Field-Marshal of the Egyptian army and Governor-General of the Sudan. The Anglo-Egyptian Agreement of 1899 established the Condominium, and laid down that the British Government, by right of conquest, was to share in the settlement and future working of the Sudan; systems of administration and legislation, and that the British and Egyptian flags were to be used together throughout the Sudan. The supreme military and civil command was vested in the Governor-General, who was to be appointed by Khedival Decree, on the recommendation of the British Government, and invested with full legislative power. The slave trade was prohibited. It was Great Britain who contributed the successive Governors-General and a small body of highly competent and responsible civil servants, who in their turn formed the present high standard of Sudanese officials.

## ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN—(History)

### TEXT OF THE JANUARY 19, 1899, AGREEMENT

Whereas in this province in the Sudan which were in rebellion against the authority of His Britannic Majesty the Khedive have now been reconquered by the joint military and financial efforts of Her Britannic Majesty's Government and the Government of His Highness the Khedive

And whereas it has become necessary to decide upon a system for the administration of and for the revenue in and for the said reconquered provinces, under which the allowances may be made for the backward and unsettled condition of large portions thereof and for the varying requirements of different localities.

And whereas it is desired to give effect to the claims which have accrued to the British Majesty's Government by right of conquest, to share in the present settlement and future working and development of the said system of administration and legislation.

And whereas it is conceived that for many purposes both Hindu and Muslim may be most advantageously administered in conjunction with the reconquered provinces to which they are respectively adherent.

Now it is hereby agreed and declared by and between the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose as follows:

Art. 1.—The word "Sudan" in this Agreement means all the territories south of the Twentieth degree north of latitude which:

- (a) have never been evacuated by Egyptian troops since the year 1885, or
- (b) which, having before the later rebellion in the Sudan been administered by the Government of His Highness the Khedive, were temporarily lost to Egypt, and have been reconquered by Her Majesty's Government and the Egyptian Government acting in concert; or
- (c) which may hereafter be reconquered by the two Governments acting in concert.

Art. 2.—The British and Egyptian flags shall be used together, both on land and water throughout the Sudan, except in the town of Suakin in which locality the Egyptian flag alone shall be used.

Art. 3.—The supreme military and civil command in the Sudan shall be vested in one officer, entitled the "Governor-General of the Sudan". He shall be appointed by His Majesty's Decree on the recommendation of Her Britannic Majesty's Government and shall be removed only by His Majesty's Decree with the consent of Her Britannic Majesty's Government.

Art. 4.—Laws, as also Orders and Regulations with the full force of law for the good government of the Sudan and for regulating the holding, disposal, and devolution of property of every kind therein situated, may from time to time be made, altered or abrogated by Proclamation of the Governor-General. Such Laws, Orders, and Regulations may apply to the whole or any named part of the Sudan and may either explicitly or by necessary implication alter or abrogate any existing Law or Regulation.

All such Proclamations shall be forthwith notified to Her Britannic Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Cairo, and to the President of the Council of Ministers of His Highness the Khedive.

Art. 5.—No Egyptian Law, Decree, Ministerial Arrêté or other enactment hereafter to be made or promulgated shall apply to the Sudan or any part thereof save in so far as the same shall be applied by Proclamation of the Governor-General in manner herein before provided.

Art. 6.—In the definition by Proclamation of the boundaries under which Turcopians or whatever nationality shall be at liberty to trade with or reside in the Sudan or to hold property within its limits, no special privileges shall be accorded to the subjects of any power and Powers.

Art. 7.—Taxes and duties on mining in the Sudan shall not be payable on gold, copper, iron, or silver. There shall be no duty on the export of any mineral product of the Sudan or on the importation in British India of any such product, the mines of which are situated in the Sudan, but a duty may be levied on goods leaving the Sudan at such rates as may from time to time be prescribed by the Government.

Art. 8.—The jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals shall not extend to the persons or property of any individual existing in any part of the Sudan except in the town of Suakin.

Art. 9.—Tribals and nomads shall be subject to the same jurisdiction as the British in the Sudan, with the exception of the town of Suakin, which shall remain under martial law.

Art. 10.—No Consular Vice-Consuls or Consular Agents shall be accredited in respect of territory or residents in the Sudan without the previous consent of Her Britannic Majesty's Government.

Art. 11.—The formation of shares in the Sudan, as also their exportation, is absolutely prohibited. Provisions shall be made by Proclamation for the enforcement of this regulation.

Art. 12.—It is agreed between the two Governments that special attention shall be paid to the maintenance of the British Act of the 2nd July 1890 in regard to the import, sale, and manufacture of firearms and their munitions, and directed in appropriate legislation.

### TEXT OF THE JULY FOUR, 1899, AGREEMENT

Whereas under an Agreement made on the 10th day of January 1899, relative to the administration of the Sudan, it is provided by Article 1 that the jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals shall not extend nor be exercised for any purpose whatsoever in any part of the Sudan except in the town of Suakin.

And whereas no Mixed Tribunal has yet been established at Suakin and it has been found to be inexpedient to establish any such tribunal in that locality, by reason of the expense which the adoption of this measure would occasion.

And whereas grievous injustice is caused to the inhabitants of Suakin by the absence of any legal jurisdiction for the settlement of their disputes, and it is expedient that the town of Suakin should be placed upon the same footing as the rest of the Sudan.

And whereas we have desired to modify our said Agreement accordingly in manner hereinafter appearing:

Now, it is hereby agreed and declared by and between the undersigned duly authorized for that purpose, as follows:

#### Article 1

These provisions of our Agreement of the 10th day of January 1899, by which the town of Suakin was excepted from the general régime established by the said Agreement for the future administration of the Sudan, are hereby abrogated.

Done at Cairo, the 22nd of July 1899.

(Signed) BOUTROS GHALLI—CROMER.

AFTER 1914

The opening of the Sennar Dam in 1914 marked the beginning of a new era in the progress of the Sudan. The supply of the economic and social advances of Khartoum and Gondokoro cannot fail to grip the imagination. But step by step with the striking development of the Sudan in the past twenty years or so there has also developed in Egypt a powerful political campaign, much intensified in recent years, for the ending of the Condominium and the independence of the Sudan into a sovereign independent Egyptian State. These demands are primarily based on the control of the Nile waters. To secure a fair supply of Nile water is vitally important to Egypt. There is a deep-seated and widespread feeling of fear among Egyptians that a large flow might be able to control the waters of the Nile waters and so threaten the whole existence of the Kingdom of Egypt. With the greater participation of the Sudanese themselves in the internal administration of their country, a large measure of political and administrative power has been entrusted to them, and the final outcome of the destiny of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan will have to be left in the decision of its own people.

During World War I, the heavy responsibility of defending the 2,000-mile frontier between the Sudan and Italian East Africa fell primarily on the Sudan Defence Force, the Sudan Legion, and the Auxiliary Defence Force of Volunteers, who were, with the exception of the peacetime garrison of British troops and the Royal Air Force, the only armed forces available in the Sudan. With the end of the Italian resistance the Sudan became one of the main supply routes for the Allied armies in the Middle East, and her contribution towards the war effort of the Allies was of great help to the Allied cause.

Article relating to the Sudan in the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty (see pp. 73-78 for full treaty)

Article 11.

(1) While reserving liberty to conclude new conventions in future, modifying the a. contents of January 24th and July 26th, 1936, the High Contracting Parties agree that the administration of the Sudan shall continue to be that resulting from the said agreements. The Government-General shall continue to exercise on the joint behalf of the High Contracting Parties the powers conferred upon him by the said agreements.

The High Contracting Parties agree that the primary aim of their administration in the Sudan must be the welfare of the Sudanese.

Nothing in this article prejudices the question of sovereignty over the Sudan.

(2) Appointments and promotions of officials in the Sudan will in consequence remain vested in the Government-General who, in making new appointments, to posts for which qualified Sudanese are not available, will select suitable candidates of British and Egyptian nationality.

(3) In addition to Sudanese troops, both British and Egyptian troops shall be placed at the disposal of the Government-General for the defence of the Sudan.

(4) Egyptian immigration into the Sudan shall be unrestricted, except for reasons of public order and health.

(5) There shall be no discrimination in the Sudan between British subjects and Egyptian subjects in matters of commercial immigration or the possession of property.

(6) The High Contracting Parties are agreed on the provisions set out in the Annex to this Article as regards the method by which international conventions are to be made applicable to the Sudan.

ANNEX TO ARTICLE 11

(1) Unless and until the High Contracting Parties agree to the contrary in application of Paragraph (1) of this Article, the general principle for the future shall be that international conventions shall only become applicable to the Sudan by the joint action of the Governments of the United Kingdom and of Egypt, and that such joint action shall normally also be required if it is desired to terminate the participation of the Sudan in an international convention which already applies to this territory.

(2) Conventions to which it will be desired that the Sudan should be a party will generally be conventions of a technical or humanitarian character. Such conventions almost invariably contain a provision for subsequent accession, and in such cases the method of making the convention applicable to the Sudan will be adopted. Accession will be effected by a joint instrument, signed on behalf of Egypt and the United Kingdom respectively by two persons duly authorized for the purpose. The method of depositing the instrument of accession will be the subject of agreement in each case between the two Governments. In the event of its being desired to apply to the Sudan a convention which does not contain an accession clause, the method by which this should be effected will be the subject of consultation and agreement between the two Governments.

(3) If the Sudan is already a party to a convention, and it is desired to terminate the participation of the Sudan therein, the necessary notice of termination will be given jointly by the United Kingdom and by Egypt.

(4) It is understood that the participation of the Sudan in a convention and the termination of such participation can only be effected by joint action specifically taken in respect of the Sudan, and does not follow merely from the fact that the United Kingdom and Egypt are both parties to a convention or have both denounced a convention.

(5) At international conferences where such negotiations are negotiated the Egyptian and the United Kingdom delegates would naturally keep in touch with a view to any action which they may agree to be desirable in the interests of the Sudan.

## THE GOVERNMENT

### THE CONSTITUTION

**Preliminaries.** By virtue of the Condominium Agreement of 1899 between the British Government and the Egyptian Government, and Article 17 of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1922, the Sudan is administered by a commission of officials appointed by Great Britain and Egypt. Since 1924 a Government-General's Council has been associated with the Government in the discharge of its powers. All ordinances and the annual budget are passed by the Governor-General in Council. The role of the Sudanese Government is that of a trustee for the Sudanese people, whose welfare is regarded by Great Britain and Egypt as the primary aim of the administration of the Sudan. Since 1927, modern principles of self-government have been introduced, and in 1934 an Advisory Council for the Northern Sudan was created. No duties are levied on imports from Egypt.

The country is divided into eight provinces, subdivided into forty-six districts.

### PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS OF THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN

Provinces	Districts
Darfur	Dar Masalit, El Farber, Northern, Southern, Western.
Equatoria	Juba, Tori, Eastern, Mori, Yei, Zande, Western, Tori, Aweil, Lakes.
Kassala (Blue Nile Province)	Kassala, Bahariya, Fung, Wad Madani, Kassala, Ed Dusan.
Kassala	Southern Kassala, Deja, Red Sea.
Khartoum	Khartoum, Khartoum (North and South), Gondokoro.
Kordofan	Central, Northern, Eastern, Western, Western Jebels, Eastern Jebels.
Northern	Halfa, Marawa, Dongola, Farber, Atbara, Suddi, Damer.
Upper Nile	Northern, Malakal, Fawa, Eastern, Nuer, Tibur, Western Nuer, Zeraf, Ita.

Governors, Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners are British members of the Sudan Political Service, and in recent times Sudanese have been chosen on account of their exceptional abilities and qualities as sub-inspectors. In the rural areas in northern Sudan, local tribal administrations have been set up forming an amalgamation of tribes under a single chief who exercises administrative and judicial powers, defined by legislation, under the supervision of the District Commissioner. Many of the advanced local administrations exercise control over their budgets, submitted annually through the Governors to the Governor-General in Council. In some of the chief towns, executive councils—the majority composed largely of members elected by their fellow townsmen—have been established and exercise the management and the finance of local affairs. A large number of Sudanese chosen for their personality and character-qualities carry out administrative duties as sub-managers, managers, and sub-inspectors. Advisory municipal councils are employed in most of the larger towns of the Sudan. For defence, the Governor-General

relies on the Sudan Defence Force, which is composed of British and Sudanese soldiers.

**Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief:** H. E. Sir Ronald Charles MURPHY, G.C.S.I.

**Civil Secretary:** J. W. GIBSON, M.A.

### GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

**Director of Agriculture and Forests:** J. SHERIDAN, M.A., F.R.S.

**Auditor-General:** D. FRYER.

**Director of Customs:** H. T. ROBERTS.

**Director of Economics and Trade:** R. J. HARTLEY.

**Director of Education:** C. W. WILGANS, M.A.

**Financial Secretary:** Sir ROBERTSON MUIR, M.A., M.C.

**Director of Irrigation:** R. J. HARTLEY, M.A., M.C.

**Legal Secretary:** Sir THOMAS CHAMBERLAIN, M.A., M.C.

**Chief Justice:** The Rt. Hon. G. G. G. CURRIE.

**Grand Kadis (Qadis).**

**Multi:** Saadik Ahmad El Tahir, M.A.

**Director of Medical Services:** A. L. LORING, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

**Director of Posts and Telegraphs:** Capt. G. W. COOPER, M.A., M.B.E., M.C., M.P.

**Director of Public Works:** R. G. JONES, M.A.

**General Manager of Railways:** R. H. ROBERTSON, M.A., M.P.

**Director of Stores and Ordnance:** Major G. A. W. KEAYS.

**Director of Survey Department:** R. U. WAKEFIELD.

**Director of Sudan Veterinary Service:** Major W. H. GLANVILLE, M.B., B.V.S.

### GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES

**Blue Nile:** G. R. F. BYRON, M.A.

**Darfur:** C. D. LINDSAY.

**Equatoria:** B. V. MARCHANT.

**Kassala:** G. M. HASTOCK, M.A.

**Khartoum:** L. J. N. WALLIS.

**Kordofan:** J. F. TERNAY.

**Northern:** C. B. TRACY.

**Upper Nile:** F. D. KIRKMAN, M.A.

### GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S COUNCIL

The Legal Secretary, the Financial Secretary, the Civil Secretary, the Major-General commanding troops in the Sudan (The Kadi).

**Secretary of the Council:** D. M. H. EVANS.

**Additional Members of the Council:** R. H. ROBERTSON, C. W. WILGANS, M.A., G. R. F. BYRON, M.A.

**Clark of the Council:** T. C. EDDY.





## COMMUNICATIONS

## BROADCASTING

**Sudan Broadcasting Service:** Commenced January 1, 1935; Technical Supervisor, Dept. of Posts and Telegraphs Administration; Advisory Committee of leading Sudanese and a Broadcasting Officer responsible to the Public Relations Officer and the Chief Secretary.

Transmission on the following wavelengths:

21.57 metres	13,970 kc.
32.09 metres	9,350 kc.
174 metres	575.5 kc.

Total number of receiving sets: 3,077, broadcasts in Arabic and English.

## AIRWAYS

**Air France:** Weekly service; Mondays, London Airport-Paris-Cairo-Khartoum.

**British Overseas Airways Corporation:** Sundays, London Airport-Cairo-Sudan-Khartoum, Fridays, London Airport-Cairo-Khartoum.

## RAILWAYS

The construction of the Sudan Railway was started in 1897 from Wadi Halfa to Atbara, and then extended to Khartoum in 1899, to Souva in 1902, and thence to El Obeid in 1905. The line connecting Atbara and Port Sudan, built in 1904-05, has a by-pass line running through Kassala and Gedaraf to the Senarai Junction. The total length of railway in operation is now 2,356 miles. The Sudan Railways also operate a 325 miles of steamer service on the Nile, touching Juba, Roseires, Gamharia, Wad, Shellal, and Dongola. The steady increase of railway traffic can be seen from the total tonnage of goods handled in 1931, which was 213,392 tons as compared with 1,376,368 tons in 1941, while the number of passengers

carried in 1931 amounted to 476,877, and in 1941 to 1,825,364. The total length of steamer services operated is 1,325 miles.

## ROADS

Permanent all-weather roads have been constructed in the south, radiating from Juba and linking up with the Uganda and Congo road systems.

## PORTS

Credit is due to the administration of the Sudan for the facilities provided by them at Port Sudan and the nearby harbors, wharfs at Meria el Sheikh Barghet, on the desolate Red Sea coast, which thirty years ago were the modern harbors and wharfs at Port Sudan.

## SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS

**American Eastern Trading and Shipping Co., S.A.E.:** P.O.B. 224, Port Sudan.

**Contemichales Bros.:** P.O.B. 306, Khartoum, and P.O.B. 37, Wadi Halfa.

**Cory and Strick (Sudan) Ltd.:** P.O.B. 17, Port Sudan.

**Della Strologo (G.) & Co.:** P.O.B. 308, Khartoum, and at Port Sudan, Souva and Kassala.

**Gallatly, Hanksy & Co. (Sudan) Ltd.:** P.O.B. 17, Port Sudan, P.O.B. 3, Souva; P.O.B. 215, Khartoum; and P.O.B. 2, El Obeid.

**Mitchell Goffs & Co. (M.E.) Ltd.:** P.O.B. 72, Port Sudan; P.O.B. 227, Khartoum; P.O.B. 30, Wad Medani; P.O.B. 42, El Obeid; P.O.B. 2, Gedaraf, and Souva.

**Potamianos (Panaghis, E.):** P.O.B. 43, Port Sudan.

**Scandinavian-Near East Shipping Agency (Egypt) Ltd.:** P.O.B. 17, Port Sudan.

**Sudan Shipping and General Stores Ltd.:** P.O.B. 102, Khartoum; and P.O.B. 70, Port Sudan.

**White (R. J.):** P.O.B. 70, Khartoum.

THE ECONOMIC LIFE

STATISTICAL SURVEY

FOREIGN TRADE

(in £ E. 000s)

YEAR	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	RE-EXPORTS
1938 . . . . .	6,281	5,100	179
1939 . . . . .	5,935	5,305	305
1940 . . . . .	5,914	5,043	422
1941 . . . . .	5,951	6,547	548
1942 . . . . .	5,196	7,151	352
1943 . . . . .	9,221	6,413	592
1944 . . . . .	10,004	8,098	600
1945 . . . . .	10,042	10,605	625
1946 . . . . .	11,458	9,255	770

Source: Sudan Government, Department of Economics and Trade.

IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(in £ E. 000s)

COUNTRIES	1935	1945	1946
Great Britain . . . . .	1,230	1,272	1,741
British India . . . . .	273	2,823	2,520
Egypt . . . . .	1,247	1,716	2,197
Iran . . . . .	*	131	597
U.S.A. . . . .	157	215	177
Uganda . . . . .	*	120	373
Ethiopia . . . . .	*	500	124
Union of South Africa . . . . .	105	650	370
Kenya . . . . .	*	261	243
Belgian Congo . . . . .	*	320	158
Other Countries . . . . .	2,081†	518	1,618
TOTAL . . . . .	6,281	10,042	11,468

Source: Sudan Government, Department of Economics and Trade.

\* Not available.

† Mainly Japan.

# ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN--(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

## EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

in £E (1946)

COUNTRIES	1935	1945	1946
Great Britain . . . . .	7,552	4,197	2,389
British India . . . . .	802	747	4,277
Egypt . . . . .	7-2	7,523	1,000
U.S.A. . . . .	293	560	615
Holland . . . . .	*	30	117
Other Countries . . . . .	170	275	1,004
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>8,896</b>	<b>13,632</b>	<b>10,312</b>

Source: Sudan Government, Department of Economics and Trade.  
\* Not available.

## BUDGETS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SINCE 1939

YEAR	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE	SURPLUS
	£E.	£E.	£E.
1939 . . . . .	5,013,791	4,867,000	146,791
1940 . . . . .	4,644,371	4,543,700	100,671
1941 . . . . .	5,370,377	5,047,100	323,277
1942 . . . . .	5,814,163	5,357,000	457,163
1943 . . . . .	5,807,922	5,601,700	206,222
1944 . . . . .	5,575,700	5,529,800	45,900
1945 . . . . .	7,071,478	7,318,150	(246,672)
1946 . . . . .	8,188,985	8,507,802	(318,817)

Public Debt	No. of		£E.
	TOTAL	DURING	
	£E.	1946	£E.
Loans guaranteed by the British Treasury			
(a) Sudan Government loans	13,073,340	7,333,207	6,000,133
(b) Other loans under the Trades Facilities Act, 1927	4,030,500	2,015,032	1,958,468
Sudan Debt to Egypt	3,474,525	—	5,474,525
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,578,365</b>	<b>9,348,239</b>	<b>13,433,126</b>

The Sudan debt to Egypt is in respect of advances made for development purposes. Repayment is to begin in 1949.

The first guaranteed loan was raised in 1929, and since then the Sudan has fully and punctually met its obligations for interest and repayment instalments.

### Currency:

- 1 pound Egyptian (£E.) = 100 piastres tariff = 1,000 millimes = £1 on 60.
- 1 piastre tariff (P.T.) gish saghe tariff = 10 millimes (formerly 40 paras) = 40 laddas about 2½ (2.56) d.
- 1 pound sterling = P.T. 97½.
- 1 shilling = P.T. 487½.

The only coins legally current in the Sudan are:

- Gold British sovereign = P.T. 97½. Egyptian 5 pounds and 1 pound (King Fuad, 1922), 50 piastres and 20 piastres (King Fuad, 1923), and 1 pound (Sultan Hussein, 1926). There are very few in circulation.

Paper Money. National Bank of Egypt Notes of £E 100, £E 50, £E 10, £E 5, £E 2, P.T. 50 and P.T. 25 are legal tender in the Sudan up to any amount.

**Exchange between the Sudan and Uganda.** Egyptian currency may be exchanged with Uganda currency at the Sudan Government Treasuries in Equatoria Province and certain Uganda frontier stations.

**Area and Population.** Total population of the Sudan (approximate estimate), 6,500,000.

The following table gives accurate figures for the total areas of provinces:

	1945	sq. miles
Darfur . . . . .	.	136,150
Equatoria . . . . .	.	150,725
Gedra . . . . .	.	54,775
Kanaka . . . . .	.	134,450
Khartoum . . . . .	.	5,700
Kordofan . . . . .	.	145,950
Northern . . . . .	.	235,200
Upper Nile . . . . .	.	60,250
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	.	<b>909,500</b>

**Principal Imports and Exports.** The Sudan's principal imports are cotton and silk piece-goods, iron and steel ware, machinery, tea, wheat, flour, coffee, bags and sacks, sugar, and tobacco.

The Sudan's principal exports are cotton and cotton seed, and gum arabic.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

BANKING

**Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) Ltd.:** P.O.B. 317, Khartoum; Head Office: 52 Lombard Street, London E.C.3; 1, 1926; cap. with 10,000,000, sub 20,000,000; res. fund 2,500,000. Chair: J. H. Crossley; Deputy Chair: A. C. BARNES, F.S.O.; 200 agencies at Djeddah, Wad Medani, Port Sudan.

**National Bank of Egypt:** Khartoum; Head Office: Cairo; 1, 1898; cap. 23,000,000; res. fund 23,000,000; Pres. Ali Saadawi Pasha; Gov. Sir Frederick Latta-Koss. 6, 1914; 1000; agencies at Djeddah, Omdurman, Port Sudan, Tikar, Wad Medani.

INSURANCE

ACCIDENT

**Caledonian Insurance Co. (Sudan) Ltd.:** Gellatly, Hankey & Co. (Sudan) Ltd., Khartoum and Port Sudan.

**Eagle, Star and British Dominions Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Sudan Agents: Mitchell Cotts & Co. (M.C.) Ltd., Khartoum.

**General, Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Ltd.:** Gellatly, Hankey & Co. (Sudan) Ltd., P.O.B. 215, Khartoum, and branch offices.

**Northern Assurance Co. Ltd.:** Sudan Agents: Buildmore Co. (Sudan) Ltd., P.O.B. 314, Khartoum.

BAGGAGE

**Caledonian Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Gellatly, Hankey & Co. (Sudan) Ltd., Khartoum and Port Sudan.

**Eagle, Star and British Dominions Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Sudan Agents: Cotts, Darke & Co. Ltd., Khartoum.

**General, Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Ltd.:** Gellatly, Hankey & Co. (Sudan) Ltd., P.O.B. 215, Khartoum, and branch offices.

**Travellers' Baggage Insurance Association:** Sudan Agents: Mitchell Cotts & Co. (M.C.) Ltd., Khartoum.

FIRES

**Caledonian Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Gellatly, Hankey & Co. (Sudan) Ltd., Khartoum and Port Sudan.

**Commercial Union Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Sudan Agents: Aziz Kfour, Khartoum N.

**Gornhill Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Sudan Agents: Younis Ahmed and Abdel Moneim Mehd & Co., Khartoum.

**Eagle, Star and British Dominions Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Sudan Agents: Mitchell Cotts & Co. (M.C.) Ltd., Khartoum.

**General, Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Ltd.:** Gellatly, Hankey & Co. (Sudan) Ltd., P.O.B. 215, Khartoum and branch offices.

**London Assurance:** Sudan Agents: Mitchell Cotts & Co. (M.C.) Ltd., P.O.B. 211, Khartoum.

**London and Lancashire Assurance Co.:** Sudan Agents: B. Nathan & Co., P.O.B. 16, Omdurman.

**National Insurance Company of Egypt:** Sudan Agents: The National Bank of Egypt, Khartoum.

**Northern Assurance Co. Ltd.:** Sudan Agents: Buildmore Co. (Sudan) Ltd., P.O.B. 314, Khartoum.

**Palatine Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Sudan Agents: G. Della Strolaga Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 308, Khartoum.

**Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd.:** Sudan Agents: Gellatly, Hankey & Co. (Sudan) Ltd., Khartoum.

**Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.:** Sudan Agents: A. Papadom and Co. P.O.B. 102, Khartoum.

**Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation:** Sudan Agents: G. Della Strolaga Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 308, Khartoum, and at Port Sudan.

**Sun Insurance Office Ltd.:** Sudan Agents: G. Della Strolaga Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 308, Khartoum and Port Sudan.

**Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Sudan Agents: Bowall and Co., P.O.B. 1, Khartoum.

LIFF

**Caledonian Insurance Co. (Sudan) Ltd.:** Gellatly, Hankey & Co. (Sudan) Ltd., Khartoum and Port Sudan.

**Compagnie d'Assurances Generales sur la Vie Sudan:** Sudan Agents: Jahn Valois, Khartoum.

**General, Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Ltd.:** Gellatly, Hankey & Co. (Sudan) Ltd., P.O.B. 215, Khartoum and branch offices.

**Graham Life Assurance Society Ltd.:** Sudan Agents: F. A. Turner, Khartoum.

**Misr, Société Misr. d'Assurances, S.A.E.:** Sudan Agents: Ali el Beheir, Khartoum.

**Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.:** Sudan Agents: A. Papadom and Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 102, Khartoum.

MARINE

**British and Foreign and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Sudan Agents: Sudan Wambsmug Co. Ltd., Port Sudan.

**London Assurance:** Sudan Agents: Mitchell Cotts & Co. (M.C.) Ltd., P.O.B. 221, Khartoum.

**Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Sudan Agents: Barclays Bank Ltd (D.C. & O.), Khartoum, Port Sudan, and Wad Medani.

**Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.:** Sudan Agents: A. Papadom and Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 102, Khartoum.

**Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation:** Sudan Agents: G. Della Strolaga Co. Ltd., Khartoum and Port Sudan.

**Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Sudan Agents: Bowall and Co., P.O.B. 1, Khartoum.

MOTOR CARS

**General, Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Ltd.:** Sudan Agents: Gellatly, Hankey & Co. (Sudan) Ltd., P.O.B. 215, Khartoum, and branch offices.

**London Assurance:** Sudan Agents: Mitchell Cotts & Co. (M.C.) Ltd., Khartoum.

**Motor Union Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Sudan Agents: Sudan Mercantile Co. (Khartoum Ltd.), P.O.B. 97, Khartoum.

**Northern Assurance Co. Ltd.:** Sudan Agents: Buildmore Co. (Sudan) Ltd., P.O.B. 314, Khartoum.

**Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation:** Sudan Agents: Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) Ltd., P.O.B. 302, Khartoum.

## ANGLO EGYPTIAN SUDAN—(The Economic Life)

### AGRICULTURE

Cotton is by far the most important crop grown in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, providing directly or indirectly the major part of the Government revenue. Other crops grown in rotation are durra and tatar, which provide the fodder for the animals. Wheat, pulses, and small quantities of other crops and vegetables are grown, especially in the Northern Province of the Sudan. In the south, mainly primitive agriculture with staking cultivation is practiced. Cattle, sheep, and goats are mainly kept by pastoral and nomadic methods. The great agricultural and social tasks of the Sudan Government are to turn the semi-nomadic tribesmen into settled cultivators, and adjusting them to a new system of farming. With the adoption of the Gezira Scheme great advances have been made in the extent of cotton growing.

Area of cotton grown since the opening of the Suddes in 1925 is as follows:

	Faddans		Faddans
1925-26	83,091	1933-34	171,732
1926-27	100,038	1934-35	175,932
1927-28	100,362	1935-36	185,758
1928-29	126,287	1936-37	199,770
1929-30	129,035	1937-38	208,962
1930-31	127,682	1938-39	210,159
1931-32	190,574	1939-40	211,245
1932-33	191,995	1940-41	214,648
	: faddan = 1,076 acres.		

The Sudan is the chief source of the world's supply of gum arabic; production is particularly outstanding in Kordofan province.

### MINERALS

Minerals produced include gold at Galati (in the Red Sea hills), and salt at Feit Sudan.

### CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Sudan Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 81, Khartoum.

## ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN—(The Economic Life)

### AGRICULTURE

Cotton is by far the most important crop grown in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, providing directly or indirectly the major part of the Government revenue. Other crops grown in rotation are dery and lucerne, which provide the fodder for the animals. Wheat, pulses, and small quantities of other crops and vegetables are grown, especially in the Northern Province of the Sudan. In the south, mainly primitive agriculture with shifting cultivation is practised. Cattle, sheep, and goats are mainly kept by pastoral and nomadic methods. The great agricultural and social tasks of the Sudan Government are to turn the semi-nomadic tribesmen into settled cultivators, and adjusting them to a new system of farming. With the adoption of the Gezira Scheme great advances have been made in the extent of cotton growing.

Area of cotton grown since the opening of the Sudan in 1925 is as follows:

	<i>Seedings</i>		<i>Faldows</i>
1925-26	22,091	1933-34	171,137
1926-27	100,076	1934-35	171,673
1927-28	125,728	1935-36	185,258
1928-29	170,287	1936-37	169,770
1929-30	279,076	1937-38	268,602
1930-31	321,682	1938-39	270,782
1931-32	390,514	1939-40	277,495
1932-33	391,176	1940-41	274,843
	= Sudan—6,038 acres.		

The Sudan is the chief source of the world's supply of gum arabic; production is particularly outstanding in Kordofan province.

### MINERALS

Minerals produced include gold at Ghatit (in the Red Sea Hills), and salt at Port Sudan.

### CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Sudan Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 81, Khartoum.

## EDUCATION

## SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

The educational system of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan falls into two spheres, the Northern and the Southern. The Northern comprises the provinces of the Blue Nile, Darfur, Kassala, Khartoum, Kordofan and Northern. The Southern sphere is constituted by the Equatoria and Upper Nile provinces. Education in the Northern sphere is mostly in the hands of the Government. Higher education at present consists of the School of Medicine, opened in 1924, and a newly established post-secondary school for training in agriculture, veterinary, science, engineering, law and the teaching profession. The Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum is designed to supply a sound, practical education for the people of the Sudan. Two junior secondary schools provide vocational training, and 11 intermediate schools prepare boys for entry into Gordon College, and also provide post-elementary education for a part of the general public. Pupils attending these schools number about 2500. Nearly 20,000 boys attend the 122 elementary schools, from which some of them pass on to intermediate schools. In 1923 there were 55 girls' elementary schools, attended by 3222 girls, and a training college for schoolmistresses with 10 students. At Bahari in Kadda in the Blue Nile province, an elementary teachers' training college for boys, with 111 students, has been established. There are two technical schools at Omdurman and Atbara, whose students are mainly apprentices to the mechanical engineering side of the Sudan Railways. High schools continued in 1923 429 boys. Various non-Government schools operate in the Sudan, and are managed by Europeans and the various communities concerned with the education of the children of mixed Sudanese, Egyptian, and other nationalities. Three independent intermediate schools and several elementary schools are managed by the people of the Sudan. The number of non-Government schools of all grades in the Northern sphere is 39, with an attendance of 4,259 boys and 1,931 girls. About 125 State-aided or Government-aided, and 172 sub-grade schools provide a varying standard of sub-grade elementary education to some 21,000 boys. In the Southern sphere, mission schools, supervised and inspected by the Government, are operated. There are no higher secondary education, but 3 boys' intermediate schools, 53 elementary schools, 18 girls' schools, 3 trade schools, 5 normal and central schools, and 167 village schools are established there. It can be rightly said that the words of Lord Kitchener at the opening of the Gordon Memorial College in 1902 have come true: "All I hope and trust is that it may be round this centre that the development of higher education in the Sudan may be focused for all time".

**Girls' Education.** The sparsity of some of the people towards the education of girls and the active opposition of others were prime obstacles to progress, and look years to overcome. The steady advance achieved in the succeeding years is largely the result of the selfless devotion of a small band of women who, under the direction of the Education Department or established missionary bodies, have toiled like their sisters in the medical sphere to break down the prejudice existing against any step for the emancipation of Sudanese womanhood. The first girls' elementary school was opened in 1911. By 1924 there were

only five such schools in existence, but the creation of a Teachers' Training College in the early Twenties saw the first, and by 1925 there were 21 Government schools with a total of nearly 2,000 pupils. Disimagination of progress may be traced in the mounting number of schools: 37 in 1925, 52 in 1927, 62 in 1927. The Institute for Teachers' Training College was divided between 1928 and 1929, and three intermediate schools and the nucleus of a secondary school attached to the Training School have been set up. There are also a number of non-Government schools in the larger towns. The first white student entered the Gordon College in 1924.

Approved points for further development are the teaching, but their implementation may be obstructed by a shortage of native teaching staff, spite of a nearly manly habit of the Sudanese and the newly appreciated attraction of an educated bride are certainly inducing the parents to both qualified and potential schoolmistresses. This problem is certainly the responsibility of the mother, and the only palliative so far discovered is the appointment of a comparatively high proportion of foreign teachers.

## COLLEGES

## GORDON MEMORIAL COLLEGE

## Khartoum

Founded 1903.

*President:* H. H. The Governor-General of the Sudan, Sir ROBERT GEORGE HOWE, K.C.M.G.

*Chancellor of the College:* G. R. F. PUPPLE, C.B.S.

*Principal:* L. C. WILKINSON, M.A., B.Sc., B.A.

*Vice-Principal for Administration:* A. D. THORNTON, M.A.  
*Vice-Principal for Student Affairs:* JERAMIAH ANKOR  
B.A., B.Sc.

*Registrar:* AMDEL RAZIAN EL KHANGLI.

*Librarian:* (Vacant).

The library contains 14,000 volumes.

## DEANS:

*Faculty of Arts:* C. R. CUMMAN, M.A. (Oxon.)

*Faculty of Science:* G. C. WOOD, M.A. (Oxon.)

*Faculty of Administration:* T. H. D. MYNERS, M.A. (Oxon.)

*Faculty of Agriculture:* A. J. MILLER, M.A., B.Sc., B.Com. (Aberdeen)

*Faculty of Veterinary Science:* A. W. CHALMERS, M.B.C.V.S.

*Faculty of Engineering:* T. DOUGLASS, B.Sc. (Edin.), A.M.I.C.E.

Number of students: 125

The College is associated with the University of London.

## TEACHERS:

*Department of Arabic:* AL NOWAISHI, M.Sc., B.A., Ph.D.

*Department of Zoology:* H. SANDON, M.A., Ph.D.

## ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN --(EDUCATION)

### SENIOR LECTURERS:

#### Faculty of Agriculture:

BOVENS, B. M., B.Sc. (Dunelm) (Chemistry);  
COLEBY, LESLIE E., B.Sc. (Dunelm), M.A.(Oxon.) (Biology).

#### Faculty of Arts:

DONAGHY, J., M.A. (English);  
HART, E. P., B.A. (Lond.), DIPLOMA (English);  
HINE, R. L., B.LITT. (Oxon.), M.A. (Oxon.) (History);  
HOWELL, E. J., M.Sc., Ph.D., DIPLOMA (Geography);  
KNALLER, MAHMOUD (Sharia Law);  
MYERS, D. H. (Archaeology);  
STUART, A. L., M.A., Ph.D. (English).

#### Faculty of Science:

FALLOWS, T. H., M.A. (Oxon.) (Mathematics);  
GORDON, S., B.Sc. (Leeds) (Botany);  
MACLEAY, K. N. G., B.Sc. (Bexon);  
PELLE, J. H., B.Sc. (Lond.), DIPLOMA (Canton) (Chemistry);  
RZOGGA, J., Ph.D. (Prague) (Zoology).

#### Faculty of Engineering:

EL MAGNASHI, A. F., B.A. (Mathematics);  
ISRAHIM, A. I. (Surveying);  
MERRY, W. (Electrical Engineering).

**Kitchener School of Medicine:** Khartoum; f. 1924.

### RESEARCH INSTITUTION

**Black Medical Research Laboratories:** Khartoum; f. 1935

Director: E. S. HORGAN, B.A., M.C., B.CH.  
Senior Bacteriologist: R. KILN, M.D., M.Sc., F.R.S.O.,  
F.R.M. (Glasgow).  
Bacteriologist: MAHMOUD ALI HASHEM, D.M.S.C. (Khartoum).  
Government Analyst: A. J. HENRY, B.Sc. (Lond.)  
(Reading).  
Chemist: D. M. GARDNER, F.R.C.S.

Medical Entomologist: D. J. LEWIS, M.A. (Cantab.)

The library of the Laboratories contains 2,000 volumes.

### MUSEUMS

**Antiquities Museum:** Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum  
**Halfa Museum:** Wadi Halfa; antiquities, ethnological and general.

**Khalifa's House Museum:** Omdurman

**Khartoum Museum:** P.O. Box 196, Khartoum. Dir. A. J. ARSULT, M.Sc. (Lond.), F.S.A., Commissioner for Archaeology and Anthropology; objects: ethnological, geobotanical, historical, natural history; collections of objects from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; publ. *Report on the Antiquities Service and Museums*.

**Merowe Museum:** Merowe; antiquities and general

**Napata Museum:** Napata

**Natural History Museum:** S.O., Education Department, Khartoum; Curator J. W. COZZANI, M.A.

### LIBRARIES

**Geptic Library:** P.O. Box 76, Khartoum

**Flinchers Petrie Library:** c/o Khartoum Museum, P.O. Box 178, Khartoum; f. 1946; Commissioner for Archaeology and Anthropology A. J. ARSULT; number of volumes: 2,500.

**Gordon Memorial College Library:** Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum; f. 1909; Librarian (Vacant); number of volumes: 25,000.

## PLACES OF INTEREST

## THE TOURIST SEASON

The best season for a visit to the Sudan is November to February inclusive, though March is also quite suitable. Details of the railway services are given in the official time table of the Sudan Government Railways, and can also be obtained from the Sudan Government Agencies at Cairo and London. A visa is required, and overland transport from the Sudan Agencies. Excise left baggage and other shooting can be enjoyed, the best months being January, February, and March.

## TOURIST AGENCIES

**Aghar, H. A.:** P.O. Box 6, Khartoum.  
**Cook, Thomas, & Son Ltd.:** Khartoum.  
**White, R. J.:** P.O. Box 30, Khartoum.

## ANTIQUITIES

The modern Sudan corresponds roughly to the region known to the ancient Egyptians as Kush, and to the classical geographers as Ethiopia. Early traffic was established between this country and Egypt. Several great ancient leaders have left records of their activities in their tombs at Assuan (Elephantine), and many more are found scattered on the banks by the side of the river as far south as Sennar. The strong kings of the Middle Empire (2000-1800 B.C.) established a chain of fortresses, stretching to the south from Assuan, the most southern of them being at Kerma. Roughly from 1500-1000 B.C. the Sudan was an integral part of the Egyptian realm but with the decline of the Empire the whole of Egypt and the country weakened, and long periods of turbulent conditions prevailed. It was during this period that a family settled at Napata, near Merowe, gradually grew wealthy and powerful, and finally proclaimed themselves kings of Ethiopia. The first of these who styled himself King of Kush was Kashta (925 B.C.) and he held the country as far north as Thebes. His successor, Piankhi, conquered the whole of Egypt, and this conquest was commemorated in the famous conquest stele found at Jebel Barkal in 1822, and now in the Cairo Museum. For eighty years Piankhi and his successors, who appear in the records as the twenty-fifth dynasty, ruled the whole Nile Valley, with Napata as their capital. Ejected from Egypt by the Assyrians in 667 B.C. the kings of Ethiopia continued to rule their country and, to judge from the size of their pyramids, prosperity prevailed there until 300 B.C. It was at this

time that the power passed to a branch of the family established at Merowe, who held the power until overthrown by the Aksumites in A.D. 350. Merowe remained the capital of Ethiopia. There were two periods, 200 B.C. to 300 A.D. and 200 A.D. to 350 A.D., when the kingdom appears to have been divided, with one branch of the royal family ruling such as Napata and the other at Merowe. Most of the northern part appeared to have been under a ruler who was controlled by the Roman general Petronius, in 23 A.D. The forty-fifth ruler is applied to the period 350-600 A.D., when Napata was the capital of the kingdom and Merowe to the period 600-1000 A.D. 350, when Merowe was the principal city. In the Halfa and Dongola districts early Christian sites are very often found, and some of them are of great importance. Monastic sites are very frequent in the Blue Nile district and south as far as Sennar.

**Bahari.** On the west bank of the Nile, three miles south of Halfa, temples and tombs, Middle Empire to Roman times.

**Sennar.** Fortress of the Middle and New Empire period.

**Soleb.** A temple, Middle Empire period.

**Napata.** Near Merowe, the seat of the first Ethiopian kings, a small museum attached, with statues and other antiquities from sites in Dongola, and interesting Dargah relics frequented by General Sir Harold Jackson Pasha.

**Jebel Barkal.** Situated near Kerma, a holy mountain, sacred to the ram-headed god Amen, with remains of temples of New Empire to Meroitic times.

**Kurna and Nuri** are sites with pyramidal fields situated near Kerma.

**Merowe.** Near Katusha, north of Shendi, the southern capital of ancient Ethiopia. The site includes temples and groups of pyramids, 500 B.C. to A.D. 300.

**Napata and Musawarah.** Easily accessible by motor car from Wad Han-Naga, this site includes the best-preserved ruins in the Sudan, c. 1000 B.C. to 300. At Napata there are temples, tombs, etc., and an extensive building that may have been a country palace at Musawarah.

In June 1927 the circumstantial opening of the restored tomb of the Mahdi took place in Omdurman. The Mahdi's coffin had been re-discovered, and his tomb is now placed in an impressive square building, with a large central dome surmounted by a silver crescent, in which is set a Darwish spear-head. At each corner of the roof is a smaller cupola, also topped by a crescent and a spear.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

- El Akkhar:** Khartoum; f. 1944; Arabic; Editor MOHAMMED AMER BASHIR.
- El-Umma:** Sikkat Street, Khartoum; f. 1945; morning; organ of Umma Party; Arabic; Editor MAHMOUD MUSTAFA TAJER.
- El Sudan El Gadiq:** P.O. Box 358, Khartoum; f. 1943; supports complete independence of the Sudan; Arabic; Editor ABDELVAHED HAYAT.
- El Ra'i El Amm:** P.O. Box 424, Khartoum; independent; Arabic; Editor ISMAIL ATABANI.
- Geridat El Nil:** P.O. Box 358, Khartoum; Umma Party; Arabic.
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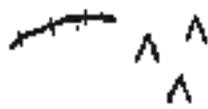
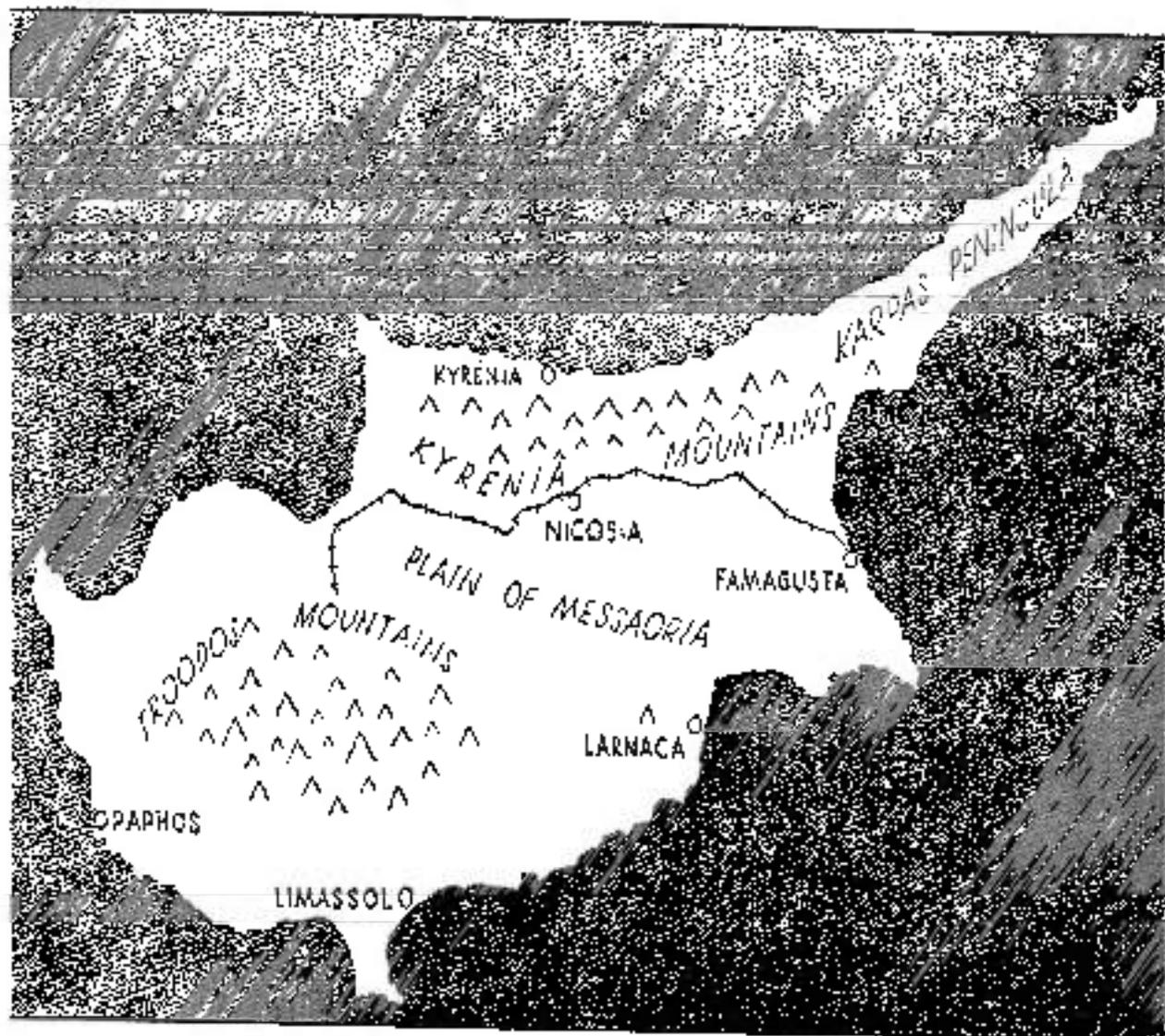


Cyril's

*Photo Nancy Jenkins*

VILLAGE STREET

# CYPRUS



Railways . Mountains

SCALE 18 MILES TO AN INCH

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# THE ISLAND OF CYPRUS

## GEOGRAPHY

### FRONTIERS

The Island of Cyprus situated in the north-east part of the eastern basin of the Mediterranean Sea, has Asia Minor on the north and Syria on the east, and lies between the latitudes 34° 33' and 36° 41' north and longitudes 30° 17' and 34° 35' east. The greatest length of the island from west-south-west to east-north-east is approximately 140 miles, and the greatest breadth from north to south is about 60 miles. A narrow tongue of land named Karpas, 10 miles in breadth and 25 miles in length, runs east-north-east from Tulkirma to Cape Andreas. The area of the island is 3,581 sq. miles.

### MOUNTAINS

The mountains of Cyprus consist of two main ranges. The northern range known as the Kyrenia Mountains extends from Cape Andreas to Cape Kormakiti, a distance of more than one hundred miles. Its highest point is Akro mandra, 3,419 ft. The southern range, more extensive and lofty culminates in Mount Troodos, 6,408 ft. above sea level. Farther eastwards is the Mount Aeliafari with a height of 3,305 ft., followed by Paphosia at 2,212 ft. and Ghuzia 4,074 ft., this mountain chain terminating in the peak of Sta. Koyca, or Stavrovouni (the Olympus of Szabai), 2,260 ft.

### RIVERS

Although they are little more than mountain streams, dry in summer and unnavigable in winter, the rivers of Cyprus enrich the soil with much alluvial earth. Largest of them is the Pedias, springing from Makhera mountains, and passing close to Nicosia. The Yallic, originating near the source of the Pedias, passes through Nisou, Dikali, and Pyros, and traverses the Mesaoria plain in a direction parallel to the Pedias. Smaller but more regular are the Caras, coming from the slopes of Troödos and flowing into the bay of Morphou, and the Keras and the Dairlizos, which have their exits near Episkopi and Kouklia respectively.

### LAKES

To-day there are only two small lakes between Parnagusta and Salamis, and some salt lakes near Larnaca and Limassol. The chief lake of Cyprus used to be Paralimni, five miles from Parnagusta, which was drained for cultivation.

### HARBOURS

**Famagusta.** Entrance: min. width 250 ft., min. depth 26 ft. Approach channel from entrance to berths: width 250 ft. min., 350 ft. max., depth 24 ft. min., 26 ft. max. Max. depth at wharves 24 ft. Length of wharves 1,750 ft. Max. dimensions for vessels to berth alongside: length

420 ft., beam 55 ft., draught 23 ft. Pilots, by Government pilots, available from dawn to dusk. Tugs are not available. Cranes: one fixed hand-winch, 5 tons capacity. Railway runs alongside berths. Bunking facilities available in limited quantities, but no arrangements for fuel oil. Storage accommodation ample for normal trade requirements. Water available at all berths.

**Larnaca.** Open roadstead; vessels discharge into and load from lighters. Twenty lighters of 15 tons net weight capacity are available. Lighters are loaded and discharged at the pier, which has a 14-ton stationary moor crane and three stationary hand cranes from 1½ to 8 tons capacity. Water available at pier, no water-barge. No bunkering facilities. Passenger and towing launches are available. Ample storage capacity for normal trade requirements.

**Limassol.** Open roadstead; vessels discharge into and load from lighters. Thirty lighters of 15 tons capacity are available. Lighters are loaded and discharged at piers, which have two motor cranes, one of 1½ tons and one of 1 ton, and two stationary hand cranes, one of 1½ tons and one of 7 tons capacity. Water available at pier, no water-barge. No bunkering facilities. Passenger and towing launches are available. Storage accommodation is very strictly limited.

The harbours of Paphos and Kyrenia offer good anchorage to small vessels and fishing craft.

### IRRIGATION

The beginnings of irrigation in Cyprus date back to 1883, when an ancient canal of about 15 miles in length was repaired for the purpose of irrigating the best lands of the Mesaoria. In 1896 a loan of £30,000, granted by the Colonial Office, was spent on irrigation works on the island. Four sites for reservoirs were selected, and it was also found possible to combine the reclamation of large areas of swamp with irrigation.

**The Spikavri reservoir.** The works on this project were commenced in 1898 and completed in 1899. During floods the land is watered through channels branching off from a low earthen dam, and the surplus water finds its way to the Symbasos reservoir, formed by an 1800-seakent 30 ft. high, 1,500 ft. long. In addition to that, 300 acres of swamp were drained, and plantations are now situated round the reservoir.

Other irrigation works are the Mesaoria works, and the three other principal reservoirs—Akhyritou, Kouklia, and Vasil. Other and more primitive means of irrigation are storage irrigation, irrigation by means of water machines, low walls, irrigation from perennial streams, and irrigation from the clean-water supply provided by mountain torrents and by sub-land flood waters.

## PEOPLES AND RELIGIONS

## PEOPLES

The inhabitants of the Island of Cyprus are mainly Greek Christians and Moslems. The Greek Christians are descended from the earlier inhabitants of the Island, while the Moslems are the descendants of the Ottomans, Turks and of the earlier Arab invaders.

## LANGUAGES

The official languages are, Katak, Modern Greek, and Turkish.

## RELIGIONS

Of the inhabitants of Cyprus, about 80 per cent are members of the Greek Orthodox Church of Cyprus and about 18 per cent are members of the Islamic Faith. Other religious communities include Maronite-Georgians (1,650), Roman Catholics, Maronites, and Anglicans.

**The Orthodox Church of Cyprus.** The Orthodox Church of Cyprus, being a part of the Orthodox Eastern Church, enjoys the privilege of independence with the right to elect its own Archbishop. Christianity was introduced early in Cyprus, and it is said that Paul and Barnabas landed at Salamis and went to Paphos, where they converted the Roman pro-Consul, Sergius Paulus. After the expulsion of the Jews in A. D. 717 the parish of the Orthodox Church was rapid. The bishops of Salamis, Paphos, and Tremithus were present at the Council of Nicea (A. D. 325), and twelve Cypriots subscribed to the Canons of the Council of Sardica in A. D. 343.

The independence of the Cyprus Church was threatened by the claims of the Patriarch of Antioch, who desired to appoint its Metropolitan, but the Council of Ephesus, A. D. 431, did not give a favorable decision.

During the long Turkish rule, which began in 1571 and ended in 1878, and during which it was freed from the Lusignan and Venetian Latin domination, the Church regained much of its former power, the Archbishop representing the Greek Christian community with the Government. A new Charter, the *Karakatika*, was promulgated by the Holy Synod of Cyprus in 1914. The Hierarchy of the Church of Cyprus is at present composed as follows:

- (1) Archbishop of Nicosia, Justiciar and all Cyprus.
- (2) The Metropolitan of Paphos, Exarch of Arsinoe and the Romans.
- (3) The Metropolitan of Kitia, of the new city of Limassol and of Curium.
- (4) The Metropolitan of Kyrenia and President of Soloi.

**The Latin Church.** Introduced into the country by the Lusignan Dynasty, the Latin Church of Cyprus consisted of the Archbishop of Nicosia, and the Bishops of Paphos, Limassol, and Parnassos. By the Paris Treaty signed in 1830 by Pope Alexander IV, the Latin Archbishop became the Supreme Chief of the Latin and Orthodox alike, until the Turkish conquest established the primacy of the Orthodox Archbishop.

**Maronites.** The Maronites have been established for many centuries in Cyprus, and possessed, by the sixteenth century, about thirty villages on the island. They have churches in Nicosia and Parnassos, and their language is a form of Arabic mixed with Cypriot Greek. Their Archbishop, resident up to the seventeenth century in Cyprus, now resides in the Lebanon.

**Armenians.** The medieval Armenian church in Nicosia, originating from the Latin church in Nicosia, *Notre Dame de Tyr*, is the only church in Cyprus which has always remained in Christian use. The majority of the Armenians belong to the Gregorians, and the rest to the Uniate Armenian Church and the Protestant Church.

**Church of England.** Early in the fourteenth century the English had their church at Salamis, then also the headquarters of the English Order of the Knights of St. Thomas of Acon. The monks within the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Jerusalem and the King.

**American Reformed Presbyterian Mission.** Through the work of missionaries from Detroit in the Lebanon, the faith was introduced in 1834. In spite of setbacks the mission continued their work and in 1845 started to build chapels and educational institutions.

**Islam.** There is no evidence of a Moslem community before the Ottoman conquest in 1571. Most adherents of the Islamic faith in the Island of Cyprus are Sunnis of the Hanafi Sect.

## REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CHURCHES OF CYPRUS

**Church of England:** The Ven. the Archbishop M. L. MANNING.

**Greek Orthodox Church:** Archbishop CHARALAMOS MYRIANTAKIS MAKARIOS.

**Armenian Church:** Bishop GEORGIY TCHEREVAN.

**Latin Church:** The Rev. Father Pres. STEPHAN DELOGOS.

**Maronite Church:** The Very Rev. JEAN FORADANIS, Vicar-General, Nicosia.

## HISTORY

## BEFORE 1914

The early signs of human habitation of the island go back to the New Stone or New Stone Age, of which vestiges settlements have been discovered. Many signs of human activity in the Bronze Age (about 3000 to 1000 B.C.) have been unearthed, indicating that Cyprus had made of the metal now known as bronze. While the early Bronze Age tools and weapons contain about three per cent of tin, and are therefore copper, articles found belonging to the Middle Bronze Age show that the copper was already hardened to true bronze. The late Bronze Age, in which the so-called Mycenaean Age was introduced by Greek colonists, gave good examples of decorative objects and the use of materials such as gold, ivory, enamel, and glass.

About 1500 B.C. Cyprus figured for the first time in Egyptian records, being conquered by Thutmose III. The introduction of iron, probably at about 1000 B.C., was accompanied by serious economic and political changes, and probably marks the beginning of the clash between east and west. In 500 B.C. the Greeks came, joined the great Ionic Revolt in which the Phoenician strongholds stood firm to their Persian master. This revolt was smothered, and we find in 480 B.C. Cyprus supplying 150 ships to assist in the expedition of Xerxes against Greece. Attempts of the Greek 'Delian Confederacy' to take Cyprus were foiled by the Phoenician Party, but in 410 B.C. Evagoras of Salamis succeeded in securing independence for his country, thus establishing the predominance of Greek culture in the island. Therefore, Alexander, who had defeated the Persians at the Battle of Issus, was welcomed by Cyprus and supplied with timber for his ships to be used at the battle of Jutty. On the death of Alexander in 323 B.C. Cyprus fell to Ptolemy I of Egypt, and was regarded as a valuable possession of the Egyptian Crown. Zeno, the founder of the Stoic philosophy, was the island's contribution to the great age of Hellenistic philosophy.

In 80 B.C. the Romans annexed the island, and joined Cyprus to the province of Cilicia, then administered by Cicero. Julius Caesar presented Cyprus to Ptolemy and Antioch of Egypt, and the island later was made a part from Antioch to Cleopatra. In 23 B.C. the island of Cyprus became a civil province administered by pro-consuls, with *Paphos* as the capital.

Being so close to the Holy Land, it was only natural that Cyprus was one of the first lands to be influenced by Christianity. It was among the settled Jewish population there that the first converts were found. Barnabas, a Jew from Cyprus, accompanied St. Paul to Cyprus. The Roman pro-consul, Sergius Paulus, became a Christian and Cyprus was the first country to be ruled by a Christian governor. In A.D. 113 the general Jewish revolt against the Romans broke out, and was marked in Cyprus by a great massacre, resulting in the expulsion of the Jews from the island. In the early part of the Byzantine period (A.D. 395-1191) Cyprus was governed by a *Cypriarchis* appointed from Antioch, and for almost two centuries the island enjoyed peace and prosperity.

With the rise of the Arabs, Cyprus, as an outpost of the eastern empire, suffered severely from Arab invasions. The first one was led by Abu Huzayfah, who took *Kitium* (Larnaca). It was only in A.D. 653 that the Arabs

were finally expelled from Cyprus by the Emperor Nikephoros II, and defeated from parts of Asia Minor.

The last disturbance to the island came in 1184, when Isaac Komnenos appeared in Cyprus with forged letters purporting to have come from the emperor, and claiming to be the appointed governor of the island. He assumed the title of "Emperor of Cyprus", but had the great misfortune to find in Richard I of England, Count de Lion, a formidable adversary and enemy. Richard I, on his voyage from Sicily to Acre, had his fleet scattered by great storms and loss of his ships, containing his sister, the Queen Dowager of Sicily, and his bride, Berengaria of Navarre, was driven on to the shores of Cyprus and plundered. Richard, hearing of their rescue, felt a satisfaction for the misadventure of the women and his ships. In the face of Isaac's defiance, Richard landed with his troops and took Limassol, Amathus, and originated there his marriage with Berengaria, who was crowned Queen of England in 1191. Strengthened by the arrival of Guy de Lusignan, who had become King of Jerusalem, Richard defeated the Emperor Isaac. Having made himself master of the island, King Richard appointed Richard Camville and Robert of Tynan to govern over the island, and proceeded to Acre. Finding himself short of men and money, he sold Cyprus for the sum of 25,000 (one pound equalled approximately 24 gold of present day) to the Templars.

The Templars found their new possession a very heavy liability; their war against Saladin was absorbing all their energies in Syria, and their small garrison was unable to cope with a population constantly in revolt. In 1191 Cyprus was offered once more to Richard, but he declined to take the island back, and induced Guy de Lusignan to acquire Cyprus as a form of compensation for the loss of his Kingdom at Jerusalem. From 1192 to 1489 there were almost three hundred years of rule by the Kings and queens of the House of Lusignan over Cyprus. It was a time of grandeur and luxury for the few, but of little benefit to the inhabitants of the island. The Latin Church held sway, and depressed and subordinated the established Orthodox Church. In 1260 Pope Alexander IV issued the Bull *Cypria*, which made the Latin Arch-bishop the supreme ecclesiastical chief of Latins and Orthodox alike. The power of the House of Lusignan stood at its highest in the fourteenth century, when many expeditions were organized to the towns of Asia Minor and Egypt.

With Peter II (1359-1382) the fortunes of Cyprus began to decline. The island was razed, led by the feet of the Genoese Republic, and Famagusta was captured and held by them till 1489. In 1472 a raid on the coast of Egypt resulted in the Egyptian Sultan seeking vengeance, and *Larnaca* was sacked. In 1488, in consequence of a war with the Turks, Venice took possession of the island as a military and naval station, thus ending the power of the House of Lusignan.

The Venetian occupation from 1489 to 1571 resulted in the building of magnificent fortifications at *Nicosia* and *Famagusta*, and in the appointment of a Governor, or Captain, of Cyprus, who resided in *Famagusta*. Little was done by the Venetians to further the internal administration of the country, and all their efforts were directed

towards the festivity of the country against the Turks, whose Sultan, Sultan II, claimed the island as belonging to himself.

In July 1878 the Turks handed in Cyprus, Larnaca, Limassol, which was rendered to them. Three weeks afterwards Nicosia was taken, and the fall of Paphos was a year later marked the end of Venetian domination in Cyprus. In the peace treaty signed in 1878 it was agreed that the Sultan should retain Cyprus. The Turkish rule of Cyprus (1878-1879) was welcomed by many of the peasantry. Their religious freedom and the recognition of the Greek Orthodox Church was permitted.

In 1879 the Sultan's High Commissioner of the island under the supervision of a Grand Vizier was replaced by Deputy Governor, who presided with the assistance of a Council, the majority of whose members were Turks; the local communities were represented, however.

By the Anglo-Turkish Convention of June 4th, 1878, the island was handed over by the Porte to Great Britain for administration by the British Crown. This measure resulted from the rivalry then existing between England and Russia and thus produced an independent arrangement of the Asiatic possessions of the Sultan against Russian encroachments. The Sultan received in return an annual sum, called the Tribute of 2,250,000 from Great Britain. Great Britain appointed a High Commissioner, who governed the island with the assistance of an elective Legislative Council (abolished after the riots of 1931). With the entry of Turkey into World War I this Convention was annulled by the British Government, and Cyprus was annexed (November 5th, 1914) to the British Crown, with the status of a colony, and ruled by a High Commissioner.

Up to November 1931 the Government of Cyprus was regulated by the Crown's Letters Patent, bearing the date March 18th, 1925, providing for the administration of the colony by a Governor, aided by an Executive and a Legislative Council. The Legislative Council of the Governor, nine official members and five elected members, was dissolved by the King's command in 1931 by the King's Order. In 1931 the demand for an autonomy with Greek and Cypriot elements with the dependent colonial status of the island, based upon the report, resulting in the transfer of the legislative power into the hands of the Governor.

During World War II Cyprus came in the forefront of the war. It was only after the Allied occupation of Syria and after the Armistice that the immediate danger passed. Mr. Churchill visited Cyprus in 1943, and stressed the solemnity of the part which Cyprus had played in the dangerous days of the existence of the war. Some of the political restrictions proclaimed in 1931 were removed, and trade unions were allowed more freedom. Political meetings have since then taken place in towns and villages under flags and light wire, lamps. There is still a state, even though both sides claim union with Greece as their aim.

Since the end of World War II schemes of development have been put forward by Government in a five-year programme, which is to cost about 25,000,000. One-third of this amount is to be paid out of National Development and Welfare grants. The remainder is scheduled to be raised by local loans.

## THE GOVERNMENT

## THE CONSTITUTION

The Island of Cyprus is at present administered under the Letters Patent dated November 12th, 1925, and the power to legislate is vested in the Governor and Commander-in-Chief. There is a Executive Council of the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, together with four official and two non-official members, and since October 1933 an Advisory Council as well has been in existence. The composition of the non-official members of the Council is five Christians and two Moslems. It is now proposed that a new Constitution should be drawn up giving Cyprus a greater share in the management of their internal affairs, and a Consultative Assembly has been convened by the Governor for this purpose.

For administrative purposes Cyprus is divided into six districts—Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Paphos, and Kyrenia. In each of the districts the Government is represented by a Commissioner. Usually Kyrenia falls under the supervision of the Commissioner for Nicosia.

**The Governor and Commander-in-Chief:** H.E. The Rt. Hon. Lord WINTON (appointed October 1946).

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

H.E. The Rt. Hon. Lord WINTON (Governor).  
R. H. THORNTON, C.O.B. (Colonial Secretary).  
S. PAVLIDES, M.C. (Attorney-General).  
C. J. THOMAS (Treasurer).  
G. N. GEORGIADIS, M.C. (Nicosia).  
P. G. PAVLIDES (Limassol).

**Colonial Secretary:** R. L. FORTNELL, C.O.B.  
**Attorney-General:** S. PAVLIDES, M.C.  
**Treasurer:** C. J. THOMAS.

## COMMISSIONERS

**Larnaca:** D. A. SHEPHERD.  
**Limassol:** H. J. WATSON.  
**Nicosia and Kyrenia:** O. M. ARTHUR.  
**Famagusta:** M. V. SECURAY, C.O.B.  
**Paphos:** A. W. GREEN, C.O.B.

## DEPARTMENTS

**Commissioner of Police:** J. H. ASHMOLE.  
**Comptroller of Customs:** W. H. MACKAY.  
**Auditor:** A. J. R. DOLAN.  
**Director of Medical Services and Health:** H. M. SHERREY.  
**Director of Education:** G. HIND (Acting).  
**Postmaster-General:** A. H. KEVORKIAN, M.B.E.  
**Director of Agriculture:** J. McDONALD, M.C.  
**Conservator of Forests:** S. R. WATHER, M.B.E.  
**Superintendent of Railways:** J. W. DUNNAN, M.B.E.  
**Director of Antiquities:** A. H. S. JESSE.  
**Comptroller of Inland Revenue:** A. F. BATES (Acting).  
**Commissioner of Labour:** C. ASHROFT (Acting).  
**Director of Land Registration and Surveys:** C. MACE, M.B.E.

**Director of Public Works:** P. P. TAYLOR, M.B.E.  
**Registrar, Co-operative Societies:** R. N. HENRY, C.O.B.  
**Water Engineer:** A. GARDNER (Acting).  
**Controller of Supplies:** T. S. HALL.  
**Superintendent of Quarantine:** D. PENNELL.

## CYPRUS REPRESENTATIVE ABROAD

**Government of Cyprus Information and Liaison Office:**  
27 Colindale Avenue, London, S.W.9, Commissioner  
S. C. VENEZIOPOULOS, M.B.E.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES  
IN CYPRUS

**Belgium:** P. LAMBERT, Limassol.  
**Denmark:** D. N. DRUMSTED, M.B.E. (Hon.), Larnaca.  
**France:** J. BASTARRÉ (Consul Agent), Larnaca.  
**Greece:** A. A. GEORGIADIS, Nicosia.  
**Netherlands:** N. P. LAMBERT, Limassol; S. KANAKIS (Hon. Vice-Consul), Larnaca.  
**Norway:** G. G. PETERSEN (Hon.), Larnaca.  
**Portugal:** D. R. VASCONCELOS, Larnaca.  
**Sweden:** K. D. PETERSEN, Larnaca.  
**Switzerland:** J. SERRAVALLO (Consul Agent), Nicosia.  
**Turkey:** MERRUT AKA DOKU, Nicosia.

## POLITICAL PARTIES

Ever since the first British Representative stepped ashore in Cyprus in 1878, the demand for union with Greece has never ceased to occupy the minds of the Cypriots. "Enosis", meaning union with Greece, is considered by the various Cypriot political and cultural parties as their main aim, and the desire for union with Greece provides the otherwise impossible common link between them. Many prominent members of the Right have recently declined the invitation of the Governor to join the Consultative Assembly. The Echnarchic Council, claiming to be the authentic and sole representative of the people, will have to consider the staunchly pro-British Turkish community, numbering 50,000 people, and the safeguarding of their rights in any future political developments of the island.

The main political parties are:

- The Cyprus National Party (K.E.K.).
- The Working People's Progressive Party (A.K.E.L.).
- The Pansyrian Greek Socialist Vanguard (P.E.S.P.).

There are also two agricultural unions which are quasi-political organisations, as follows:

- The Pansyrian Union of Farmers (P.E.K.).
- The Union of Cyprus Farmers (E.A.K.).

No separate members of the members of these organisations can be given.

## THE LEGAL SYSTEM

Law and justice throughout the Island of Cyprus are administered by the Courts of Justice Laws, 1913 to 1943.

**Supreme Court.** This court consists of a Chief Justice and two or more puisne judges with appellate jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over the decisions of all the established courts, and original jurisdiction as a Colonial Court of Admiralty under the Imperial Act of 1890, and as constitutional courts, which persons in such cases submit to the court as if the High Court in Council. On hearing appeals the court is composed of two or three judges, or all the Chief Justice may determine, and similar appeals, leave to appeal is granted or refused absolutely by a single judge. In civil matters, where the interest or value in dispute is £200 or over, an appeal lies from the Supreme Court to H.M. in Council. The Supreme Court may also, in its discretion, grant leave to appeal to H.M. in Council from any other judgment which involves a question of great general or public importance.

**Assize Courts.** There are six Assize Courts established in the island, with unlimited criminal jurisdiction and power to order compensation up to £200. The courts are composed of a judge of the Supreme Court, sitting with a President of a District Court and a District Judge, or with two District Judges. This bench of three is constituted by the Chief Justice whenever a sitting is to be held.

**District Courts.** Six District Courts, consisting of a President and two judges and magistrates as the Chief Justice may from time to time direct, are established in each of the six districts. The District Courts exercise original, civil, and criminal jurisdiction to the extent of which depends on the bench constituting the court.

In civil matters a President and one or two Justice Judges have unlimited jurisdiction. A President or a District Judge, sitting alone, has jurisdiction up to £200, and a Magistrate up to £25, which the Governor may increase to £50. Any member of the court can even in an action going beyond his jurisdiction, try to settle issues or make an order without disposing of the action on the merits, or give judgment when the defendant fails to appear or admits the claim. The President has also power to hear petitions of habeas corpus, or actions where the amount in dispute does not exceed £25 or £50.

In criminal matters jurisdiction of a District Court is exercised by its members sitting singly, and in a summary character. A President has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to three years, or with fines up to £500, or with both, and may order compensation up to £200; a District Judge has power to try offences punishable with imprisonment up to one year, or with fines up to £100, or with both; and a Magistrate has power to try offences punishable with imprisonment up to six months, or with fines up to £25, or both, or may order compensation up to £25.

Subject to these limits of punishment, which the members of the court cannot exceed, a President or a District Judge may also try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to five years or a District Judge may also try offences punishable with imprisonment up to three years, in proceedings conducted by a first officer of police or an officer in charge of a Magistrate's court, with the consent in such proceedings by a lay officer of no less than three years, in addition to an officer of the District Court have power to hold a preliminary inquiry into an offence not summarily triable and commit the accused person for trial before a District Court.

The Islamic law is so described as to be exercised over Cyprus and non-Cypriots, but the law states that it does not control any matter that upon the courts or authorities to hear may be determined, and in which either party is a member of the Islamic faith, and the marriage was celebrated in accordance with its rites, and in which either party is a member of the Islamic faith, and the marriage was celebrated in accordance with the Islamic law, or in any other place, which, in all the principles of the Ottoman law previously mentioned in the order, was concerned by an ecclesiastical official, or a cleric within the jurisdiction of an Islamic religious tribunal pursuant to any enactment in force for the time being.

The law also is so described as to be exercised over matters which are to be heard by the new Courts of Law, as well as Common Law and the rules of equity, in force in England on November 1st, 1914, being the date of the order of promulgation. The Family Law of the various religious communities, which had received legal recognition under the Turkish rule, is expressly saved.

The jurisdiction conferred by the 1943 Ordinance in Council on the Islamic religious tribunals have been saved, and they continue to be tried such religious matters—such as Nikah and Iddah, matters for divorce and Talaq, and a Qudat (Islamic) and English courts their jurisdiction is over persons of the Islamic faith in matters of marriage, divorce, maintenance, inheritance and succession, wills and registrations, and so forth.

The Family Tribunal of Appeal has been abolished, and an amending law empowers the Supreme Court to hear appeals from those tribunals on which an Islamic religious dignitary sat, not as assessor.

**Chief Justice of the Supreme Courts:** Sir HARRY S. JONES Jackson, K.C., B.C., F.R.C.J. (Chief Justice of the Consultative Assembly)

**Acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Courts:** G. C. GAFFNEY Williams.

**Puisne Judge:** M. C. MINTHROP.

**Presidents, District Courts:** C. E. L. COX, W. H. F. DUNN, and M. ZEKKA (Acting).

## COMMUNICATIONS

## AIR LINES

**British European Airlines:** London Airport; London-Athens every Thursday, leaving Athens for Nicosia on Saturday by P.O.A.C. connection (subject to alteration).

**British Overseas Airways Corporation Ltd.:** service, three weekly, London Airport-Cairo-Nicosia (subject to alteration).

**Middle East Airlines Co.:** bi-weekly service - Beirut-Nicosia; three-weekly service to Haifa, Lybia (subject to alteration).

**Min Air Lines:** Mondays, Cairo - Beirut - Cyprus - Beirut - Cairo; Wednesdays and Saturdays, Cairo - Lybia - Cyprus - Lybia - Cairo; Thursdays, Cairo - Cyprus - Cairo (subject to alteration).

**Cyprus Airways Ltd.:** (for information)

## RAILWAYS

**Cyprus Government Railway:** 26 miles of 2 ft. 6 in. gauge line, from Famagusta Harbour to Kalakhorio, section from Famagusta Harbour to Nicosia (37 miles), open to regular passenger and goods traffic; section from Nicosia to Kalakhorio (39 miles) open to special passenger and goods traffic.

## ROADS

The island has an admirable network of asphalt roads, and buses run from Nicosia to the main towns and most villages. The most popular means of transport is by taxi.

## SHIPPING

The following returns gives the total number and total registered tonnage of all vessels entered in the ports of the island, in the foreign and coastwise trades, for the period January 1st to November 30th in the years 1939 to 1945:

Year	FOREIGN TRADE		COASTWISE TRADE		TOTAL	
	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons
1939 -	1,116	1,307,743	210	720,003	1,326	2,027,746
1940 -	773	1,344,717	171	266,247	944	1,610,964
1941 -	760	1,110,000	1,018	17,514	1,778	1,127,514
1942 -	467	1,172,338	1,003	30,678	1,470	1,203,016
1943 -	553	1,121,801	1,003	67,497	1,556	1,189,298
1944 -	1,024	1,194,458	1,000	78,134	2,024	1,272,592
1945 -	1,217	308,291	974	90,385	2,191	406,676

It will be seen that the total number of vessels entered in 1945 compared very favourably with that of 1939, and indicated a satisfactory trend towards normal conditions.

Coast steamers of the Moss Line, Prince Line, Kilmeran and Papayanni Lines, Weycott and Laurence Line, Greek Mediterranean Lines, and other "Conference" steamers call, usually at half-monthly intervals, from the United Kingdom to Cyprus ports.

A regular ten-day service is maintained between Egypt, Palestine, and Cyprus by a Government-authorized steamer of the Khedivial Mail Line, S.A.E.

The Turkish State Lines maintain a monthly service between Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and Cyprus with two steamers.

## SHIPPING AGENTS

## NICOSIA

**Andros Shipping Bureau:** Libertas str.  
**General Services Agency:** P.O. Box 409.  
**K. Rustom & Bros.:** P.O. Box 130.  
**Lovlidas Bros.:** Konak Square.  
**Mikis L. Michalides:** P.O. Box 37.

## LIMASSOL

**Amathus Navigation Co.:** Spyrou Araxiou str.  
**John Sp. Araxios:** Spyrou Araxiou str.  
**G. Kiris & Co.:** P.O. Box 17.  
**X. Lanitis:** Spyrou Araxiou str.  
**Lewis Tourist Agency:** P.O. Box 100.  
**Julius Markides:** Richardson and Burungarias str.  
**N. Aristides Elias:** P.O. Box 102.

## FAMAGUSTA

**Georgis Company Ltd.:** P.O. Box 130.  
**Cyprus Shipping Co. Ltd.:** P.O. Box 34, King George V Avenue.  
**Francoeur & Stephanou Ltd.**  
**Hull, Blyth & Co. Ltd.:** P.O. Box 101.  
**P. Joannou & Co.:** P.O. Box 7.  
**M. J. Louzides & Sons Ltd.:** P.O. Box 9.  
**Dephanides & Murat:** P.O. Box 15.  
**Christ B. Papadopoulos:** P.O. Box 44, King George V Avenue.

**P. K. Panayiotides:** P.O. Box 66, King George V Avenue.

## LAKKARIA

**Antonios & Co.:** P.O. Box 32, Zenonas Kifios str. 111.  
**George Laperis:** Chrysomallias str. 8.  
**A. L. Moutorani & Sons:** P.O. Box 109.  
**Z. D. Piriades:** P.O. Box 25.  
**Michael N. Voulafis:** P.O. Box 31.

## PAPHOS

**Englezakis George:** P.O. Box 46.  
**Joannides, Stephanos & Sons:** P.O. Box 18.  
**P. L. Sarafis:** P.O. Box 25.  
**Stavramides Stenos:** Market str.

THE ECONOMIC LIFE

STATISTICAL SURVEY  
IMPORTS LOCAL, BRITISH, AND GOLD  
(£000 omitted)

Country	1939	1945	1946
United Kingdom	727	1,001	1,001
Australia	121	125	125
British India	211	221	221
Canada	30	287	287
Palestine	29	261	272
India	7	121	121
Belgium	75	—	147
France	51	—	59
Greece	31	—	131
Italy	50	—	226
Holland	4	12	12
Sweden	16	11	20
Yugoslavia	28	—	28
Iraq	29	412	—
Syria, including Lebanon	12	115	56
Turkey	7	72	217
Egypt	27	111	171
Brunei	7	72	21
Libya	7	27	111
U.S.A.	10	32	73
Other countries	52	22	211
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,207</b>	<b>3,210</b>	<b>3,270</b>

\* Not available.

RETAINED CIVIL IMPORTS  
(£000 omitted)

Class and Description	1939	1945	1946
1. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	426	2,277	2,241
2. Raw Materials	227	417	195
3. Manufactures	1,140	2,307	3,025
4. Animals not for food	—	—	—
5. Bullock and Spices	12	12	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,207</b>	<b>3,210</b>	<b>3,270</b>

DOMESTIC EXPORTS  
(£000 omitted)

Class and Description	1939	1945	1946
1. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	325	1,812	2,275
2. Raw Materials	1,524	286	1,732
3. Manufactures	64	442	275
4. Animals not for food	25	124	141
5. Bullock and Spices	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>3,114</b>	<b>3,823</b>

EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES  
(£000 omitted)

Country	1939	1945	1946
United Kingdom	57	131	200
France	—	28	27
Canada	29	21	21
Belgium	17	—	26
Palestine	25	46	51
India	—	7	11
Brunei	10	—	10
Syria	—	—	100
U.S.A.	—	—	125
Sweden	12	11	20
Syria, including Lebanon	—	22	23
Other countries	112	21	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>1,311</b>	<b>1,377</b>

\* Not available.

**Currency Circulation.** The monetary wealth of the island of Cyprus has increased by over £10,000,000 during the last six years as shown in the following table (at December 31st, 1946).

(£000 omitted)

	1939	1945	1946
Currency Notes and Coin	1,203	2,020	2,218
Commercial Bank Deposits	1,121	2,043	11,047
Savings Banks and Co-operative Society Deposits	112	1,224	223
Government Loans floated and still held internally	Nil	1,500	Nil
Government Savings Bonds and Certificates	Nil	229	1,131
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,326</b>	<b>6,817</b>	<b>14,219</b>

FINANCE, 1939, 1945, 1946 (£000 omitted)

REVENUE

	1939	1945	1946
Direct Taxation	142	533	1,001
Indirect Taxation	572	1,302	1,353
Other Revenue	243	1,204*	1,303
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>3,555</b>	<b>4,517</b>

\* Includes Grant-in-aid from the British Government of £260,000.

CYPRUS—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

EXPENDITURE

	1936	1935	1934
Defence and Emergency Expenses	£	£	£
War Bonds	31	107	193
Commodity Subsidies	221	304	291
Other Expenditure	292	1,650	1,371
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>3,377</b>	<b>3,067</b>

Area and Population.

Area 3,584 sq. miles of which 522 sq. miles are State forests and about 2,500 sq. miles are agricultural land. Cyprus is the third largest island in the Mediterranean.

Population: Results of the Census held on November 20th 1936, give a total population of 445,190, made up as follows:

Greek Cypriotes	375,373
Muslims (Turks)	50,306
Armenian Cypriotes	1,584
Muslims	8,053
Roman Catholics	1,274
Anglican	554
Others	319

To this figure is to be added the number of troops and Jewish legal immigrants. These combined total a roughly 50,000. The total population per sq. mile is 125.9. There were 229,320 males and 215,870 females.

Principal Imports and Exports.

Imports: Beans and peas, butter, tallow, wheat, milk, oil, iron, sugar, tobacco, asphalt and bitumen, coal, petrol, iron, rubber, machinery and other goods and passenger iron and manufactured iron, agricultural and industrial implements and tools, scientific instruments and appliances, clocks and watches, electrical goods and apparatus, mining machinery, oil engines, sewing and knitting machines and parts, other machines and machinery, cotton yarn and thread, cotton piece-goods and other manufactures, hemp and jute manufactures, silk (including artificial silk), wool and woollen manufactures, chemicals and drugs, benzine, leather, paper, bicycles, motor cars, tyres and tubes, dynamite, cement, haberdashery and millinery, manure, perfumery, soap.

Exports: Oran, beans and peas, carobs, cheese, barley, almonds, grapes, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, melons, fruit juices, spices, tobacco, machinery, manufactures, onions, potatoes, wire cotton, limes and skins, asbestos, terra umbra, chromium ore, manganese concentrates, copper, pyrites, yellow ore, zinc ore and concentrates, metallic residues and wastes, pyrene oil, condensed, linseed, tinned, wool, artificial teeth, buttons, embroidery and needle-work, nails.

Currency: The legal tender currency is the British pound sterling, and local 5s., 10s., 20s., 50s. and 100s. notes. The Cyprus pound is divided into 100 piastres, 9 piastres = shilling. The note issue is backed by sterling balances and trustee investments held in London.

BANKING

Bank of Cyprus Ltd.: Nicosia, 1931: cap. £420,000; res. fund £203,585; 1936: resources £5,023,517. Chair. D. SEXTON; Man. G. GYRANIS. Bks. at Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol, Paphos.

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) Ltd.: Nicosia; Head Office 34 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; 1936: cap. £10,000,000; res. fund £1,111,000; 1936: fund £1,111,000. Chair. J. B. CROSSLEY; Deputy Chair. A. G. LUKERS. Bks. at Nicosia, Famagusta, Paphos, Kyrenia, Limassol, Larnaca, Troodos (during summer).

Banque d'Athènes: Nicosia, Head Office rue W. Churchill, Athens, Greece, 1936: cap. £15,000,000; res. fund £1,100,000 and present. Director, Chair. and Gen. Man. C. J. BUNAGO; offices at Cairo, Khartoum, Egypt, and U.S.A. Bks. at Limassol.

Ottoman Bank: Nicosia; Head Office, Galata, Istanbul; 1936: cap. £10,000,000; res. fund £1,100,000; dep. fund £1,100,000; Bks. at Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol, Paphos, Paphos, Morphou, Lefka, and Troodos during summer. Offices in London, Manchester, Paris, Marseilles, and other towns throughout the Near East.

Turkish Bank of Nicosia Ltd.: Nicosia, 1933: cap. £1,000,000; 1936: fund £1,000,000; Man. J. GYRANIS.

INSURANCE

Esqts. SHR Insurance Co. Ltd.: Larnaca; Head Office 1 Throgmoula Street, London, E.C.2; 1934: cap. £1,000,000; annual premium income £6,474,441; cap. £1,000,000; assets exceed £2,000,000; Chair. Sir EDWARD M. MONTAGU; 1936: Gen. Man. Lieut.-Col. HENRY MONTAGU.

Economic Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 23, Larnaca; Head Office 100, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3; 1934: cap. £1,000,000; res. fund £1,000,000; Chair. Sir EDWARD M. MONTAGU; 1936: Gen. Man. D. H. W. ASHBY.

Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation Ltd.: P.O. Box 100, Nicosia; Head Office, Hamden House, Victoria Embankment, London, E.C.4; 1936: cap. £1,000,000; general res. fund £1,000,000; Chair. Rt. Hon. LORD COLVILLE OF THORNTON, K.B.E.; 1936: Man. R. J. GREEN.

Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd.; Larnaca; Trading Co. Ltd., Limassol; Head Office 50 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4; 1934: cap. £1,000,000; general res. fund £1,000,000; Chair. Rt. Hon. LORD MONTAGU; 1936: Gen. Man. R. C. HAMILTON, A. HARRISON.

CYPRUS AGENTS OF OTHER INSURANCE COMPANIES

Nicosia

Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.: Cyprus Trading Corp. Ltd., P.O. Box 71, Lefka St. 2.

Galatiah Assurance Co.; Gen. G. Theodor, P.O. Box 110, Paphos St.

Century Assurance Co.; Lysandris Petros, Constantinos Christodoulos St.

General, Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corp.; Y. Sakkirloglou & Sons, Arasta Street.

Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.; Ch. M. Theodorides & Co., P.O. Box 8.

Lionel and General Insurance Co. Ltd.; Gen. Ev. Georgiades, P.O. Box 290.

Motor Union Insurance Co. Ltd.; D. Sektas & Sons Ltd., P.O. Box 119.

National Insurance Co. of Great Britain Ltd.; John Gasson-votos, P.O. Box 125, Pharmakopoli St.

Northern Assurance Co. Ltd.; H. G. Petrides & Co., P.O. Box 91.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.; P. M. Terziotis, Pharmakopoli St.



## EDUCATION

## SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

A general system of grants-in-aid to elementary schools was established in the island in 1882, and further regulated by law up to 1929, when the Government assumed full responsibility for elementary education. In 1933 the Government became the central authority in all matters connected with elementary education. Teachers' salaries and gratuities or retirement were paid by the Government, but the maintenance of schools is met from local rates, assisted by grants from education funds controlled by the Government, particularly in the case of secondary education.

Government elementary schools provide a six-year course from the age of six, and education is free and voluntary. In 1944-45 statistics for teachers and pupils and schools show the following figures:

**Greek Orthodox Schools:** 473 (boys 12, girls 12); mixed 441; pupils 23,715; teachers 1,064 (mistresses 581); mistresses 248.

**Muslim Schools:** 205 (boys 1; girls 1; mixed 203); pupils 10,170; teachers 300 (masters 210; mistresses 60).

**Other Schools:** 15 (boys 1; girls 1; mixed 12); pupils 694; teachers 59.

Total expenditure on education, both primary and secondary, for the year 1944 was £271,298, of which £257,451 was from Colonial Revenue.

The total enrollment in secondary schools is about 8,000.

The Rural Central School for the training of farmers' sons in practical agriculture was established in Morphou in 1940.

## BRITISH COUNCIL

Activities of the British Council in Cyprus started in 1923. Five institutes now operate in the island's main towns, each with its library, reading and games rooms, film shows, classes, etc. The institutes are staffed as follows:

**Nicosia:** Mr. W. S. TOLLETT; Assist. Dir. A. G. HAZEL.  
**Larnaca:** Dir. R. R. REYNER.

**Limassol:** Dir. A. Koss THOMAS.

**Famagusta:** Dir. M. V. PROCTOR.

**Paphos:** Dir. Comdr. A. CHAWORTH.

**British Council Representative:** Brig. F. A. FENTON.  
**Council Accountant:** B. R. ANTONIASSIS.

## LEARNED SOCIETY

**Etaireia Kypriakon Spoudon (Society of Cyprus Studies):** P.O. Box 34, Nicosia (1937); aims the collection and preservation and the study of material concerning all periods of Cyprian history, dialect, folklore, and the organization of popular art; Pres. Dr. K. SYRMEVAS, Vice Pres. P. KINISTOS; Sec. G. PANTOCHAKIS; Librarian H. PANTOS; 210 mems; pub. *Kypriaki Spouda* (Cyprus Studies).

## MUSEUM

**Cyprus Museum, The:** P.O. Box 248, Nicosia; f. 1889; Dir. of Antiquities A. H. S. MURAW; Curator Director.

The Cyprus Museum displays (1) pottery from the Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods to the Roman Age, including a small collection of Byzantine pottery; (2) terra cotta figures of the last millennium B.C.; (3) limestone and marble sculptures from the Archæ to the Roman Age; (4) jewellery from the Bronze Age and especially the Mycenaean period (1700-1200 B.C.) to early Byzantine times; (5) miscellaneous collections, including bronzes, glass, alabaster, bone, etc. An interesting feature is the scene of reconstructed tombs.

An archaeological library is housed in the Cyprus Museum building and is open to interested readers.

A Guide to the Cyprus Museum is now being printed. It is also hoped that the publication of the Report of the Department of Antiquities, which was discontinued during the war, will be resumed shortly.

## LIBRARIES

**Cyprus Public Library:** Nicosia; f. 1926 as private institution with Government grant, reorganized 1939, now run by the Municipality.

**Library of the Archbishopric:** P.O. Box 50, Nicosia; f. 1921; Librarian The Rev. Descon DOROTHYAN TOMAZOS; number of volumes 5,000.

**Library of Phanomenos:** Nicosia; f. 1934; Librarian A. H. JOSEPH; number of volumes 15,000.

**Library of the Etaireia Kypriakon Spoudon (Society of Cyprus Studies):** P.O. Box 34, Nicosia; f. 1936; Librarian H. PROUSS.

**Library of the Cyprus Museum:** P.O. Box 448, Nicosia; f. 1889; Dir. of Antiquities A. H. S. MURAW.

## PLACES OF INTEREST

## THE TOURIST SEASON IN CYPRUS

## ALL-QUARTERS

Nicosia, the capital, is a convenient center for exploring the whole island. Within its circuit walls, guarded by elegant bastions raised after 1878 by British soldiers of the Venetian period, are the great Mosques, east, south, and west; the Latin Cathedral, dating from the early thirteenth century; the Orthodox Cathedral, less ancient but famous for its fresco depicting the holding of the body of St. Barnabas in Cyprus; and many other medieval buildings, public and private, some bearing European and American coats of arms. The Crusaders' tombs in the present Armenian Church and those around and in the Arab, Arabic Mosque, and the collection of fragments heaped in the Cathedral, should not be missed. At every turn in the narrow streets and passages a narrow, there is something interesting to see. Three gates pierce the walls in medieval days, and these more numerous were made subsequently. Outside the walls is the Museum, containing a valuable store of pottery, bronzes, and gold ornaments and ornaments.

Sixteen miles from Nicosia—through a pass in the hills, one of the finest-looking views in Cyprus—is Kyrenia, with its twelfth century castle guarding the harbor and four miles beyond the wonderful Yve, Metropolitan Abbey of Bella Pains, one of the finest examples of Gothic architecture in the Levant. At Kyrenia, as inland everywhere on the coast, there is excellent bathing. Above, on the crest of the mountain is the Castle of St. Ilia, and farther east the Castle of Buffavento (the name suggesting that it offers the second and of Western Europe readily reached from Famagusta). *Trodös*, the summer residence of the Government, and the garden, lies high up in the pine-clad mountains, and is reached by motor car from Nicosia or Larnaca in a few hours. From the summit of Mount Olympus the whole island can be seen in one comprehensive panorama of colour and beauty. Two thousand feet below is Paphos, a popular and growing summer resort, and from either may be visited the famous Monasteries of Trodosos and Kyky. Other mountain resorts are Pradromos, Pedoulas, and Takopetra, on the same mountain range.

Famagusta, one of the ports of call of the Cyprus-Egypt mail steamer, and the starting point of the Government railway to Nicosia, is another medieval walled city containing within its boundaries the remains of no fewer than 900 churches, the best preserved, like the cathedral at Nicosia, having been converted into a mosque. Famagusta's walls, twenty-seven feet thick in places and in excellent condition, did not, however, serve to keep out the Turks in 1571. Orbellio's Tower, part of the fortifications, is of interest to lovers of Stakroscopy. South of Famagusta, on the best strip of Cyprus's beach, a large holiday camp for British Middle East forces was recently established. Seven miles north of the town is Salamis, the ancient *Konstantia*—devastated by earthquake—and the great Roman Forum, reputed to be the largest of its kind. Continuing along the coast road past the little port of Boghaz, some interesting

ruined villages and the remains of a fine settlement are to be seen. The way to Cape Andreas and its cemetery. The way and a number of well worth a visit, starting a spring which the Turks are said to call the tears.

Larnaca, twenty-six miles by road from Nicosia and a little more from Famagusta, is a four-thousand-year-old town built on a site near the site of the ancient *Phoenice*, where, during the Chaldean of the first millennium, a Canaanite King ruled. It is the oldest of the Greek, and the only one, in Cyprus, that once a royal municipality was attached to it. The *Tekke* or Latin Mosque, reconstruction of the *Apollon*, a Muslim shrine of peculiar sanctity, is close by, and to the right lake. Further east along the *Kataphron* of *Stavros* or *Stavros* Green, founded in 1212, and the *Stavros* celebrated in legend as a repository of a portion of the Holy Cross.

At Larnaca, an important port, only four miles from Nicosia and the first port of call of the mail steamer, is the chapel where in 1104 the Princess, Richard's daughter, was married. Near the town is the site of the Phoenician city of Amudun, and on the other the four square tower of *Belos*, once the headquarters of the Knights Hospitaller.

Traveling westward to reach Paphos, Larnaca, with the remains of the temple of *Asa* (Paphos), a fine *Asa* from Larnaca, and the *Asa* (Paphos), was known in the days of the great Temple of *Asa* (Paphos), who was, so the legend runs, one of the *Asa* (Paphos). Now Paphos, which is the site of the *Asa* (Paphos), was converted to Christianity by St. Paul, in 470, and is one of the most beautiful and most interesting ports. Also, it is the modern name of *Asa*.

The circuit of Cyprus may be completed by following the "North Road" to Paphos, thence to *Asa*, where recent excavations have revealed important Hellenistic remains, through *Asa*, and *Asa* in Kyrenia. Cyprus is a still unexplored treasure house of antiquarian riches. In *Asa* (Paphos) of Cyprus (Paphos), *Asa* (Paphos), will be found a detailed description of those which have been brought to light. A recently enacted law permits the grant to excavators of an agreed share of antiquities unearthed.

Hotels are cheap, though not luxurious, and accommodation is available in all the principal towns and at *Asa*, where there is also a summer camp. Paphos and other hill resorts. There are churches in church houses in the mind towns and at *Asa*, and regular services for most denominations. There are social clubs in *Asa*, Famagusta, Larnaca, and Larnaca, and at *Asa* in the season. Tennis can be had in the chief towns and at *Asa*, and golf at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, and Larnaca. There is at *Asa* a sports and social club, offering subscribers bathing huts, a nine-hole golf course, and a tennis court. Race meetings are held at *Asa* and *Asa* in the spring and summer. There is a large shooting—partridge, snipe, duck, and quail—and a knowledge of the country of the shores of a competent guide are necessary.

## CYPRUS—(PLACES OF INTEREST, THE PRESS)

Motorists find the most convenient method of visiting the many places of interest in the island. Cars can be hired at the rate of 2d. per mile. Main roads are suitable for motor traffic at all seasons, and there are many miles of secondary and village roads which are also suitable except after heavy rains. There is a branch of the Automobile Association in the island.

The climate of the island in winter is sunny and breezy, but hot and dusty in summer, and between October and November and May is the best time to visit them. From June to September the hills offer all the cooler and none of the discomfort of an English summer. The mean maximum temperature is 70° F., the mean minimum 52.5° F., and the average annual rainfall is 19 inches.

### TOURIST ORGANISATIONS

- NICOSIA  
**Loizides Bros.** (Center Square)  
 LEMASSON  
**Lewis Tourist Agency:** P.O. Box 100.  
 PAPHOS  
**Cyprus Shipping Co. Ltd.,** Tel: P.O. Box 82, King George V Ave. 2-11  
 LARNACA  
**Maniyan, A. L., & Sons,** P.O. Box 109.  
**Pleridos, Z.** D.O. P.O. Box 75, Lord Byron str.

## THE PRESS

### DAILIES

- Anaxarhis** (Independent): P.O. Box 100, Nicosia; t. 1945 morning; Greek; Editor L. M. PANAYIOTIS.  
**The Cypriot and Embros:** P.O. Box 400, Nicosia; t. 1946, morning (fourly weekly); English; Editor G. B. PUSSEY.  
**Cyprus Mail:** P.O. Box 344, Adnades Street, Nicosia; t. 1945; morning; Editor I. K. JACOVIDIS.  
**Democrat** (Democrat): Nicosia; t. 1945; morning; Greek; Editor N. J. M. CHRISTOPHER.  
**Eleftheria** (Liberty): Nicosia; t. 1946; four bi-weekly; t. 25 daily 1946; morning; Greek; Editor O. TH. SYRANIDIS.  
**Eleftheria Typos** (Free Press): Nicosia; t. 1947; evening; Greek; Editor THEOD. PAPADOPOLIS.  
**Epistara** (Evening Journal): Nicosia; t. 1946; Greek; Editor N. C. PARRICHS.  
**Ethnos** (Nation): Nicosia; t. 1947; morning; Greek; Editor E. PAPANIKOLAOU.  
**Halkin Sesi** (Voice of the People): Nicosia; t. 1947; morning; Turkish; Editor M. FAOU.  
**Hürriyet** (Free World): P.O. Box 156, Nicosia; t. 1946; morning; Turkish; Editor FERIT ALI RIZA.  
**Neoi Kypriakos Phylax** (New Cyprus Guardian): Nicosia; morning; Greek; Prop. and Editor C. A. CHRISTOPHIDES.

### WEEKLIES

- Apolliticos:** Nicosia; Greek; Editor M. G. ANTONIATES.  
**Athletismos:** Nicosia; Greek; Editor A. PATTARIS.  
**Chronos** (Time): Limassol; t. 1944; bi-weekly; political and Spanish; Greek; Editor Dem. M. DEMETRIADIS.  
**Democrat** (Democrat): Nicosia; t. 1947; Greek; Prop., P. J. JENNINGS.  
**Epimeria** (News paper): Kyrenia; t. 1946; Greek; Editor PANTANOS PANAYIOTIS.  
**Grammata** (Letters): Limassol; t. 1945; Greek; Editor V. PAPANIKOLAOU.  
**Nea Politiki Epitheoria** (New Political Review): Paphos; t. 1944; Greek; Editor and Prop. GUST. GALATOPOLIS.  
**Paphos:** P.O. Box 20, Paphos; t. 1941; political; Editor C. PHOTIADIS.

- Paratitika** (Observer): P.O. Box 109, Limassol; t. 1945; weekly; Greek; Editor PAVLOS A. THEASOULIOTIS.  
**Phonix Kyprou** (The Voice of Cyprus): Nicosia; t. 1938; Greek; political and philological; Editor K. A. PAVLIDIS.  
**Nei Arax** (New Arax): Nicosia; t. 1945; political; Editor SEYMEN DEMETRIAN.  
**Shipping News:** Nicosia; t. 1947; shipping and commercial; Editor J. SWELLING.

### PERIODICALS

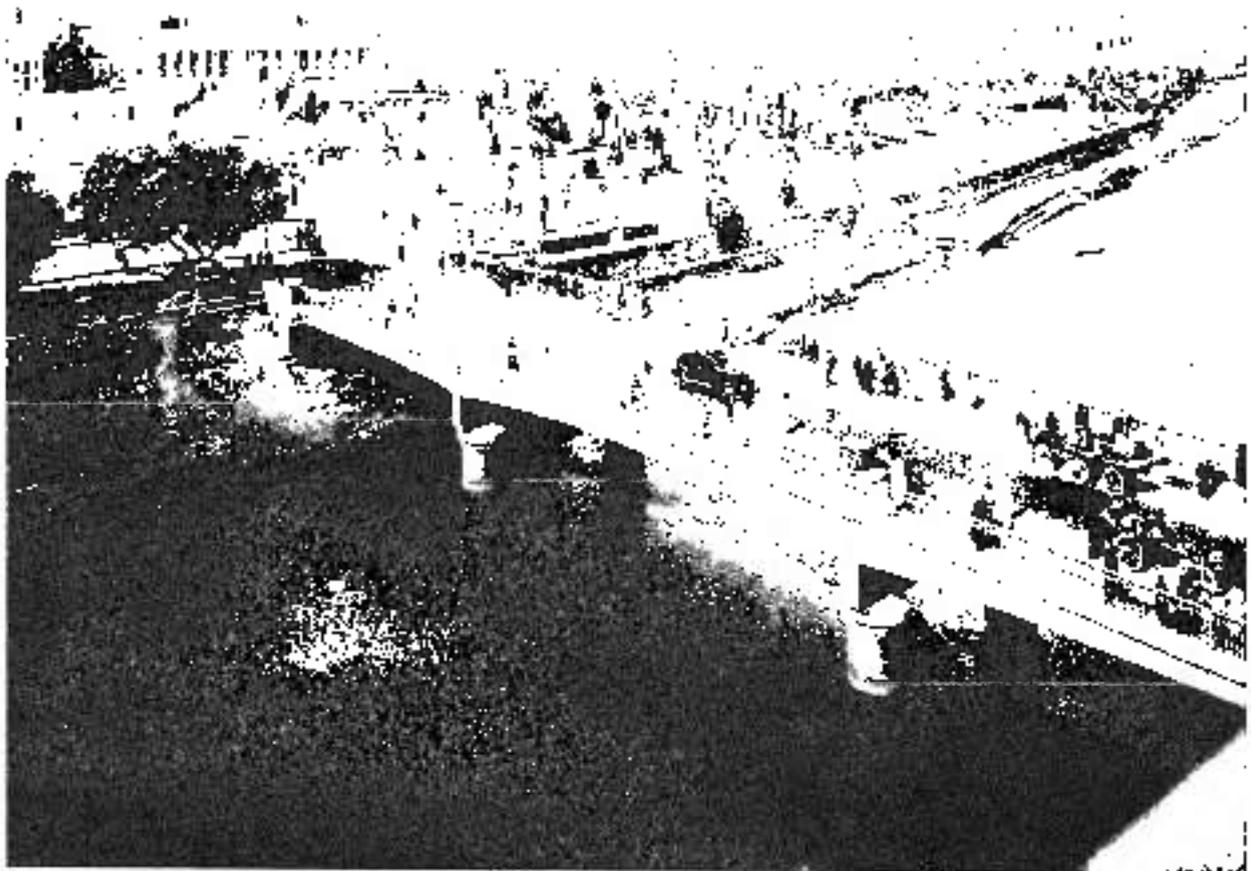
- Agonistis** (Agony): Nicosia; t. 1944; bi-monthly; Greek; Prop. and Editor P. BASTIS.  
**Apolliticos Barabbas:** Nicosia; quarterly; religious; Editor PAVLOS A.  
**Cyprus Chamber of Commerce Journal:** monthly; published by the Cyprus Chamber of Commerce; Editor PAVLOS A. THEASOULIOTIS.  
**Cyprus Review:** Nicosia; monthly; English; publication of the Public Information Office, Cyprus Government; Editorial Board: Miss K. M. HAYES, N. JOHNSONS, L. Y. VASSILOS.  
**Kyprikiaká Grammata:** 10 Ouzouni str., Nicosia; t. 1934; bi-monthly; modern Greek and Cypriot literature, essays, and literary criticism; Editor N. I. KRANIOPOULOS.  
**Kypriki Epitheoria** (Cyprus Review): t. 1943; monthly in Greek printed and published by the Public Information Office, Cyprus Government.  
**Kyprikiá Spoudai** (Cyprus Studies): Society of Cyprus Studies, P.O. Box 34, Nicosia; t. 1936; Greek; Chair, Dr. K. GYVADAKIS; annual, scientific law, history, history, archaeology.  
**Lithon Vima** (Paper Voice): t. 1944; Editor E. PANTANOS.

### PRESS AGENCIES

- NICOSIA  
**Cyprus Newspapers and Periodicals Agency:** Aradnes str., Nicosia.  
**General Press Agency:** P.O. Box 288, Nicosias str., 101.

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- The Annual Blue Book
- The Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of Cyprus (H.M. Stationery Office, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2).
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The Kingdom of Egypt

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NILE BRIDGE AND FOUAD HOSPITAL OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE



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# THE KINGDOM OF EGYPT

## GEOGRAPHY

### FRONTIERS

Egypt occupies the north-eastern corner of Africa, where it embraces an area slightly exceeding 387,119 sq. miles (1,000,000 sq. km.), of which, however, the settled territory comprises only about 3.2 per cent. It lies between latitude 22° and 32° 47' N. and longitude 24° and 35° 24' E. The greatest distance from north to south is about 674 miles (1,070 km.) and from east to west a little under 770 miles (1,240 km.). Its shape approximates roughly to a square, of which the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea form the northern and eastern sides, respectively.

The political boundaries of Egypt are: the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan in the south; the Italian colony of Libya in the west; and Palestine in the north-east. The Red Sea separates it from Saudi Arabia in the east. More exactly, the land boundary runs as a series of straight lines across the desert, except for short distances in the south-east and the north-west. In the north-east it runs from Bir Taha north-westwards to the Mediterranean, thence directly north-west of Bahig (latitude 31° 19' N., longitude 34° 23' E.).

In the north-east and the west the boundaries are, to a certain extent, the same physical ones. In the south the frontier with the Sudan is due both to geography and history.

### GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY

The Sinai Peninsula is a part of the Eastern Desert, separated from Egypt proper by the Gulf of Suez and later by the Suez Canal. Its area is over 23,000 sq. miles (60,000 sq. km.). It is divisible into three parts:

(a) The southern part, which is mainly formed of high mountains, the most important of which are Gebel Katharina (2,539 m.), Umm Shumar (1,585 m.), and Ras Thabit (2,435 m.).

(b) The central part, which includes about two-thirds of the total area of the Peninsula, is a wide plateau sloping from over 3,270 ft. (1,000 m.) in the south towards the Mediterranean. It is cut by many wadis, which run northwards to the sea. The greatest one is Wadi Al Arish, which debouches into the sea near Al Arish.

(c) The northern part is occupied by a chain of high sand-dunes extending along the coast to Palestine.

The Mediterranean coast in general is flat and sandy, except to the westward of Alexandria, where low rocky cliffs approach the sea in many places. On the seaward edge of the Delta there are four shallow lakes which are, from east to west and in order of size, Mensalah, Borollos, Edku, and Mariut. In addition to these coastal lakes there is an inland one, Hekit Kareem. The fisheries of these lakes represent the bulk of Egypt's produce, but they are gradually being drained in the search for new land for agriculture. As a result of reducing the area, both Borollos and Edku have lost their sea connection, while Mensalah remains connected with the sea. Mariut, which is 9 ft. (3 m.) below the sea-level, is entirely cut off. On

the northern coast of Sinaï there is a long, shallow lagoon, Salskhet-el-Bardawil. It differs from the Delta lakes in that there is no fresh water draining into it.

The Red Sea coast, on the other hand, is characterized by its narrow gravelly plain, bounded a short distance inland by high mountains which, at some places, approach so closely to the sea that their bases are washed by its waters.

### RIVERS

Physically Egypt is almost entirely a featureless territory. The main topographical feature is the Nile, which flows for 3,000 miles (4,800 km.) within the boundaries of the country. It enters Egypt a few kilometres north of the Sudanese town of Wadi Halfa, flowing in a narrow valley, fringed on either side by cliffs of granite and sandstone which give place to limestone downstream near Esna. After a journey of some 200 miles (300 km.) in a very arid region it reaches the first cataract, which extends about 4 miles (7 km.) In this district the river passage is obstructed by many rocky islands, which make the water flow in a series of rapids and renders the river un-navigable.

Just above Aswan the cataract terminates and the valley begins to widen. Strips of alluvial fertile land extend between the river and the cliffs with an average width of 6 miles (10 km.) till it reaches Cairo, north of which the valley opens out to its famous delta. In this stretch two main features of the river should be pointed out. First, it will be noticed that the river tends to occupy the eastern side of its valley, and consequently most of its cultivable lands are on the west. Practically all the big towns of Upper Egypt are situated on the western bank of the Nile with the exception of Qena and Assuan. Secondly, between Assuan and Nag Hammadi the river makes a great bend in the eastern cliffs of limestone, a phenomenon which has been a subject of interesting discussion for both geographers and geologists.

Twenty km. downstream from Cairo the river forms a great triangular delta of some 8,500 sq. miles (22,000 sq. km.), bounded by two branches, the eastern of which debouches into the Mediterranean Sea north of Damietta (Domyar) after meandering 150 miles (245 km.) through the cultivable land of the delta, while the western reaches the same sea north of Rosetta (Rashed) after a shorter journey of 145 miles (230 km.). These two branches are the remnant of some seven or nine branches which have disappeared through the ages.

One of the salient features of the Nile is its almost regular annual flood, which reaches Egypt usually towards the end of July and continues to the end of September. During this period a large surplus of water flows freely to the sea. In October the flow begins to decrease, till it becomes necessary between April and July to close the two mouths of the river, at Farafra on the Damietta branch, and Edfu on the Rosetta branch, by earthen dams to prevent the influx of sea water and raise the Nile water in front of the dams to a metre or more above the natural low-stage level.

### HARBOURS

The three main ports of Egypt are Alexandria, Port Said, and Suez, and some smaller ones of which the chief are Saloum and Versa Matruh on the Mediterranean, Farafra, Zentna, Jemsa, and Sidi Barrani on the Red Sea.

Alexandria was founded by Alexander in 332 B.C. It is situated some 120 miles (193 km.) from Cairo at the extreme western edge of the delta. It played a great part in the commerce of the Mediterranean in the early days, but its importance gradually declined in later medieval times. It was Muhammad Ali Pasha who restored its greatness in the two last of the last century. In 1859 the Mahmoudiya Canal was constructed to supply the city with water and provide a navigable passage between the Rosetta branch and the port. Since then Alexandria has become the first port of Egypt and the second in the Mediterranean.

Suez is one of the chief ports of Egypt. It is still the port from which thousands of pilgrims sail every year to the Hejaz. Port Said, unlike Suez, is a new port. It owes its foundation to the Suez Canal. Both Port Said and Suez have but a little share in the external trade of Egypt. This is seen from the returns of any year, which show that more than 90 per cent of the total value of exports pass through Alexandria.

Port Fouad, adjacent to Port Said but on the eastern side of the Suez Canal, was built twenty years ago and is still in the course of development.

### IRRIGATION

There is no need to mention what the Nile and its flood mean to Egypt and its agricultural economy. From the very dawn of history the ancient Egyptians tried to control the flood, and "basin irrigation" was practised. This old system of irrigation is still used in some areas of Upper Egypt, but it is being rapidly replaced by another "perennial irrigation", under which about 5,000,000 out of the nearly 8,000,000 faddans of cultivated area are cropped. Thanks to this new system of watering, the land gives two or even three crops each year instead of the single crop it used to give under the older method.

Such a conversion of method required a series of major works on the river in both Egypt and the Sudan: first to reserve water necessary for cultivation during the period of low stage and thus make the water available all the year round, and secondly to raise the level of the river water as far as takes on irrigation needs to allow for an adequate flow taking place late in the year. For the first purpose the Assuan Dam was built in 1902. Since then its height has been increased twice, in 1912 and 1933, and the present reservoir when full contains 53 thousand million cu. m. of water. Some 28 miles (45 km.) above Khartoum another dam was built on the White Nile at Jebel Aulia in 1937. Its total storage is little more than half the storage of Assuan (3.5 million cu. m.).

For the other purpose there are several barrages which raise the river's level to irrigate cultivated lands along either bank. Coming from the south downstream, there is first the Esna barrage which was built in 1908. It feeds the Aswan Canal on the west and Bahariya on the east,

neither of which provide water for basin irrigation. Coming further up downstream from Esna there is Nag Hammadi barrage, built in 1913 and enlarged in 1935. It serves the Bahariya, the large island in Egypt, which provides water for more than one million faddans and feeds the Bahr Yuzuf, which carries water to the irrigated land of Fayum.

At the head of the delta, a little below the point where the Nile divides into two branches, there is the first major irrigation work to be found on the Nile. It is called El Khayma. In the days of Mohammed Ali, it provided for the great areas of perennial irrigation in Lower Egypt through three major canals: Khayk El Terkiya, Bahr El Mousi, and Khayk El Minna. This barrage was replaced by the new delta barrage at Ikingi. On the Damietta branch there is the Zitta barrage, which was completed in 1907.

This strip of cultivated land is bordered by desert on both sides. The Western Desert, which stretches westward to Libya, comprises more than two-thirds of the total area of Egypt. Its surface, which covers some 2,350,000 sq. miles (6,100,000 sq. km.), consists of bare rocky plateau, nearly without any drainage line. There are no true mountains, with the exception of Jebel Oshana in the extreme south-west, of which peaks rise to heights of over 5,000 ft. (1,500 m.). The essential feature of the western desert of Egypt are these great depressions which are typical areas in the northern and central parts. None of these depressions are inhabited owing to the fact that a supply of artesian water is available. They present the chain of oases of Egypt, of which the main five are Siwa, Bahariya, Farafra, Bahariya, and Kharga. Oases of the depressions are uninhabitable, and among them the most important is the Bahariya depression, the deepest of the lot. Its lowest point is 440 ft. (134 m.) below the sea level.

Similar to these depressions is the deep salt lake depression of Fayum, watered by Bahr Yuzuf and situated some 60 km. to the south-west of Cairo. Its deepest part is occupied by a salt lake of some 77 sq. miles (200 sq. km.). This is Bahariya Karoum, which is about 150 ft. (45 m.) below the sea level. In pre-historic times it occupied a much larger area of the depression of Fayum.

The Eastern Desert, on the other hand, covers an area of some 55,000 sq. miles (143,000 sq. km.), and extends from the Nile Valley eastward to the Red Sea. It is quite different from the Western Desert. It is intersected by many dry valleys (wadis) which can be traced for long distances, sometimes more than 100 miles (160 km.). Some of these valleys run towards the Nile Valley, while the others flow to the Red Sea. The watershed is represented in a backbone of high mountains extending parallel to the Red Sea at a short distance inland from the coast line. Of the wadis which run to the Nile the most important here south to north are W. Agha, W. Guffa, W. Nasser, W. El Hammanat, W. Qura, W. Assut, W. Tacka, and W. Had. The longest wadi on the eastern side of the plateau is W. Araba, which divides it into two blocks: North Galala plateau and South Galala plateau. South of this wadi there are many short ones which intersect the coastal plain and drain into the Red Sea.

1,000,000 faddans = 1,078,000 acres or 418,340 hectares.

## PEOPLES AND RELIGIONS

## PEOPLES

The population of the Kingdom of Egypt is racially divided into the Nubian (Naga) and Hamitic (Nubian) classes, and the peasantry (the Bedouins, the Nubians, and the foreign element). The peasantry or the fellahs, with whom must also be reckoned the Coptic peasants of Upper Egypt, form the bulk of the population.

The Bedouins, or nomad Arabs of the Desert, have their settlements as far south as 26° N. They can be divided into the Arabic-speaking tribes who occupy the deserts adjoining middle and southern Egypt, and the Bedou who range over the regions of Upper Egypt and Nubia, between the Nile and the Red Sea.

The Nubians inhabit the Nile Valley in the neighbourhood of Assuan and Dongola. They are employed mainly in agriculture and are also adaptable to man work.

The foreign element comprises mainly Greeks, Italians, French, Syrians, Lebanese, Persians, and Turks. Some of them are of the Islamic faith, and the rest belong to the Christian sects or the Jewish faith.

## LANGUAGES

Arabic is the official language of the Kingdom of Egypt; English, French, Italian, and Greek are also spoken and understood.

## POPULATION

The population of Egypt (Census, March 1947), 19,020,448 inhabitants.

The chief towns: Cairo with 1,500,480 inhabitants and Alexandria with 548,237 inhabitants.

## RELIGIONS

**Islam.** The official religion of Egypt is Islam; the bulk of the population are Sunnis of the Shafi'i sect. (See section on "Islam" in Saudi Arabia.)

**Coptic.** Most of the Egyptian Christians are Coptic, who are found in large numbers throughout the country, and especially in Giza and the Upper Egyptian provinces of Minia, Assiut, Giza, and Qena. The Copts claim their descent from the ancient Egyptians, who became mainly Christian in the last centuries of the Christian era. Very early some of the Egyptian converts embraced the Monophysite doctrine, due partly to their hostility to Byzantine rule and partly to the struggle for power between the Patriarch of Alexandria and other Patriarchs. This breakaway resulted in the Coptic Church. Heavily persecuted before the Arab Conquest, the Copts were tolerated, and found peace during the first wave of Arab infiltration, being recognized by the Arab rulers as equal with the Orthodox Church. But their existence as a minority was not without a hard struggle for survival. But, in contrast to some of the sects or churches established in Muslim lands, the Copts are an integral part of the Egyptian nation, and their characteristics are similar to those of the Egyptian society, with the same national loyalties.

The Coptic Church is headed by the Patriarch of Alexandria, who is assisted by three metropolitan and twelve bishops.

**Jews.** The Jews of Egypt have resided in the country since Biblical times, and there are about 25,000 of them, mainly living in Cairo and Alexandria. They are divided into the Cohanim (Priests), Jews, and the Karaïtes, who accept the Scriptures but reject the Talmud.

**Armenians.** The majority of the Armenians residing in Egypt belong to the Armenian Gregorian community. Recently, at the invitation of the U. S. S. R., large numbers of Armenians have emigrated to Armenia. It is estimated that some 15,000 families will eventually be reestablished.

## HISTORY

## BEFORE 1914

## SHORT SURVEY OF PHARAOIC EGYPT

Egypt enters known history with Menes, the founder of the first dynasty, who ruled in the two Kingdoms of Upper and Lower Egypt (3250 B.C.). More than 30 of the first dynasty are known from tombs at Abydos, but unfortunately they have been almost wholly obliterated or preserved in fragments. Subsequent and earlier records are in the names of the kings of the second and third dynasties, especially of King Zoser and Imhotep.

The time from the third to the sixth dynasty is known as the Pyramid period (2670-2280 B.C.), and is the time when the Royal Pyramid in Giza was built as the chief monument by each successive king. The names of the Kings Cheops, Chephren and Mycerinus are outstanding in the period of Egyptian history.

The seventh and eighth dynasties are said to be Memphite, but few actual facts have come down to us. The Memphite rule was over by the ninth and tenth dynasties (2130-1700 B.C.), when the Hyksos of the Delta spread their rule by conquest.

The eleventh dynasty was founded by the Pharaohs Thebes, who finally occupied the whole of Egypt. Mentuhotep III and the twelfth dynasty (2000-1700 B.C.) are peaceful and usually exclusively Egyptian. The names of rulers of the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth dynasties are not established, for the Abydos tablets ignore all names between the twelfth and eighteenth dynasties (1700-1550 B.C.).

Inscriptions at El Kab give us more material on the so-called New Empire period (1550-700 B.C.), which indicates that the term Kingdom no longer applied, and therefore Egypt had made its mark on history with wide conquests and organized rule abroad. Ahmose, the founder of the eighteenth dynasty (1550-1350 B.C.), made many conquests, and fought in Palestine and Nubia. He was succeeded by Amenhotep I, who fought in Libya and conquered the Ethiopian Kingdom.

Tutmosis I (1540 B.C.) succeeded Amenhotep. By this time Egypt was a complete military state, with an administration headed by the king and his wives and other officials of the court. Tutmosis also led an expedition as far as the Euphrates, and established many temples and made additions to the Temple of the Theban Amun at Karnak. Having no sons to follow him, Tutmosis chose his daughter as his successor, and he was buried in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings of Thebes, being the first of a long line of Egyptian kings to be interred there.

His daughter following him must have exercised a great influence over the country and cultivated the arts of peace. But not long after her death, unrest and violence broke out in the country and even her name was taken out of the lists of kings, and no monument refers to her reign in later days. This unique queen was followed by Tutmosis III (1507-1445 B.C.), who fought many wars in Syria, seventeen campaigns in all, but in spite of his warlike activities proved a great administrator, and took the children of foreign monarchs as hostages to Egypt, educating them there in an understanding of the Pharaonic environment so that they would be able to comprehend the might of the Pharaohs and thus keep the peace.

In the thirtieth year of his reign Tutmosis III died and was succeeded by his son, Amenhotep IV, who also had to suppress revolts in Syria. IV in his turn was followed on the throne by Tuthmosis IV, and his son Amenhotep III (1370 B.C.), who was a great builder at Thebes and the creator of Luxor. Towards the end of his reign, lasting thirty-six years, Syria was invaded by the Hittites, and some of these military establishments were identified with the most wonder in order to overthrow Egyptian rule.

On leaving his father, Amenhotep IV is one of the most interesting characters in Egyptian history. He devoted himself to the worship of the selfish goddess Aten, and he tried to remove the influence of the old deities of the country, of which Amen was the most powerful, and he also changed his name into EIkhnaton meaning "given to the sun", and even abandoned the old city of Thebes and started a new capital at El Amarna. On his death in 1350 B.C. EIkhnaton's son Smenkhkare succeeded him. He was followed by two of his sons, one of whom, Tutankhaton changed his name to Tutankhamun, restored Karnak, and reestablished the worship of Amun. After a short reign of only six years Tutankhamun died, and was finally succeeded by Horemkhat, a soldier by profession.

The nineteenth dynasty (1290-1200 B.C.) was founded by Ramesses I, who in turn was followed by Ramesses II, who ruled for sixty-seven years and fought many battles against the Nubians, Syrians, and Hittites. He was followed by Merneptah (1213 B.C.), who also had to fight many battles for the preservation of Egypt and her Empire. After the death of Ramesses III, Egypt fell into the hands of individual chiefs and rulers of towns, and the Syrians occupied Egypt, but very soon a strong Egyptian rule was reestablished and Egypt was cleared of her enemies. Little authority was left to the remaining successors of Ramesses, and by 1100 B.C. Hittite, a high priest, had succeeded to the real power.

A separate dynasty in the Delta was founded by Smerdes, known as the twenty-first dynasty—the Libyan dynasty (1050-945 B.C.). This dynasty lasted through many generations, but their reign was marked by little internal unity, and many rival kings established their power over some parts of Egypt. This period is also characterized by wars against Ethiopia, and at one stage in the twenty-fourth dynasty Ethiopian rule was firmly established, and Egyptians and Ethiopians probably worked together against the Phoenicians and Syrians.

At this juncture the Assyrian Empire had achieved great power and menaced Egypt, and very soon the country was conquered by them. But soon the Egyptians gathered strength and were able to shake off the Assyrian forces. Egypt recovered part of her former unity and prosperity under the wise rule of Psammetichus. He was succeeded by his son Necho (610-595 B.C.), who extended much of Egypt's territory, but in the battle at Carthamus (605 B.C.) the Egyptian forces were completely routed by the Babylonian army, which again led to the loss of Syria for Egypt.

Necho was followed by Psammetichus II (595-589 B.C.). Between the year of his accession and 525 B.C. the growth of Persian power came to the forefront, and in 525 B.C. the Persian armies, led by Cambyses, reached Egypt.

Darius (521-486 B.C.) showed himself as an enlightened ruler, and even built a temple to Amon. Egypt rebelled against the Persian rule, but the revolt was put down by Xerxes (486-477 B.C.), and he and his successor, Artaxerxes (466-425 B.C.), were full of hatred against everything Egyptian. There are not many monuments in Egypt of Persian rule, but the best-known monument of the country at that time is found in Herodotus's visit to Egypt.

In 404 B.C. Amyrtosis revolted against Darius II, and in 343 B.C. Egypt regained her independence for a period of about sixty years. He was followed by Nephthys I, a Mendesian and founder of the twenty-ninth dynasty (343-339 B.C.), followed by Hakor and Nectaneb II, the kingdom passed to the thirtieth and last native Egyptian dynasty. In 332 B.C. Alexander the Great entered Egypt. He founded Alexandria and civilized the inhabitants by his respect for their religion. On the division of his empire Egypt fell to Ptolemy, a son of Lagos, the founder of the Ptolemaic dynasty. In this period Thebes lost all its importance as a capital, and most officials of the higher orders were Greeks.

In 332 B.C. Egypt was taken by Alexander as a prize of conquest, and Egypt became a personal domain of the Macedonian emperor. Generally the Ptolemaic reign marked the extension of commercial activities, and many fine buildings of great architectural beauty were erected in Egypt. During the weak reign of Galienus, Zenobia, the Queen of Palmyra, conquered Egypt, but lost it to her war against Arrian in A.D. 272. In A.D. 610 an internally weakened Egypt fell once more into the hands of the Persians when attacked by Chosroes II, his occupation lasting for ten years, but Egypt was restored to the Empire by the military success of Heraclius, and received a Greek governor.

The main reason for the decline of Egypt was the military government of the Byzantines and their subsequent alliance with the Greek party of Alexandria. Towards the end of the year 639 a Moslem army was sent against Egypt, and a second army, despatched by the Caliph Omar, defeated a Roman army in the Battle of Heliopolis in July 641, and thus the conquest by Islam was established.

From 639 to 968 Egypt was a province of the eastern Caliphate and was ruled by governors appointed by the Caliph. In 968 Egypt was conquered by Ja'far for the Fatimid Caliph Ma'iz, who transferred his capital to Cairo. This dynasty lasted until 1171 when Egypt once more was brought into the Abbasid Empire by Saladin, who himself founded the Ayyubid dynasty which lasted until 1250. This dynasty was followed by the Mameluke dynasties, classified as Bahi, from 1250 to 1382, and Bahi from 1382 to 1517. The Mamelukes, the word Mameluke meaning "white slave", were originally purchased by the Sultans and trained as soldiers for the Sultan's bodyguard.

In Egypt the reign of Malik al-Ashraf was marked by friendly relations with the Sultan Mohammed II of the Ottoman Empire, who captured Constantinople in 1453. Malik al-Ashraf was succeeded by his son Al-Mu'izz in 1461, but was soon compelled to abdicate, and the Emir Khoshkadam, a former general, came to the throne, but, unlike all other former rulers who were either Turks or Circassians, he was an ex-Greek slave. His reign was marked by the deterioration in the relations between the Celians and the Egyptians, which finally resulted in the incorporation of Egypt into the Ottoman Empire.

After the conquest (1517) the Sultan Selim left a strong guard in Egypt, but otherwise few changes affected the country. By 1604, due to much internal unrest, many mutinies occurred in the army of occupation, and the

Governor Ibrahim Pasha, was murdered by his troops, and the mutineering soldiery declared war on Mohammed Pasha. It is important here to mention the definition of the words Pasha and Bey. In order to secure effective execution of the Sultan's orders, the Egyptian Pashas were obliged to obtain the consent of the Mameluke Beys, who possessed the provinces of Egypt, collected taxes, were in charge of the troops and paid a nominal tribute to the Pasha.

In 1623 Ali Pasha was appointed Governor of Egypt by the Pasha, but found strong opposition to his appointment inside the country. Under these inauspicious conditions Egypt suffered greatly from famine and pestilence. By the eighteenth century the power of the Pashas was superseded by that of the Beys, who represented the real headship of the community. The most outstanding figure of that time was Osman Bey, who governed with great wisdom and moderation, but was finally forced to leave Egypt by the intrigues of court adventurers.

In 1790 Ali Bey became one of the most influential persons in Egyptian politics of that day. In 1798 the Ottoman Sultan commanded him to furnish a force of twelve thousand men who were to be employed in the Russo-Turkish war. With this small force and his great power in creating a strong public opinion in favour of himself, he declared Egypt independent. He also managed to subjugate a great part of the Arabian peninsula. Appearing as Emir of Mecca in his own name, he in 1799 appointed Ali Bey a Sultan of Egypt. Though in his own name he issued coins and had his name mentioned in public worship. A strong force sent by the Sultan resulted in the flight of Ali Bey to Acra, where he was supplied with ammunition and stores and a force of three thousand Albanian soldiers from Russian warships anchored there.

In February 1798, at the head of an army of eight thousand men, Ali Bey started for his stronghold of Egypt. His army was defeated and he was captured, and soon died in Cairo. After his death the power of the Ottoman Sultan was re-established.

In 1798 Napoleon Bonaparte arrived in Alexandria, officially to reconstitute the authority of the Sultan, but in reality to his conquest for world domination. The destruction of the French fleet, however, at the battle of the Nile and the failure of the French land forces convinced the Egyptians that even a Napoleon was not unbearable, and a series of insurrections broke out, resulting in the killing of General Dugny, Lieutenant-Governor of Cairo. This rising was quickly suppressed by Napoleon's forces, and on leaving Egypt he appointed Mehemet to govern in his absence.

In January 1801 a Convention was signed between Turkey and France, by virtue of which the French forces were to leave Egypt. England intervened, demanding that the French were to be treated as prisoners of war. In the beginning of March 1801, English troops effected a landing at Aboukir, under Sir R. Abercromby. Under the pressure of combined English and Turkish forces the French had to evacuate Cairo and later Alexandria, and thus the termination of the French occupation of Egypt was achieved. In March 1803 the British evacuated Alexandria, and about two months later the Albanian soldiers in the service of the Turkish governor demanded their long-outstanding back-pay. This demand resulted in a clash between the Pashas and the Albanian soldiers, and the Commander of the Albanians, Fakhri, occupied the citadel and began to cannonade the Pashas.

This revolt marks the beginning of the breach between the Albanians and the Turks, which led later to the rise to power of the Albanian, Mohammed Ali. Mohammed

Ali, the commander of an Albanian regiment, became the head of the Albanian faction. After a long struggle the Porte made him a Pasha of Egypt.

New ruler of Egypt, Mohammed Ali's efforts were directed towards the maintenance of Egypt's independence. He dispatched, at the command of the Porte, an army against the Wahhabis and deposed and exiled the Sheriff of Mecca, and in 1813 concluded a treaty with Abdallah, the son of Sherif II. On his return to Egypt and land holdings belonging to private individuals were confiscated, and Mohammed Ali became the proprietor of all Egyptian land, the first attempt at nationalization in the history of the East.

In 1817, displeased with his treaty with the Wahhabes because of the non-fulfilment of certain of its clauses, an anti-Wahhabi army to Arabia under his eldest son, Ibrahim Pasha, was finally captured by the Wahhabis again. Mohammed Ali created a monopoly of the chief products of the country, and excavated the Mahmoudia Canal, which established a safe channel between Alexandria and the Nile. Another great development in his time was the clearing and cotton in the Delta. In 1820 he entered the conquest of the eastern Sudan; Khartoum was founded in 1822, and Egyptian control was extended to the Red Sea ports of Suakin and Massawa.

Much of Mohammed Ali's time was occupied in organizing a fleet and army under the supervision of French military men. In 1822 he was appointed Governor of Crete. In March 1825 Mohammed Ali landed in Greece, and it was only due to British intervention that his ambitions were checked there. In 1831 Mohammed Ali revolted against the Porte, endangering the very structure of the Ottoman Empire. The possession of a strong and modernized army by Mohammed Ali resulted in the Sultan of Turkey being obliged to sign the Convention of Kutaya on May 14th, 1833, by which the Sultan bestowed the Pashalik of Syria, Lebanon, Aghypt, Uchah, and the district of Adana upon Mohammed Ali.

He now ruled over a virtually independent empire, reaching from the Sudan to the Taurus mountains. After the death of the Ottoman Sultan, Mahmud, the Great Powers, seeing their own lines of communications and influence in the East endangered, took steps to thwart the ambition of Mohammed Ali, and new orders were issued from the Porte confirming the Pasha's authority to Egypt, the Sinai Peninsula, certain points on the Arabian side of the Red Sea, and the Sudan. The most important decision was made on February 15th, 1841, when the Pashalik of Egypt was made hereditary in the family of Mohammed Ali. In June 1848, owing to Mohammed Ali's illness, his son Ibrahim was acknowledged by the Porte as ruler of Egypt.

Mohammed Ali died on August 2nd, 1849, thus completing an adventurous life having started the cotton industry and recognized the advantages of European science, and completed the conquest of the Sudan.

On the death of Ibrahim in November 1848 Egypt came under the rule of Abbas I, who was much against the European way of life and after a reign of six years was murdered in 1854, to be succeeded by Said Pasha, the favourite son of Mohammed Ali. Said Pasha was much under French influence, and granted to Ferdinand de Lesseps the concession for the construction of the Suez Canal (opened 1869), a concession very much opposed by Lord Palmerston in Britain. To the British he gave a concession for the Eastern Telegraph Company and the establishment of the Bank of Egypt. On his death he was succeeded by his nephew Ismail.

Ismail was made Khedive in 1867 by the Sultan and improved greatly the administrative system started by

Mohammed Ali. His programme of modernization resulted in the accumulation of great debts, and he eventually sold the Egyptian and Suez Canal shares to the British Government.

The financial difficulties of Egypt led to an international convention over a large portion of her revenues and also to the internationalization of her railways and the port of Alexandria. On June 26th, 1875, Israel was deposited by the Porte and Tewfik, his son, proclaimed Khedive. Control of Egypt's affairs fell more and more into English and French hands. The danger of a serious foreign branch British and French ships to Alexandria in 1882. Britain, after having asked France and Italy to co-operate in an intervention in Egypt, met with refusal by those Powers, and therefore had to send alone, and landed troops in January, 1882.

The great task of bringing order into the chaos of Egyptian finance and general administration fell to Sir Evelyn Baring, later Lord Cromer, who arrived in Egypt in 1883. The domination of English officials and English influence was resented by the Egyptians, and great discontent spread throughout the country. But as a rising peasantry after 1886 removed the danger of national bankruptcy, and administrative reforms were instituted. In January 1891 the Khedive Tewfik died and was succeeded by his son Abbas Hilmi.

The financial prosperity of Egypt in and after 1891 made it easy to purchase the Suez Canal from the Khedive. The administration of the Canal was then regulated by an agreement between the British and Egyptian Governments signed on January 14th, 1899, and Britain retained the control of the Canal. Great acknowledgement for as the protecting Power in Egypt. The Egyptian Government was free to take advantage of the prosperity of the country, but some of the arrangements were open to criticism, the most important being the system of capitulations, a state of affairs inappropriate for any country during the twentieth century.

In 1907 Lord Cromer resigned his post as British Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General, and was followed by Sir Evelyn Gurney and finally in 1911 by Lord Kitchener. A single Legislative Assembly was constituted in 1907, and Ismail and Vice-President was Said Zaghloul Pasha, leader of the Nationalist movement.

#### AFTER 1914

On the outbreak of World War I all communication between Europe and Egypt was disrupted, and no exports could be made. Egypt developed several native industries, domestic local capital being at once invested, and major economic changes took place. By the time the war had ended the Nationalist movement was at its height, pushing for the independence of Egypt and the implementation of Wilson's fourteen points. In 1919 the movement reached its climax, and when Said Zaghloul, leader of the Wafd Party, asked permission to go to the Paris Peace Conference in order to present Egypt's case he not only met refusal but was arrested and exiled. The Nationalist Party failed to lead the movement because it committed a political mistake by allying itself with the Turkish and Arab movements, seeing in the neighbourhood of Islam a bulwark against the European powers. The Wafd, however, sought to unite every Egyptian, Moslem, and Copt alike, against foreign domination. The Nationalist movement, as symbolised by the Wafd, was representative of all the economic interests of the country—industrialists, landowners, civil servants, lawyers, etc. Within the party however, there existed many conflicting interests between the landowners and the industrialists, hence the split

which have taken place: for example, the Sikky group in 1930, the Sanclists in 1931, and the Korda Party in 1944.

With the Nationalist movement in Egypt came a change in the economy of the country. A middle-class began to emerge, and it was actually leading the struggle side-by-side with the peasants. With the development of local industry, a new capitalist class, well distinct from the trading class, took shape, and a modern capitalist state thus came into existence with modern industrialization, wholesale trade, and the investment of local capital. Egyptian industry and banking came into being, and Tahaat Hash Pasha founded his famous Banque Misr. This financial house was established in 1920 with an initial capital of £E.800,000 in £E.25 shares. By 1947 the capital had become £E.1,000,000, fully subscribed. The resources of the bank made it impossible for the Egyptians to become shareholders. The activities of Banque Misr are concerned with the development of local industries, by granting loans to small industries and promoting industrial and commercial concerns. The Bank advised State co-operation in many ways. For example, it acted for the State market, advances on cotton. This however, was later undertaken by the new United Arab Republic. The Government gave it power to grant loans to municipalities for local public works.

In 1922 Egypt was granted independence after eight years of martial law, and became a Kingdom. A year later the Egyptian Constitution was established and Egypt was at a Wafd (delegation) to London to negotiate a treaty. The negotiations broke down over the question of the Sudan. Successive puppet governments followed the wafd until, in 1928, free elections were held, the Wafd coming to power with an overwhelming majority. During the next ten years there were fifteen different cabinets.

In 1935 the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty was signed. By this treaty Egypt was placed under new obligations in return for some concessions. The military occupation of Egypt by British forces was to come to an end. Cairo and Alexandria were to be evacuated as soon as barracks had been built in the Canal Zone. Egypt had to build a number of first-class roads for heavy mechanical traffic, together with railways and buildings for the troops in the Zone. British troops were to stay in this specified area until the Egyptian army was developed to a standard that would ensure the freedom and entire security of the Canal. The military clauses of the Treaty were to be valid for twenty years, while any modifications by either parties could not be considered before ten years. Capitalations were abolished. Under the system all foreigners had been exempted from the payment of taxes, and subject to special laws.

Soon after the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty was signed the King dismissed the Wafdist Government, and from 1935 on Egypt was governed by civil servants or by minority governments.

When World War II broke out, Ali Maher Pasha, an independent, was Prime Minister. He was suspected by Great Britain of having connections with the Axis Powers, and in February 1942 the British Ambassador handed an ultimatum to the King. One of the conditions was that the Wafd, the most popular party in Egypt, was to take over the reins of government. That was on the eve of the famous El-Masara battle. The Wafd stayed in power until 1944, when the cabinet was dismissed by the King. One of the most important achievements of the Wafd Government was the negotiation of the foreign debt into an internal loan. This helped politically to free the country from foreign influence, and economically to absorb the local

capital which had accumulated in the country. The total amount of debt that was converted was £E. 15,882,417. The Wafd cabinet had introduced many reforms in education, health, labour organization, and the welfare of the labourer.

After the dismissal of the Wafd cabinet, Ahmed Maher Pasha (brother of the Socialist Party) formed a Government. He was in favour of Egypt declaring war against Germany, but was assassinated in February 1945 after introducing the House of his decision. Nokrashy Pasha was elected leader of the Socialist Party, succeeding Ahmed Maher Pasha as Premier. At that time Nationalist feeling was at its height, and many events happened to speed up Governmental action. First there was the Nationalist clause to reject the 1936 Treaty, and specify the Palestine problem. Then two Egyptian universities went on strike, and following the Abbas Bahig incident when the public listed many students, Nokrashy Pasha, under public pressure, had to resign in February 1947. He was succeeded by Ismail Sidky Pasha. The latter had a very unpopular record, being nicknamed "the Director of Military Expenditure" and his target list was his régime, which had lasted from June 1936 to September 1946. On his second appearance to the Parliament he said: "Forget Sidky of the past and about the acts of Sidky the present." He conducted the negotiations with Britain, and he himself flew over to London and had preliminary talks with Mr. Bevin. The main points of negotiation were:

- (1) The treaty of evacuation;
- (2) The military treaty;
- (3) The Sudan.

Agreement was never so less reached on the first two points, but negotiations broke down over the question of the Sudan. Owing to a negotiation by Sidky concerning some items then being negotiated and a subsequent demand by the British Foreign Secretary, Sidky had to resign his "health reasons" in December 1946, and Nokrashy took control once more. In August 1947 Nokrashy brought Egypt's case before the U.N. Assembly for submission to the Security Council, but the vote was adverse. Negotiations with Great Britain have since been resumed.

#### ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY

##### Treaty of Alliance between His Majesty, in respect of the United Kingdom, and His Majesty the King of Egypt

LONDON, ANNEXED 1935, 1936

Article 1. The military occupation of Egypt by the forces of His Majesty the King and Emperor is terminated.

Article 2. His Majesty the King and Emperor will henceforth be represented at the Court of His Majesty the King of Egypt, and His Majesty the King of Egypt will be represented at the Court of St. James's, by Ambassadors duly accredited.

Article 3. Egypt intends to apply for membership to the League of Nations. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom recognizing Egypt as a sovereign independent State, will support any request for admission which the Egyptian Government may present in the conditions prescribed by Article 1 of the Covenant. (Egypt was admitted to the League of Nations on May 24th, 1937.)

Article 4. An alliance is established between the High Contracting Parties with a view to consolidating their friendship, their cordial understanding and their good relations.

Article 5. Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes not to adopt in relation to foreign countries an attitude which is inconsistent with the alliance, nor to con-

clude political treaties inconsistent with the provisions of the present Treaty.

Article 6. Should any dispute between the State produce a situation which involves a risk of a rupture with Great Britain the High Contracting Parties shall consult each other with a view to the settlement of the said dispute by peaceful means, in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations and of any other international obligations which may be applicable to the case.

Article 7. Should notwithstanding the provisions of Article 6 above, either of the High Contracting Parties become engaged in war, the other High Contracting Party will, subject always to the provisions of Article 6 below, promptly send to his aid in the capacity of an ally.

The aid of His Majesty the King of Egypt, in the event of war, imminent menace of war, or apprehended international emergency, will consist in inducting to His Majesty the King and Emperor, on Egyptian territory, in accordance with the Egyptian system of administration and legislation, all the facilities and assistance in his power, including the use of his ports, aerodromes, and means of communication. It will accordingly be for the Egyptian Government to take all the administrative and legislative measures, including the establishment of martial law and other arrangements, necessary to render these facilities and assistance effective.

Article 8. In view of the fact that the Suez Canal, whilst being an integral part of Egypt, is a universal means of communication, as also an essential means of communication between the different parts of the British Empire, His Majesty the King of Egypt, and at the same time as the High Contracting Parties agree that the Egyptian Army is in a position to ensure by its own resources the liberty and entire security of navigation of the Canal, authorises His Majesty the King and Emperor to station forces in Egyptian territory in the vicinity of the Canal in the zone specified in the Annex to this Article, with a view to ensuring, in co-operation with the Egyptian forces, the defence of the Canal. The detailed arrangements for the carrying into effect of this Article are contained in the Annex hereto. The presence of these forces shall not constitute in any manner an occupation, and will in no way prejudice the sovereign rights of Egypt.

It is understood that at the end of the period of twenty years specified in Article 10 the question whether the presence of British forces is no longer necessary owing to the fact that the Egyptian Army is in a position to ensure by its own resources the liberty and entire security of navigation of the Canal may, if the High Contracting Parties do not agree thereon, be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations for decision in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant in force at the time of signature of the present Treaty or to such other person or body of persons for decision in accordance with such other procedure as the High Contracting Parties may agree.

#### ANNEX TO ARTICLE 8

(1) Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 7, the numbers of the forces of His Majesty the King and Emperor to be maintained in the vicinity of the Canal shall not exceed, of the land forces 10,000 and of the air forces 400 pilots, together with the necessary auxiliary personnel for administrative and technical duties. These numbers do not include civilian personnel, e.g. clerks, artisans, and labourers.

(2) The British forces to be maintained in the vicinity of the Canal will be distributed: (a) as regards the land forces, to Menaieh and the Gowaia area on the south-west

side of the Great Bitter Lake and (b) as regards the air forces within 5 miles of the East Suez Canal railway from Ismailia in the north to the junction of the railway lines Cairo and Suez (terminal in the south), together with an extension along the Ismailia Canal railway to include the Royal Air Force stations of Abu Qaier and its satellite landing grounds together with a few aerodromes for air landing and bombing ranges, which may have to be placed east of the Canal.

(3) In the facilities specified above there shall be provided, for the British land and air forces of the numbers specified in paragraph (1) above, including 4,000 civilian personnel, (a) 2,000 of the land forces, 200 of the air forces and 400 civilian personnel for whom accommodation, messing, and other necessary lands and suitable barracks and technical accommodation, including an emergency water supply. The lands, accommodation and water supply shall be suitable according to modern standards. In addition, amenities such as are reasonable, having regard to the character of these localities, will be provided by the planting of trees and the provision of gardens, playing fields, etc., for the troops, and a site for the erection of a convalescent camp on the Mediterranean coast.

(4) The Egyptian Government will make available the lands and facilities for the accommodation, water supply, messing, and convalescent camp referred to in the preceding paragraph as being necessary over and above the accommodation already existing in these localities, at its own expense but His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will contribute (a) the amount of money spent by the Egyptian Government between 1921 and the construction of new barracks as alternative accommodation to the Kasr-el-Nil Barracks in Cairo, and (b) the cost of one-fourth of the barracks and technical accommodation for the land forces. The first of these sums shall be paid at the time specified in paragraph 10 below for the withdrawal of the British forces from Cairo, and the second at the time for the withdrawal of the British forces from Alexandria under paragraph (18) below. The Egyptian Government may charge a fair rent, for the residential accommodation provided for the civilian personnel. The amount of the rent will be agreed between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Egyptian Government.

(5) The two Governments will each appoint, immediately the present Treaty comes into force, two or more persons who shall, together form a committee to receive all questions relating to the execution of these works from the time of their commencement to the time of their completion shall be exercised. Proposals for alterations of plans and specifications put forward by the representatives of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will be accepted, provided they are reasonable and do not fall outside the scope of the obligations of the Egyptian Government under paragraph (4). The plans and specifications of each of the works to be undertaken by the Egyptian Government shall be approved by the representatives of both Governments (a) this committee before the work is begun. Any member of this committee, as well as the Commanders of the British forces or their representatives, shall have the right to examine the works at all stages of their construction, and the United Kingdom members of the committee may make suggestions as regards the manner in which the work is carried out. The United Kingdom members shall also have the right to make at any time, while the work is in progress, proposals for modifications or alterations in the plans and specifications. Effect shall be given to suggestions and proposals by the United Kingdom members, subject to the condition that they are reasonable and do not fall outside the scope of the obligations of the

Egyptian Government under paragraph (4). In the case of machinery and other stores, the standardization of types is important, it is agreed that stores of the standard type in general use by British forces will be obtained and stocked. It is, of course, understood that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom may, when the barracks and accommodation are being used by the British forces, make at their own expense improvements or alterations, churches and government new buildings in the area specified in paragraph (2) above.

(f) In pursuance of their programme for the development of road and railway communications in Egypt, and in order to bring the means of communication in Egypt up to modern strategic requirements, the Egyptian Government will construct and maintain the following roads, bridges, and railways:

(a) Roads

(i) Ismailia-Ahmedia, via Tel el-Kebir, Zaqazig, Zifta, Tanta, Kafr-el-Zayat, Tanta-Suez.

(ii) Ismailia-Cairo, via Tel el-Kebir and thence continuing along the Sweet Water Canal to Helwan-Elk.

(iii) Port Said-Ismailia-Suez.

(iv) A link between the south end of the Great Helwan Lake and the Cairo-Suez road about 15 miles west of Suez.

In order to bring them up to the general standard of good-class roads for general traffic, these roads will be 30 ft. wide, have by-passes round villages, etc., and be made of such material as to be practically utilisable for military purposes, and will be constructed in the above order of importance. They will comply with the technical specifications set out below, which are the ordinary specifications for a good-class road for general traffic.

Bridges and roads shall be capable of carrying a double line of continuous columns of either heavy four-wheeled mechanical transport, six-wheeled mechanical transport or medium tanks. With regard to four-wheeled vehicles, the distance between the front axle of one vehicle and the rear axle of the vehicle next ahead shall be calculated at 20 ft., the load on each rear axle to be 14 tons, on each front axle to be 6 tons, and the distance between axles 16 ft. With regard to six-wheeled vehicles, the distance between the front axle of one column and the rear axle of that next ahead shall be calculated to be 20 ft., between rear axle and middle axle to be 2 ft., and between middle axle and front axle 13 ft., the load on each rear and middle axle to be 8.5 tons, and on each front axle to be 4 tons. Tanks shall be calculated for 25 weighing 10.25 tons, to be 25 ft. over 6 ft. in length, and to have a distance of 3 ft. between the front of one tank and the rear of the next ahead; the load on 10.25 tons to be carried by track which have a bearing of 12 ft. upon the road or bridge.

(b) Railways

(i) Railway facilities in the Canal Zone will be increased and improved to meet the needs of the increased garrison in the Zone and to provide facilities for rapid entrainment of personnel, guns, vehicles, and stores, according to the requirements of a modern army. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are hereby authorized to make at their own expense such subsequent additions and modifications to these railway facilities as the future requirements of the British forces may demand. Where such additions and modifications affect railway lines used for general traffic, the permission of the Egyptian Government must be obtained.

(ii) The line between Zagazig and Tanta will be doubled.

(iii) The Alexandria-Mersa Matruh line will be improved and made permanent.

(v) In addition to the roads specified in paragraph (a) above and for the same purposes, the Egyptian Government will construct and maintain the following roads:

(i) Cairo south along the Nile to Qena and Elua.

(ii) Kua to Kossen.

(iii) Qena to Bahariya.

These roads and the bridges thereon will be constructed to satisfy the same standards as those specified in paragraph (a) above.

It may not be possible for the construction of the roads referred to in this paragraph to be undertaken at the same time as the roads referred to in paragraph (a) but they will be constructed as soon as possible.

(vi) When, by the construction of both the High Connecting Parties, the accommodation referred to in paragraph (1) is ready for occupation for the forces retained temporarily at Alexandria in accordance with paragraph (1) (b) below not being retained, and the works referred to in paragraph (b) above (other than the railways referred to in (i) and (ii) of part (a) of that paragraph) have been completed, then the British forces in parts of Egypt other than the area in the Canal Zone specified in paragraph (v) above, and except for those maintained temporarily at Alexandria, will withdraw, and the roads, barracks, aircraft landing grounds, depots, ammunitions, and accommodation occupied by them will be vacated and given to so far as they may belong to private persons, but handed over to the Egyptian Government.

(vii) Any difference of opinion between the two Governments relating to the execution of paragraphs (1), (4), (5), (6), (7), and (8) above will be submitted to the decision of an Arbitral Board, composed of three members, two the Governments nominating each a member and the third being nominated by the two Governments in common agreement. The decision of the Board shall be final.

(viii) In order to ensure the proper training of British troops, it is agreed that the area defined below shall be available for the training of British forces (a) and (b) at all times of the year, and (c) during February and March for annual manoeuvres:

(a) West of the Canal, from Kaunara in the north, to the Suez-Cairo railway (inclusive) in the south and as far as longitude 32° 30' E., exclusive of all cultivation.

(b) East of the Canal as required.

(c) A continuation of (a) as far south as latitude 29° 52' N., thence south-west to the junction of latitude 29° 30' N. and longitude 32° 44' E., and from that point eastwards along latitude 29° 30' N.

The areas of the localities referred to above are included in the map (scale 1:500,000) which is annexed to the present Treaty.

(ix) Unless the two Governments agree to the contrary, the Egyptian Government will prohibit the passage of aircraft over the territories situated on either side of the Suez Canal and within 20 kms. of it, except for the purpose of passage, from east to west or vice versa by means of a corridor 10 kms. wide at Kaunara. This prohibition will not, however, apply to the forces of the High Contracting Parties or to genuinely Egyptian air organizations or to air organizations genuinely belonging to any part of the British Commonwealth of Nations operating under the authority of the Egyptian Government.

(x) The Egyptian Government will provide, when necessary, reasonable means of communication and access to and from the localities where the British forces are situated, and will accord facilities at Port Said and Suez for the landing and storage of material and supplies for the British forces, including the maintenance of a small

deployment of the British forces in these parts to provide and guard the essential and these supplies in transit.

(12) In view of the fact that the speed and range of modern aircraft necessitate the use of wide areas for the efficient landing of aircraft, the Egyptian Government will accord permission to the British and French to use wherever they consider it necessary for the purpose of landing, temporary aerodromes which will be accorded to Egyptian air forces in British territories.

(13) It is agreed to be that the safety of flying made possible upon permission at a large number of places where a landing aerodrome in Egyptian territories will require the maintenance and constant availability of adequate landing-grounds and airports and airbases in Egyptian territories and waters. The Egyptian Government will consent to any request from the British and French for such additional landing-grounds and airports and airbases as experience may show to be necessary to make the number adequate for such requirements.

(14) The Egyptian Government will accord permission for the British air forces to use the said landing-grounds and airports and airbases, and in the case of certain of them to send stores of fuel and stores of parts to be kept on hand, to be used for their own purposes, and in case of urgency to undertake such work as may be necessary for the safety of air craft.

(15) The Egyptian Government will give all necessary facilities for the passage of the personnel of the British forces, aircraft, and stores to land from the said landing-grounds and airports and airbases. Similar facilities will be afforded to the personnel, aircraft, and stores of the Egyptian forces at the air bases of the British forces.

(16) The British military authorities shall be at liberty to request permission from the Egyptian Government to send parties of officers or civilian detachments to the western desert to study the ground and draw up tactical schemes. This permission shall not be unreasonably withheld.

(17) His Majesty the King of Egypt authorizes His Majesty the King and Emperor to maintain units of his forces at or near Alexandria for a period not exceeding eight years from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, this being the appropriate period considered necessary by the two High Contracting Parties:

(a) For the final completion of the barrack accommodation in the Canal Zone;

(b) For the improvement of the roads:

(i) Cairo Suez;

(ii) Cairo Alexandria via Giza and the desert;

(iii) Alexandria Mersa Matruh;

so as to bring them up to the standard specified in part (a) of paragraph (15);

(c) The improvement of the railway facilities between Ismailia and Alexandria, and Alexandria and Mersa Matruh referred to in (a) and (b) of part (b) of paragraph (15).

The Egyptian Government will complete the work specified in (a), (b), and (c) above before the expiry of the period of eight years aforesaid. The roads and railway facilities mentioned above will, of course, be maintained by the Egyptian Government.

(18) The British forces in or near Cairo shall, until the time for withdrawal under paragraph (a) above and the British forces in or near Alexandria until the expiry of the time specified in paragraph (17) above, continue to enjoy the same facilities as at present.

Article 9. The immunities and privileges in jurisdictional and fiscal matters to be enjoyed by the forces of His Majesty the King and Emperor who are in Egypt

in accordance with the provisions of the present Treaty and in conformity with the separation of custom to be concluded between the Egyptian Government and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

Article 10. Nothing in the present Treaty shall preclude the two High Contracting Parties and the Government of the United Kingdom from entering into any agreement or arrangement which may be desired, upon any of the High Contracting Parties and the Government of the United Kingdom or the Treaty for the Resumption of War signed at Paris on August 27th, 1918.

Article 11. (a) While reserving the right to conclude new agreements or to modify the agreements of January 26th and February 19th, 1898, the right of landing Parties upon the land and the situation of the Sudan shall continue to be that resulting from the said agreements. The High Contracting Parties shall continue to exercise on the land and in the High Contracting Parties of the powers conferred by them on the said agreements.

The High Contracting Parties agree that the primary aim of their intervention in the Sudan shall be the welfare of the Sudanese.

Nothing in this Article prejudices the question of sovereignty over the Sudan.

(b) Appointments and promotions of officials in the Sudan shall in consequence remain vested in the Government General, who, in making new appointments to posts for which qualified Europeans are not available, will select suitable candidates of British and Egyptian nationality.

(c) In addition to such troops, both British and Egyptian troops shall be placed at the disposal of the Government General for the defence of the Sudan.

(d) Egyptian immigration into the Sudan shall be unrestricted, except for reasons of public order and health.

(e) There shall be no discrimination in the Sudan between British and Egyptian nationals in matters of commerce, industry, or the possession of property.

(f) The High Contracting Parties are agreed on the provisions set out in the Annex to this Article as regards the method by which international conventions are to be made applicable to the Sudan.

#### ANNEX TO ARTICLE 11

(1) Unless and until the High Contracting Parties agree to the contrary in application of paragraph (1) of this Article, the general principle for the future shall be that international conventions shall be made applicable to the Sudan by the joint action of the Governments of the United Kingdom and of Egypt, and that such joint action shall similarly also be required if it is desired to terminate the participation of the Sudan in an international convention which already applies to this territory.

(2) Conventions to which it will be desired that the Sudan should be a party will generally be conventions of a technical or humanitarian character. Such conventions almost invariably contain a provision for subsequent accession and in such cases this method of making the convention applicable to the Sudan will be adopted. Accession will be effected by a joint instrument, signed on behalf of Egypt and the United Kingdom respectively by two persons duly authorized for the purpose. The method of depositing the instruments of accession will be the subject of agreement in each case between the two Governments. In the event of its being desired to apply to the Sudan a convention which does not contain an accession clause, the method by which this should be effected will be the subject of consultation and agreement between the two Governments.

(3) If the Sudan is already a party to a convention and it is desired to terminate the participation of the Sudan

herein, the necessary notice of termination will be given jointly by the United Kingdom and by Egypt.

(2) It is understood that the participation of the Sudan in a convention and the termination of such participation can only be effected by formal action specifically taken in respect of the Sudan, and does not follow merely from the fact that the United Kingdom and Egypt are both parties to a convention or have been deemed a convention.

(3) At international conferences where such conventions are negotiated, the Egyptian and the United Kingdom delegates will naturally keep in touch with a view to any action which they may agree to be desirable in the interests of the Sudan.

**Article 12.** His Majesty the King and Emperor recognize that the responsibility for the loss and property of foreigners in Egypt devolves exclusively upon the Egyptian Government, who will ensure the fulfilment of their obligations in this respect.

**Article 13.** The Convention regarding the Abolition of the Capitulations in Egypt, published by H.M. Secretary of State, London, 1927, Civil Part I, His Majesty the King and Emperor recognizes that the capitulatory regime now existing in Egypt is no longer in accordance with the spirit of the times and with the present state of Egypt.

His Majesty the King of Egypt desires the abolition of this régime without delay.

Both High Contracting Parties are agreed upon the arrangements with regard to this matter as set forth in the Annex to this Article.

#### ANNEX TO ARTICLE 13

(1) It is the object of the arrangements set out in this Annex:

(a) To bring about speedily the abolition of the capitulations in Egypt, with the disappearance of the various restrictions on Egyptian sovereignty in the matter of the application of Egyptian legislation (including fiscal legislation), to foreigners as its necessary consequence;

(b) To institute a transitional régime for a reasonable and not unduly prolonged period to be fixed, during which the Mixed Tribunals will remain and will in addition to their present judicial jurisdiction, exercise the jurisdiction at present vested in the Consular Courts.

At the end of this transitional period the Egyptian Government will agree to dispense with the Mixed Tribunals.

(2) As a first step, the Egyptian Government will approach the Capitulatory Powers as soon as possible with a view to (a) the removal of all restrictions on the application of Egyptian legislation to foreigners, and (b) the institution of a transitional régime for the Mixed Tribunals as provided in paragraph (1) (b) above.

(3) His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, as the Government of a Capitulatory Power and as a ally of Egypt, are in no way opposed to the arrangements referred to in the preceding paragraph and will collaborate actively with the Egyptian Government in giving effect to them by using all their influence with the Powers exercising capitulatory rights in Egypt.

(4) It is understood that in the event of its being found impossible to bring into effect the arrangements referred to in paragraph (2), the Egyptian Government retains its full rights unimpeded with regard to the capitulatory régime, including the Mixed Tribunals.

(5) It is understood that paragraph (2) (a) involves not merely that the assent of the Capitulatory Powers will be no longer necessary for the application of any Egyptian

legislation to their nationals, but also that the present legislative functions of the Mixed Tribunals as regards the application of Egyptian legislation to foreigners will terminate. It would follow from this that the Mixed Tribunals in their judicial capacity would no longer have to pronounce upon the validity of the application to foreigners of an Egyptian law in those cases in which has been applied to foreigners by the Egyptian Parliament or Government, as the case may be.

(6) His Majesty the King of Egypt hereby declares that no Egyptian legislation made applicable to foreigners will be inconsistent with the principles generally adopted in modern legislation or with particular reference to abolition of a bias of nature, discrimination against foreigners, including foreign corporations.

(7) In view of the fact that it is the practice in most countries to apply to foreigners the law of their nationality in matters of "status personal" jurisdiction, it will be given to the desirability of exempting from the transfer of jurisdiction at any rate in the first place, matters relating to "status personal" affecting nationals of a non-Capitulatory Power who wish that their consular authorities should continue to exercise such jurisdiction.

(8) The transitional régime for the Mixed Tribunals and the transfer to them of the jurisdiction at present exercised by the Consular Courts (with regard and transfer with consent) be subject to the provisions of a special convention referred to in Article 9 will necessitate the revision of existing laws relating to the organization and jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals, including the preparation and promulgation of a new Code of Criminal Procedure. It is understood that this revision will include amongst other matters:

(a) The definition of the word "foreigner" for the purpose of the future jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals;

(b) The increase of the personnel of the Mixed Tribunals and the Mixed Parquet, which will be necessitated by the proposed extension of their jurisdiction;

(c) The procedure in the case of pardons or remissions of sentences imposed on foreigners and also in connection with the execution of capital sentences passed on foreigners.

**Article 14.** The present Treaty abrogates any existing agreements or other instruments whose continued existence is inconsistent with its provisions. Should either High Contracting Party so request a list of the agreements and instruments thus abrogated shall be drawn up in agreement between them within six months of the coming into force of the present Treaty.

**Article 15.** The High Contracting Parties agree that any difference on the subject of the application or interpretation of the provisions of the present Treaty which they are unable to settle by direct negotiation shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Government of the League of Nations.

**Article 16.** At any time after the expiration of a period of twenty years from the coming into force of the Treaty, the High Contracting Parties will, at the request of either of them, enter into negotiations with a view to such revision of its terms by agreement between them as may be appropriate to the circumstances as they then exist. In case the High Contracting Parties being unable to agree upon the terms of the revised Treaty, the difference will be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations for decision in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant in force at the time of signature of the present Treaty or

to such other persons or body of persons for decision in accordance with such procedure as the High Contracting Parties may agree. It is agreed that any revision of this Treaty will provide for the continuation of the alliance between the High Contracting Parties in accordance with the principles contained in Articles 2, 3, 6, and 7. Nevertheless, with the consent of both High Contracting Parties, negotiations may be entered into at any time, after the expiration of a period of ten years after the coming into force of the Treaty, with a view to such revision as aforesaid.

Article 17. The present Treaty is subject to ratification. Ratifications shall be exchanged in Cairo as soon as possible. The Treaty shall come into force on the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall thereupon be registered with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. (This Treaty of Alliance is accompanied by an Agreed Minutes' Notes signed in London, August 29th, 1936, Notes exchanged at Egypt, August 17th, 1936, Oral Declaration made by the President of the Egyptian Council of Ministers, and a Convention concerning the Immunities and Privileges of the British Forces in Egypt.)

## THE SUEZ CANAL

The Suez Canal was opened for navigation on November 17th, 1869, having taken ten years and cost £20,524,000 to build. It is 162 miles long, 34 ft. deep, and an average of 297 ft. in width. It is operated by an Egyptian company, the *Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez*, whose 99-year concession expires on November 17th, 1968. The average time for the transit through the canal is 11 hours 30 minutes. By the Convention of Constantinople of October 29th, 1888, the canal is open to all nations, whether armed or not, and although under the Convention it pass through it in peacetime, the ships of Germany and its allies were allowed to do so in World Wars I and II.

The company is French-owned and its headquarters are in Paris. In 1875 the British Government bought the shares owned by the Khedive Ismail (125,000 shares out of a total of 400,000), and the British Treasury has been paying dividends on these shares since 1875; the British Government now holds 225,000 shares out of a total of 422,050 (54 per cent). The company is governed by a Council of 32 administrators, of whom six are British, ten British, two Egyptian, and one Dutch. Three of the British administrators represent the British Government and seven represent British shipping and commercial interests. The administrative staff is almost entirely French.

SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC, 1938-40

Year	No. of Vessels	Net Tonnage (tons)	No. of Passengers (000s)	Receipts (mil. fr.)
1938	6,171	34,428	480	1,521
1939	5,277	29,523	411	1,389
1940	2,282	11,529	103	421
1941	1,801	8,203	74	495
1942	1,541	7,025	7	452
1943	2,262	11,294	173	276
1944	3,320	18,128	420	1,175
1945	4,201	23,005	984	1,881
1946	5,057	32,732	937.5	2,589

(1) 1 ton = 1,000 lbs. (2) Civilian passengers totalled 147,000. Source: *Annuaire du Canal de Suez*.

CATEGORIES OF TRAFFIC IN 1946

Type of Vessel	No.	Net Tonnage (000s)
Mercantile (cargo)	2,635	17,439
Mail Steamers	25	142
Naval and Transports	911	3,510
Mech. haul (in ballast)	1,026	8,629
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,697</b>	<b>30,720</b>

## THE GOVERNMENT

## THE CONSTITUTION

The present Constitution was established by the Royal Rescript of April 19th, 1923. It was abrogated October 22nd, 1930 and reintroduced December 23rd, 1933. This Constitution declares that Egypt is a sovereign State, free and independent. Its Government is a hereditary monarchy, and is representative.

All Egyptians are equal before the law and enjoy full civil and political rights without distinction of language, race, or religion. Personal liberty and freedom of conscience are guaranteed and the home and property are inviolable. The Egyptians have the right of assembly and association.

Islam is the State religion and Arabic is the official language.

**The King.** The throne is hereditary in the dynasty of Mohammed Ali. In default of an heir to the throne the king may nominate a successor with the assent of the two Chambers of Parliament, this assent requiring the presence of three-quarters of the members and a majority of two-thirds of the votes. If the king has not designated a successor, Parliament must elect one within nine days of the demise of the Crown.

The king is the Supreme Chief of the State and Commander of the Naval and Military Forces. He sanctions and promulgates laws, and has the right to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies. He creates and confers civil and military ranks, decorations, and all other honours. He may not at the same time be Chief of another State without the assent of Parliament. He declares war, makes peace, and concludes treaties.

The Executive Power resides in the king within the conditions established by the Constitution, and he exercises this power through his Ministers. He appoints and dismisses Ministers, and appoints and dismisses diplomatic representatives upon the advice of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. He organizes the public services and appoints officials to conduct them.

The Legislative Power is exercised by the king concurrently with the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

**The Senate.** The Senate is composed of two-fifths of members appointed by the king and three-fifths elected for the period of ten years by universal male suffrage. Each district comprising 100,000 inhabitants or more elects one Senator for every 150,000 inhabitants or fraction of 100,000 not less than 40,000. Districts of less than 250,000, but not less than 40,000 inhabitants elect one Senator. Senators must be over 40 years of age. In the case of the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies the session of the Senate is suspended.

**The Chamber of Deputies.** The Chamber of Deputies is composed of more than 200 members, who must be over 30 years of age. They are elected for a period of five years by universal male suffrage. Soldiers are not allowed to vote.

Each district comprising 60,000 inhabitants or more, elects one Deputy for every 60,000 inhabitants or fraction thereof not less than 30,000. Districts with between 30,000 and 60,000 inhabitants elect one Deputy.

**Revision of the Constitution.** For the revision of the Constitution in both the Chambers by an absolute majority of its members, must declare the necessity for the revision and the specific object. When this resolution is sanctioned by the king, the two Chambers determine in accord with him the points which are to be the subject of revision. Neither of the Chambers may discuss the question if less than two-thirds of the members are present, and the resolution requires a majority of two-thirds of the votes.

No revision of the Constitution on the subject of the rights of the Crown may take place during a period of Regency.

## HEAD OF STATE

H.M. KING FAROUK I succeeded April 29th, 1930.

## THE CABINET

**Prime Minister and Minister of Finance:** H.E. MAHMOUD FAKRY EL-NOKRASHY PASHA.

**Minister of Justice:** H.E. MURSI HADR BEY.

**Minister of Agriculture:** H.E. AHMED ABDEL-GHAFFAR PASHA.

**Minister of Public Works:** H.E. ABDEL-MAGUID ISRAHIM SALEH PASHA.

**Minister of Communications:** H.E. ISMAEL DESSOUKI ABASA PASHA.

**Minister of Education:** H.E. ABDEL-RAZZEK AHMED EL-SABOURKY PASHA.

**Minister of National Defence:** H.E. MOHAMMED HALIMA PASHA.

**Minister of Social Affairs:** H.E. GALLAL FARIM PASHA.

**Minister of Health:** H.E. Dr. NAGHIB ISKANDAR PASHA.

**Minister of Commerce and Industry:** H.E. MIRA BAMBURK ROAD BEY.

**Minister of Works:** H.E. ALY ABDEL-KADIK BEY.

**Minister of State:** H.E. MAHMOUD HASSAN PASHA.

**Minister of Foreign Affairs:** H.E. KHASHABA PASHA.

**General Manager of the Egyptian State Railways:** H.E. ABDEL-MAGUID SADEK PASHA.

## COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(Majlis el-Mawazir)

**President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Finance:** H.E. MAHMOUD FAKRY EL-NOKRASHY PASHA.

**Minister of Foreign Affairs:** H.E. KHASHABA PASHA.

**Minister of Justice:** H.E. MURSI HADR BEY.

**Minister of Agriculture:** H.E. AHMED ABDEL-GHAFFAR PASHA.

**Minister of Public Works:** H.E. ABDEL-MAGUID ISRAHIM SALEH PASHA.

**Minister of Communications:** H.E. ISMAEL DESSOUKI ABASA PASHA.

**Minister of Education:** H.E. ABDEL-RAZZEK AHMED EL-SABOURKY PASHA.







EGYPT—(THE GOVERNMENT)

Torch (Assist.): Abdel-Ahmed Saheb Bey  
 Old Cairo (French): Mahmoud Ahmad Kader,  
 Wady (Assist.): Mahmoud Mohamed Sami (Dr.),  
 Wady (Assist.): Abdel-Ghaffar Ahmad Bey, Kady,  
 Wady (Dr.): Attache: Mahmoud el Sayed,  
 Zamarka (Gharbi): Ahmed Mohamed Said,  
 Zamarka (Sharqi) (Shari): Mohamed Kamel el-Din  
 Zarka (El) (Dakahlia): N.N.  
 Zarka (Gharbi): Abdel El-Aziz el-Naba,  
 Secretary-General: HUSSAIN EL-NARAS BEY.

**PRINCIPAL COURT OFFICIALS**

Private Secretary to H.M. the King: H.E. HUSSEIN HOSSN  
 BEY  
 Masters of Ceremonies: MAHMOUD YOUSSEF BEY, IGHAN  
 FREANG SAID EL-NASSR BEY, HUSSAIN SAID ZULFIKAR  
 BEY  
 Lord Chamberlain: H. K. ABDEL LADIF TALAAT PASHA.

**GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS**

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Under-Secretary of State: MOHAMED KAMEL ABDEL-KAREM  
 BEY

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

Under-Secretaries of State: Dr. IGHANIM KADRI BEY,  
 Dr. MUHAMMAD EL-KILANI BEY.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Under-Secretary of State: ABDALLAH ABASA BEY.  
 Director-General of Department of Commerce: MOHAMED  
 TAYEB EL-KHAYRI BEY.  
 Director-General of Department of Industry: MOUSTAFA  
 MAJID BEY.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Under-Secretary of State: SAIED GAWDAY BEY.

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Under-Secretary of State: MAHMOUD IGHANIM AHMED  
 PASHA

Under-Secretary of State for Civil Aviation: Dr. ABDEL  
 RAHMAN ESSAWI BEY.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Under-Secretaries of State: ABDEL-CRAFI ABDEL-MOTAL  
 BEY, AHMED ZAKI SAAD BEY, OMAR ABASA BEY,  
 ABDEL GELB ELIMARI.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Under-Secretary of State for Medical Affairs: Dr. AMY  
 TAWFIK SHEN-SHA PASHA.

Under-Secretary of State for Public Services: Dr. MOHAMED  
 EL-SHAH EL-AYMANI BEY.

Under-Secretary of State for Infectious Diseases: Dr.  
 MOHAMED KHALIL ABDEL-KHALEK BEY

Under-Secretary of State for Medical Affairs: Dr. ISA  
 HANDELI-YOUSSEF BEY

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Under-Secretaries of State: HUSSAIN TAYEB PASHA, Dr.  
 HAMED GHAFI GHORBAL BEY

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

Under-Secretaries of State: SARAFI KHALIFA PASHA,  
 ABDEL RAHMAN AMMAR BEY.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Under-Secretary of State: ABDEL-LATIF GHORBAL BEY

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Under-Secretary of State: HAMED ELABA BEY.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS

Under-Secretaries of State: MOHAMED KAMEL NASSIR  
 PASHA, NAJJIB IGHANIM PASHA, HAMED SOLEJMAN BEY.

MINISTRY OF WAGES

Under-Secretary of State: MOHAMED OMAR EL-EDHEM  
 PASHA

**DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES**

AMBASSADORS

France: H.E. AHMED SAHWA BEY, 26 Avenue d'Alsace,  
 Paris.  
 Great Britain: H.E. ABDEL FATTAH ANK PASHA, 75 South  
 Audley Street, London, W.1.  
 Iran: H. K. MAHMOUD SUBH PASHA, Teheran  
 U.S.A.: H.E. EDWARD HENRY PASHA, 2301 Massa-  
 chusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND  
 MINISTERS Plenipotentiary

Afghanistan: H.E. MOHAMED SADEK ABU-KHADRA BEY,  
 Kabul  
 Belgium: H.E. ISKANDAR WAKILI BEY, Brussels.  
 Brazil: H.E. MOHAMED WAGUIH BASTON BEY, Rio de  
 Janeiro.  
 China: H. K. ELIAS ISMAIL BEY, Nanking.  
 Czechoslovakia: H.E. AHMED HAKKI (Charge d'Affaires),  
 Prague.  
 Ethiopia: H. K. MAHMOUD FAWAZ, Addis Ababa.  
 Great Britain: (Vacant) London  
 Greece: H.E. MOHAMED EL SAID BEY, Athens.  
 India: H.E. FARUK HADWAY (Charge d'Affaires), Bombay.  
 Iraq: H.E. MOHAMED YASSINE BEY, Baghdad  
 Italy: H.E. ABDEL RAHMAN HAKKI BEY, Rome.  
 Lebanon: H.E. ABDEL RAHMAN HAKKI BEY, Beirut  
 Netherlands: H.E. HANSEN ZAKI (Charge d'Affaires), The  
 Hague  
 Pakistan: H.E. M. EL HUSSEINI EL-KHAJIS (Charge  
 d'Affaires), Karachi.  
 Poland: H.E. HANSEN MAJID (Charge d'Affaires), War-  
 saw.  
 Saudi Arabia: H.E. AWAD EL-SAHWA BEY, Jeddah.  
 Spain: H.E. MOHAMED MOHAMED EL SAID NASSIR BEY  
 (Charge d'Affaires), Madrid.  
 Sweden: H.E. HUSSEIN MAHMOUD KARI BEY, Stockholm.  
 Switzerland: H.E. ABDEL-KAREM SAHWA BEY, Bern.  
 Syria: H.E. ABDEL RAHMAN HAKKI BEY, Damascus.  
 Turkey: H. E. MOHAMED AMAR BEY, Pasha, Ankara.  
 U.S.S.R.: H. K. MOHAMED KAMEL EL-BINDARI PASHA,  
 Moscow.  
 Yugoslavia: H. E. MOHAMED SAID BEY, Belgrade.

CONSULS

FIRST SECRETARIES, SECOND SECRETARIES, THIRD  
 SECRETARIES, AND ATTACHÉS  
 Afghanistan: MOUSTAFA MISHAL EL-FAR (Third Secretary),  
 Kabul.  
 Belgium: HUSSEIN MANSOUR (Second Secretary), Brussels.  
 Brazil: SAIED IGHANIM BASTON (Second Secretary),  
 Rio de Janeiro (SHARIF AHMED GHAFI (Attaché), Rio  
 de Janeiro  
 China: AMAR ABDEL-MALEK (Second Secretary) Nanking;  
 FOUAD SADEK (Attaché), Nanking.  
 Czechoslovakia: MOUSTAFA HAUSEN (Attaché), Prague.  
 Ethiopia: GEORGE COLEMAN KAZIALL (Third Secretary),  
 Addis Ababa; MOHAMED OMAR MINEHAWI (Second  
 Attaché), Addis Ababa

## EGYPT--(THE GOVERNMENT)

**France:** ALEXIS CARO (Chief Secretary), Paris; MICHAMON RAYON (Second Secretary), Paris; MORGENTHAU KREINGOLD (Second Secretary), Paris; HANSEN KAYE (Third Secretary), Paris; ALEXIS SERRAVALLO (Attache), Paris; WILHELM NARRIK (Attache), Paris.

**Great Britain:** ALEX SHAW (Ambassador), London; MORTIMER TOWNSEND (Chief Secretary), London; MORGENTHAU ZAKI (Second Secretary), London; COL. ASHBY (Honorary Military Attache), London; WING-COMD. HAZARD (Military Attache), London; AUBREY AVEY (Attache), London; AUBREY LITTLE (Third Secretary), London; AUBREY NORMAN (Attache), London; FRANCIS TAYLOR (Honorary Attache), London; LUTHER AVEY (Attache), London; SIR JOHN VANDER (Second Attache), London; SIR JOHN VANDER (Second Attache), London.

**Greece:** MAMOURIS (Chief Secretary), Athens; MICHAILIS (Attache), Athens; SAKELLARIS (Attache), Athens.

**Iran:** HERRMANN (Chief Secretary), Tehran; MORGENTHAU (Attache), Tehran.

**Iraq:** AUBREY (Chief Secretary), Baghdad; AUBREY (Attache), Baghdad; AUBREY (Attache), Baghdad.

**Lebanon:** MORGENTHAU (Chief Secretary), Beirut; MORGENTHAU (Attache), Beirut; MORGENTHAU (Attache), Beirut; MORGENTHAU (Attache), Beirut.

**Saudi Arabia:** MORGENTHAU (Chief Secretary), Jeddah; MORGENTHAU (Attache), Jeddah; MORGENTHAU (Attache), Jeddah.

**Spain:** MORGENTHAU (Chief Secretary), Madrid; MORGENTHAU (Attache), Madrid.

**Sweden:** MORGENTHAU (Chief Secretary), Stockholm; MORGENTHAU (Attache), Stockholm; MORGENTHAU (Attache), Stockholm.

**Switzerland:** MORGENTHAU (Chief Secretary), Bern; MORGENTHAU (Attache), Bern.

**Syria:** MORGENTHAU (Chief Secretary), Damascus; MORGENTHAU (Attache), Damascus; MORGENTHAU (Attache), Damascus.

**Turkey:** MORGENTHAU (Chief Secretary), Ankara; MORGENTHAU (Attache), Ankara.

**U.S.S.R.:** MORGENTHAU (Chief Secretary), Moscow; MORGENTHAU (Attache), Moscow; MORGENTHAU (Attache), Moscow.

**Yugoslavia:** MORGENTHAU (Chief Secretary), Belgrade.

### CONSULS-GENERAL AND CONSULS

**France:** MORGENTHAU (Consul-General), Paris; MORGENTHAU (Consul-General), Alexandria; MORGENTHAU (Consul-General), Marseilles.

**Great Britain:** MORGENTHAU (Consul-General), London; MORGENTHAU (Vice-Consul), Alexandria; MORGENTHAU (Consul), Liverpool; MORGENTHAU (Vice-Consul), London.

**India:** MORGENTHAU (Consul), Bombay; MORGENTHAU (Vice-Consul), Bombay.

**Italy:** MORGENTHAU (Consul), Genoa.

**Palestine:** MORGENTHAU (Consul-General), Jerusalem.

**Turkey:** MORGENTHAU (Chief Secretary), Istanbul.

**Union of South Africa:** MORGENTHAU (Consul-General), Cape Town.

### POLITICAL PARTIES

**Liberal Constitutional Party:** Founded in 1907; this party pursues a generally moderate policy. Leader: M. HUSSEIN (Chief Secretary of the Senate).

**Kofia Wafdist Party:** This party was founded by Mikram Kafi (Chief Secretary) and some forty Wafdist Deputies when he was expelled from the Wafdist Party in 1941. Leader: Mikram Kafi (Chief Secretary).

**Wafd Al Fatah (New Egypt):** The Wafd Al Fatah Party is in opposition to the Wafd Party. It has demanded the termination of the present constitution in the Sudan and its unity with Egypt under the leadership of King Farouk. Leader: Ahmad Hassan.

**Muslim Brotherhood (Ikhwan Al Muslimin):** This party was formed about sixteen years ago, with the aim to rid Egypt of all foreign control and to end the influence of the British in Egypt. Leader: Hassan El-Bassary.

**Nationalists (Fratani):** In 1937, the oldest and most extreme party, opposing cooperation with Great Britain until all British troops have been withdrawn, advocates complete independence and the union of the Berber and Arab regions on the Red Sea. Has few supporters. Leader: Fawzi El-Khatib (Chief Secretary).

**Saadist Party:** This party was founded in 1937 by a splinter Wafdist. Its programme differs from that of the Wafd Party only with regard to the internal administration of Egypt. Leader: Mahmoud Fawzi (Chief Secretary). Prime Minister.

**Wafd Party:** The Wafd Party was founded in 1908 on the independence of the Nationalist movement which followed World War I; represents Nationalist aspirations and is supported by the majority of Egyptians. Leader: Mikram Kafi (Chief Secretary). Prime Minister.

**Labour Party:** At present the Labour movement, led by Prime Minister Husseini, is not a party of Labour in the sense of the West, but with the common industrialisation of the country it is developing a Labour Party, modelled on Western ideas, will play a large part in the future development of the country.

### THE LEGAL SYSTEM

Law and justice throughout the Kingdom of Egypt are administered by two distinct categories of courts:

- (1) The National Courts.
- (2) The Mixed Courts.
- (3) The Courts of Personal Statute:
  - a) Muslim Religious Courts (Madrassa Shariya);
  - b) Muslim Courts;
  - c) The Courts of different non-Muslim religious communities.
- (4) Consular Courts.

The National Courts were instituted by a Decree of June 14th, 1883. The courts try all civil or commercial cases which are brought by native litigant parties. This court also deals with crimes committed by non-subjects other than those within the competence of the Mixed Courts. A Decree issued on March 10th, 1929, modified the regulations for the organization of National Courts in such a way as to make the competence of the National Courts extend to the law suits of foreigners who did not avail themselves of the Capitulations, provided that such cases were beyond the competence of the Mixed Courts. The National Court also has jurisdiction over civil and commercial disputes

relating to movable and immovable property, between natives and the State, and all actions against the State for civil responsibility by persons of administrative measures against the laws and decrees. Outside the competence of the National Council is all litigation relating to the Public Debt or the negotiation of Government securities, all litigation concerning the execution of Wajiz, questions of marriage, divorces, wills and succession, and such other litigation which relates to personal status. The most important modifications relating to the organization of the National Courts have been the Penal Code, No. 3, 1903; the Code of Criminal Procedure, No. 4, 1902; Law No. 5, 1904, instituting Mixed Courts; Law No. 2, 1902, instituting Assize Courts; the law of January 1906 instituting a High Court at Assiut; and Law No. 98, 1931, instituting a Court of Cassation for civil and criminal matters.

**The Mixed Courts** were inaugurated on June 28th, 1904, and commenced to sit on February 1st, 1905. These courts were instituted originally for a period of five years, which has been successively renewed by international agreements, the last renewal being made in the years 1924, 1925, and 1933 for an indefinite period. The signatory powers to the constitution of these courts were Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, and the U.S.A. The Mixed Courts try all civil and commercial cases between (a) foreigners of different nationalities, (b) foreigners and natives, (c) foreigners of the same nationality.

The Mixed Courts hear all cases of contraventions when the accused is a foreigner, and offences connected with bankruptcy when foreign interests are involved, as well as offences relating to the misappropriation of goods stored in pursuance of a judgment or order of the courts in question. The Mixed Courts are also competent to try infractions and offences committed against the judges and the personnel of the Mixed Courts personally, in connection with the discharge of their functions, or the enforcement of judgments and orders emanating from the courts. The law applied by the Mixed Courts is that contained in the Mixed Codes, and in those important police regulations which have been promulgated by the approval of the General Assembly of the Judges of the Mixed Court of Appeal.

Until 1927 any alterations in the Mixed Codes could only be effected with the consent of all signatory powers. Law No. 17 of 1927, however, instituted a Legislative Assembly, which is composed of the General Assembly of the Mixed Court of Appeal, with the addition of the Senior Judge or each of the signatory powers, not represented for the time being by a Judge in the Court of Appeal. This body is permitted to make additions to and amendments of Mixed Codes, but has no authority to effect any amendment in the Code of Regulations organizing its courts. The Mixed Court of Appeal is situated in Alexandria, where also is established a Mixed Court of First Instance. Both Cairo and Mansoura have a Mixed Court of First Instance.

**Courts of Personal Statute.** These courts try cases relating to status in respect of Muslim local subjects, or non-Muslims who have no Maglis (Shari) courts of religious communities competent for the consideration of such affairs.

**Courts of Wards (Maglis Ha'asbi).** These courts were instituted by Decree of November 1902, 1896, as well as the institution of the Supreme Maglis Ha'asbi by Law No. 3, 1921, promulgated in March 1921.

A Decree dated October 15th, 1925, has been issued reorganizing the Maglis Ha'asbi. It gives the Maglis the exclusive right to deal solely with matters of tutelage, interdiction, and absences concerning those residing in Egypt, whether Egyptians or non-Egyptians,

Muslim or non-Muslims, unless otherwise stipulated by laws or decrees. It also confers the said Maglis Ha'asbi the same legal powers as their power in virtue of which management of the property of their wards is affected, or to restrict such power in case of their failure to show capacity. The decree in question has also raised the age of majority from 18 to 21 complete years. It also instituted Registry Office for special decisions relating to interdiction and the abolition thereof, the continuation of tutelage when it has stopped, the total release of the ward on restoring him in connection with the management of the ward's property. The decree in question also traces certificates conferring the legal status of those living in Egypt.

**Courts of Ward's and the Ha'asbi:**

(1) **The Supreme Maglis Ha'asbi.** It is formed in Cairo of three Judges of the Cairo National Court of Appeal, a member of the Supreme Shari'ah Court to be substituted in the cases involving the presence of a member of the community concerned, and an official either in service or retired.

The Council also hears appeals against decisions passed by Maglis of Government Maglis Ha'asbi, where the interference in some of its property owned by the person or persons absent, or a person to be interdicted, exceeds £25,000.

(2) **Appeal Maglis Ha'asbi.** It is formed in every National Court of First Instance, presided over by the President of the court. In case of his absence the vice President of the court takes his place. An exceptional measure to the contrary, the Minister of Justice, in case the President and the Vice-President are unable to sit, may delegate a judge of the court to preside over the Maglis Ha'asbi.

While considering cases relating to non-Muslims the Shari'ah member is replaced by a member of the community concerned, a judge, and two other members from among the officials actually in Government service or on pension, or notables.

The Maglis, in appeal, reviews Decisions given by the Market Maglis Ha'asbi or decisions given by Government Maglis Ha'asbi within its jurisdiction, provided the amount of heritage or the property belonging to the present or interdicted agent, or the person whose interdiction is requested, does not exceed £10,000.

The Supreme Maglis Ha'asbi or Maglis, in appeal, reviews the decisions given by Maglis Ha'asbi at the request of the Minister of Justice:

(a) Decisions given in cases of litigation.

(b) Appeals lodged by testamentary tutors against decisions relating to their dismissal or to their substitution by others.

(c) Appeals lodged by legal tutors against decisions stripping them of their powers or restricting certain transactions.

(d) Appeals lodged by the Parquet or parties concerned in connection with decisions relating to petitions for interdiction or the abolition thereof, the continuation or abolition of tutelage, or the prevention of a ward who has attained his eighteenth year of age from the management of his affairs.

(3) **The Government Maglis Ha'asbi.** This is composed of the following members:

A Judge of the National Courts to be delegated by the Minister of Justice;

A Kadi to be delegated by the Minister of Justice; and

A notable to be appointed by the Minister of Interior.

In dealing with affairs of non-Muslims the Kadi is replaced by a member of the community concerned, to be appointed by the Minister of Justice.

The High-justice Maglis Harbi has jurisdiction in matters relating to crimes or property when the amount exceeds £E 2,000.

The Commercial Maglis Harbi has competence in all matters falling within its jurisdiction regardless of their value.

(3) *The Market Maglis Harbi.* This is also formed of a judge of the National Court, appointed by the Minister of Justice, a Kadi also appointed by the Minister of Justice, and a mufti appointed by the Minister of the Interior.

**Consular Courts** are competent to try civil and commercial cases between persons of the same nationality, provided the case is not in a matter of limited property in Egypt; criminal cases when the accused is the subject of their Government, except when the Mixed Courts have jurisdiction as above mentioned, and cases touching the personal status of subjects of their own Government (see Law No. 8, 1925, for special Consular Courts—Order in Council, No. 295, 1929). By the Treaty of Montevideo all these jurisdictions, including matters relating to personal status, have been retained to the Mixed Courts, except in case the powers retained their Special Courts to try such matters in the transition period.

#### THE STRUCTURE AND WORKING OF THE EGYPTIAN LEGAL SYSTEM

**National Courts.** The National Courts consist of:

(1) *The Court of Cassation.* A bench of ten judges (Law No. 68, 1921).

(2) *The Cairo-Alexandria-Assiut Courts of Appeal,* in which cases are heard by three judges.

(3) *The Assiut Courts.* Benches of three judges of the Court of Appeal.

(4) *Central Tribunals* in which cases are heard by three judges.

(5) *Summary Tribunals* in which cases are heard by a single judge.

(6) *Market Tribunals* (instituted by Law No. 8, 1924) in which cases are heard by a single judge.

(Market Tribunals now exist only in Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, and Ismailia.)

**Civil and Commercial Jurisdiction.** The central tribunals are the ordinary courts of law, justice, and deal with civil and commercial cases when their cases within the competence of the Summary Tribunals. An appeal lies to the Court of Appeal.

**Summary Tribunals.** Their tribunals deal finally with all cases of a value not exceeding £E 1,000 and subject to appeal up to £E 2,500. In some special cases, however, the Summary Tribunals have jurisdiction up to any amount. Appeals from the Tribunal are heard by the Central Tribunal.

**Penal Jurisdiction.** All crimes are finally judged by the Assize Courts. Previous to appearing before the Assize Court, prisoners are sent before a committing magistrate. Press offences, except those dealing with individuals, are tried by the Assize Courts, by the Law No. 29, of 1912, and the Decree of July 9th, 1925.

**Summary Tribunals.** These tribunals deal with crimes sent by the committing magistrates as misdemeanors and contraventions, except those specially reserved for a special jurisdiction and those dealt with by the Market Tribunals Decree dated July 9th, 1925.

**The Market Tribunals.** The Market Tribunals are competent to deal with certain misdemeanors and most contraventions, but cannot impose longer imprisonment than three months and a fine of £E. 10.

**Central Tribunal.** An appeal lies from the Summary and Market Tribunals to the Central Tribunal in all cases of misdemeanors. But the decisions given by such courts in cases of contravention are only appealed against in certain cases, especially if the penalty inflicted is a fine. In certain cases of contravention tried by the Summary Tribunals the appeal is made to the Courts of first instance (Decree dated May 14th, 1924).

**Court of Cassation.** The Court of Cassation deals with applications and points of law in matters of crime and misdemeanors, and in civil cases subject to special stipulation (Law No. 68, 1921). Petitions concerning elections for both the Senate and the House of Deputies are decided by the Court of Cassation as laid down by Law No. 38 of 1920.

**The Courts of non-Moslem Religious Communities.** The non-Moslem religious communities in Egypt are the Greek Orthodox, the Greek Catholic, the Armenian Orthodox, the Armenian Catholic, the Coptic Catholics, the Catholic Copts, the Maronites, the Syrian Catholics, the Catholic Copts, the Anglican Protestants, and the Jews.

The following courts have been formed under the following laws:

*The Orthodox Copts* (by Decree of May 14th, 1883, modified by Law No. 3, of 1917).

*The Protestants* (by Decree of March 1st, 1901).

*The Armenian Catholics* (by Decree of November 18th, 1905).

The Catholic Copts prepared a Constitution which received the approval of the Pope in 1899, but it has not yet been sanctioned by decree. These constitutions provide for certain Council with judicial powers in reference to questions of personal status when the parties are members of the communities.

**Special Courts.**

(1) *Customs* (Decree of April 2nd, 1894, and Law No. 9, of 1904). The Customs Commission consists of the Director-General and three or four of the principal officials of the Customs Administration. This Commission tries branches of Customs Regulations, cases of contraband, and cases in reference to licences and tobacco laws.

(2) *Agricultural Bands* (Decree of November 2nd, 1890, modified by Law No. 24, 1925). The Magis tries cases infringing the Agricultural Band's Regulations.

(3) *Protection of Forests* (Decree of June 16th 1891, modified by Decrees of April 19th, 1904, and May 18th, 1925). The Magis or Governor, a delegate of the Ministry of Agriculture, and ten members form this court.

(4) *Canal Regulations* (Decree of February 2nd, 1894, Law No. 4, of 1915, No. 21, of 1919, No. 43, of 1924). The Administrative Commission set up by the Decree of 1894 is composed of the Minister as President, the Chief Engineer, and three notables of the province. Appeals are heard by a special committee under the presidency of the Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of the Interior.

(5) *Guarding the Nile and Canal Banks in the Time of Flood* (Decrees of September 20, 1907, and June 29th, 1912). There are special commissions in the Governorates and Mutesarrifates to try offences against these regulations.

**Parquet.** The Parquet is the authority entrusted with the public prosecution, and is concerned with the investigation of crime. The Parquet is presided over by the Prosecutor-General, situated at the National Palace of Justice in Cairo. He is assisted by the Advocate-General, Parquet Council, and assistants. A Parquet Office is established in every court. In towns where there are no Central Courts, the Parquet Office is composed of a Chief or substitute, entitled a Nakh who directs the work. The language used in the National Courts is Arabic.

## EGYPT—(THE GOVERNMENT)

**Mixed Courts.** The tribunals sitting to hear civil and commercial matters are divided as follows:

- (1) The Summary Tribunal.
- (2) The Civil Tribunal.
- (3) The Tribunal of Commerce.
- (4) The Tribunal des Réclames (urgent applications).
- (5) The Court of Appeal.

The tribunals sitting to hear criminal matters are divided as follows:

- (1) The Tribunal of Contraventions.
- (2) The Correctional Tribunal.
- (3) The Court of Assize.
- (4) The Court of Appeal sitting as the Court of Cassation.

The languages employed before the Mixed Courts are Arabic, English, French, and Italian.

**Courts of Personal Status.** The Sharia Courts are the oldest judicial institution in Egypt, and the time of their institution dates as far back as the Islamic conquest of the country. Their jurisdiction was general, and comprised all sorts of litigation. When other courts besides them were instituted, their jurisdiction was limited to a certain kind of lawsuit, and the competence of Sharia Courts remained as contained in Articles 5 to 10 of the 1931 Regulations.

Sharia Courts follow the principles of Islam, and have a special code of regulations, promulgated in 1886, organising their discipline and procedure. The latter code had undergone numerous amendments, and the latest code of regulations now in force in Sharia Courts is the one promulgated by Law No. 78, of 1931, and in which were inserted the most recent judicial organisations.

Sharia Courts are divided into three categories, namely:

- (1) The Supreme Sharia Court of Cairo.
- (2) Sharia Courts of First Instance in principal towns.
- (3) Summary Sharia Courts in almost every town and Marazah.

Summary Sharia Courts deal with all questions relating to marriage or arising therefrom, divorce, custody of

children, alimony, disputes relating to succession in minor heritages, proof of parentage.

Their decisions are final in some cases and preliminary in others, except in the Sharia Courts of the desert frontiers, the decisions of which in all disputes are not liable to appeal.

First Instance Sharia Courts, besides hearing appeals from the Summary Mehkamah, decide upon, in the first instance, all Muslim questions which are not left to the Summary Mehkamah; their decisions on these questions being subject to appeal before the Supreme Mehkamah.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Sharia Court extends to the whole of Egypt. It decides on appeals brought up before it, against judgments delivered by Mehkamahs of first instance, besides dealing with certain allegations regarding Wakfs, already decided by Mehkamahs of first instance.

The territorial jurisdiction of the Summary Sharia Courts is nearly co-extensive with the Marazah or Kism in which it is situated; that the Mehkamahs of first instance is almost identical with that of the National Central Court.

One Kadi sits in a Summary Sharia Court, while in the First Instance and Supreme Mehkamah three Kadis sit.

**Court of Cassation:** Pres. SAUAD MOUTARRA PASHA.

**Cairo Court of Appeal:** Pres. MOHAMMED MAJIDOU PASHA.

**Assiut Court of Appeal:** Pres. AHMED MACHKELAH EBKHIT BEY.

**Alexandria Court of Appeal:** Pres. AHMED SAHWAH BEY.

**Parquet General National Tribunal:** Procureur-Gen. MOHAMMED MAJIDOU BEY.

**Department of Legal Medicine, Cairo:** Dir.-Gen. Dr. AHMED HUSSEIN SAAD BEY.

**National Tribunal of First Instance, Cairo:** Pres. AHMED HASSAN OMAR WAZIRY BEY.

**Supreme Sharia Tribunal, Cairo:** Pres. SULEIMAN ALY MAHMOUD KOSAA.

**Mixed Court of Appeal, Alexandria:** Pres. JASSEM YBAGES DAKKOR.

## COMMUNICATIONS

## BROADCASTING

Broadcasting in Egypt has State control. The main institution being the responsibility of the Egyptian Broadcasting Company.

An annual fee of 200 E.P. (the E.P. is for each value, is charged on private radio sets).

Advertising is not permitted.

In January 1949 there were in existence 113,500 private receiving sets.

## School Broadcasting

School broadcasting was a kind to the programme at the end of 1945, and has reached a high standard in the way. The broadcasts are on summer holidays, those followed by the Central Council of School Broadcasting of the Royal Broadcasting Corporation.

## Broadcasting Company

**Egyptian State Broadcasting Company:** Class 1, 1933; Dir. of Broadcasting M. Idris Bey; 8, EL-DOKKI, Programme Office, Dr. ALI LAHOUJI PASA, ELBARA; Artist Pasas, Hassan Pasas, Khalid Bey and Egyptian Radio Magazine, Egypt Calling.

## AIR LINES

Air transport activities were increased rapidly after the end of World War II.

**Mir Airways (S.A.E.):** Almasa Airport, H. Napoli, 1934, affiliated to Banque Orient Group of companies, services three times daily, Cairo-Alexandria; daily, Tripoli-Said Alexandria; four times weekly, Cairo-Ayout-Luxor; twice daily, Cairo-Lybia (Mediterranean); three times weekly, Cairo-Malta (Mediterranean); daily, Cairo-Damir (Lebanon); twice weekly, Cairo-Damir (Syria) and Cairo-Lybia (Mediterranean); Bagdad (Iraq); three times weekly, Cairo-Lybia (Mediterranean); Cyprus; once weekly, Cairo-Damir (Mediterranean); Nicosia (Cyprus); Man. Dir. Dr. Sir Hassan Sabar Pasas, 1938.

**British Overseas Airways Corporation:** Services four times weekly (Sun. Tues. Wed. Fri.), London Airport-Malta-Cairo-Basra-Karachi-Delhi-Calcutta; weekly (Fri.) Poole Airport-Augusta-Cairo-Basra-Bahrain-Karachi. (Wed.) Poole Airport-Marseille-Augusta-Cairo-Basra-Bahrain-Karachi-Colombo-Bangkok-Singapore. (Sat.) Poole Airport-Marseille-Augusta-Cairo-Basra-Bahrain-Karachi-Colombo-Bangkok-Singapore-Sourabaya-Darwin-Bowen-Sydney, daily, London Airport-Malta-Cairo-Khartoum-Nairobi-Salisbury-Johannesburg (operates jointly with South African Airways). B.O.A.C. have recently considerably augmented these services.

**Ethiopian Air Lines:** twice weekly service, Cairo-Addis Ababa.

**Air France:** Services twice weekly (Fri., Sun.) Paris-Tunis-Cairo-Basra-Karachi-Calcutta-Saigon; weekly (Sat.) Paris-Tunis-Cairo, Algiers-Tunis-Tripoli-Benghazi-EI

Aden-Cairo-Lybia-Wadi Halfa-Khartoum-Astara-Ejibouti-Addis Ababa, 1936; Karachi-Paris-Tripoli-Bangkok-Singapore-Bombay-Hull-Edinburgh-Glasgow-London-Khartoum-Nairobi-Dakar-Accra-Mombasa-Tanzania.

**Pan-American World Airways:** New York-Cairo-Mexico-Santa Maria-Lisbon-London; weekly service, London-Bombay-Cairo.

## RAILWAYS

**Egyptian State Railways:** Class Station, Class 1, 1892; Gen. Man. H.E. Amin-Muhammad Hafez Pasas; General Gen. Man. Mohamed, Khalid H. Karamalla Bey; Asst. Gen. Man. Dr. SAYED AMIN, Wafiq Bey; Sec. Gen. MUHAMMAD SALEM AHMED BEY; Asst. Sec. Gen. AHMED M. EL-SAYED, Asst. Sec. Gen. Andros AMIN AMIN, Asst. Sec. Gen. and Gen. Man. (Mining) KAYUM GARA; Asst. Sec. Gen. AMIN WAGAN; Chief Engineer, Way and Works AL-SAYED GAWWAD BEY; Chief Mechanical Engineer M. HOSSEIN; Dir. of Medical Dept. Dr. AMIN SIKRY; Insp. Gen. Telegraphs and Telephones MUHAMMAD HOSSEIN EL-SAYED AMIN BEY.

The first railway on the African continent was first begun in 1852 between Alexandria and Cairo, the first section of which was opened in 1854. By 1858 there was rail communication between Alexandria, Cairo and Suez, and this route was largely used by travellers between Europe and India. On the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 the Cairo-Suez route was abandoned. The latter section was again reconstructed and reopened for traffic in December 1934.

The present Egyptian State Railways serve the Nile Valley and the Delta between the Mediterranean and Sudd, whereas the river boats of the Sudan Government Railways and Steamers provide communication to the south. Railway construction in Egypt has been easy and economical, almost the only major works being the Nile bridges. The principal express trains between Alexandria, Port Said, Cairo, Luxor and Sudd include Pullman and dining cars. Express parcels collection and delivery services for express traffic and container services for ordinary traffic operate at Cairo and Alexandria.

The principal commodities carried by the railways are cotton, cottonseed, onions, maize, wheat, oil, cereals, building materials, rice, and sugar. The Egyptian State Railways operate steamer services for both passenger and goods on certain sections of the Nile in Upper Egypt. At the beginning of 1935 a railway museum was opened at Cairo.

Mileage and gauge: 2,075 miles open, 4 ft. 9½ in.; auxiliary lines, 197 miles open, 4 ft. 8½ in.; sidings excluded; Western Giza Branch, 117 miles open, 2 ft. 6 in.

**Egyptian Delta Light Railways Ltd. (British):** 15 miles de la Gare du Cairo, Alexandria; 1, 1897, cap. £1,250,000; total length 977 km.; chief lines serve provinces of Bahariya, Ghazala, Sharkia, Dakahlia, and Matruh; Chief. Sir Alexander KROUVY, 1938, C.M.G.; Man. Dir. PHILIPPE KROUVY; Dir. MUHAMMAD ALI ALIBOURA PASHA, RICALLA HOSSEIN, ANTOINETTE ZIEKA.

EGYPT—(COMMUNICATIONS)

**Fayoum Light Railway Co.** (Egyptian); Fayoum; cap. 1,000,000. Total length 258 km.; chief lines, Fayoum to Minet el Heli, to Agamou, to Kaassha, to Lihoua 20-1 to Sennares, and Minet el Heli to Shawshou.

**Société Anonyme des Chemins de fer de la Basse-Egypte** (Belgian); Minouara, P. O. Box 120, cap. 25,000,000. Total length 253 km.; chief lines, Mougema to Matruh, to Damietta and to Bahi Saver, Melahel Ingha to Godovoh, and Min el Kharai Mearou to Mit el Kbaoui. Adm. A. Zankovetz.

COMMUNICATIONS STATISTICS

<b>Railways (1943-44)</b>	
Main lines	1,000 miles
Branch lines	218 miles
Side-tracks	926 miles
Agricultural light railways (privately owned)	300 miles
Number of passengers	38,163,354
Weight of goods carried (excluding mail and transport)	8,425,458 tons
Net receipts	£4,112,555,912
Working Expenses	£2,500,135
<b>Telegraphs and Telephones (1940-41)</b>	
Telegraphs	10,000 miles of wire
Telephones	444,072 miles of wire
Telegrams sent and received:	
Local	1,583,300
Commercial and Service	3,075,759
Foreign	533,400
<b>Post Office (1943)</b>	
Number of Post Offices and Stations	3,003
Internal correspondence (including mail registered articles)	742,056,000
Foreign correspondence	87,000,000
Receipts	£1,721,974
Expenses	£1,757,280

ROADS

There are good metalled main roads as follows: Cairo-Alexandria (desert road); Cairo-Benna-Tanta-Damarche-Alexandria; Cairo-Suez (desert road); Cairo-Ismaïlia-Port Said or Suez; Cairo-Matruh (desert road).

SHIPPING AGENTS AND BROKERS

Cairo

- American Eastern Trading and Shipping Co. (S.A.E.), 21 rue Soliman Pasha.
- Cairo, Louis, 40 rue Malika Farida.
- Egyptian Lloyd, S. O. Haddad, 137 av. Malika Nadi.
- Express Company, The, 70 av. Malika Nadi.
- Gauguin, T., & Sons, 30 av. Haddad.
- Grage, Omar, 68 rue el Azhar.
- Harimad, Mohamed Mustafa, & Sons, 34 rue Malika Farida.
- Lancaster, W. A., 4 Hama Souh.
- Leve Navigation Co. (S.A.E.), 34 rue Malika Farida.
- Mercantile Shipping and Trading Co., Lunghi & Co. (Egypt) Ltd., 5 place Soliman Pasha.
- Mitchell Cury & Co. (N.E.) Ltd., 11 rue Maada Farida.
- Mohamed Abdel-Salam el-Shatei, 1 rue Souk-el-Tawhidi.
- Netherlands Trade Agencies, 50 rue Malika Farida.
- Pelours (S.A.E.), 10 1/2 rue Adly Pasha.
- Polnauer L. & Co., 3 rue Hachter.
- Rose, John, Gates & Co. Ltd., 33 rue Malika Farida.
- Sidi E. B., 5 rue Champollion.

- Soc. Entrepr. Commerce, 27 rue Nasse el-Sidi.
- Standard Trading & Shipping Agency, 9 rue Bontros-Walid, Pasha (Haber).
- Toussou, S., & Co., 100 1/2 rue Ghazi Pasha.
- Williams & Co., 17 rue Malika Farida.
- Winters & Co., 10 rue Hama-el-el-Dekki.
- Zaphiraghiou, D. P., 28 rue Adly Pasha.
- Zaki, Mohamed & Co., 3 place Haber.

ALEXANDRIA

- Abdel-Hamed Soliman, 4 rue de la Marine.
- Abd-Elaziz Joubert, 4 rue Abou-Christou.
- Aghou, Yasser Jacques, & Co., 13 rue Tolson; Harb Pasha.
- Albert Mouna Agency & Stevedoring Co. (S.A.E.), 1 rue Marine.
- American Bureau of Shipping, 11 rue Linné Pasha.
- American Eastern Trading & Shipping Co. (S.A.E.), 10 rue Taha Harb Pasha.
- Angouras, Joun, 4 N. El-Zoghbi.
- Angouras, Pantele, 4 N. El-Zoghbi.
- Asparaghiou, Jean P., 17 rue Tolson Harb Pasha.
- Aspin, Michel P., 11 rue Taha Harb Pasha.
- Bajada, J. B., 9 rue de la Marine.
- Dorber, E., & Son, 100 rue Bah-el-Karassa, écopage poste No. 4.
- Darier & Co., 14 rue Taha Harb Pasha.
- Edmett Bros. & Leonard Ltd., 1 rue Toussou.
- Beja, Henry, N., 28 N. Saad I.
- Bent, Maurice, Shipping Ltd., 13 place Zoghbi.
- Bernard, Nelson A., 15 rue Abou-Christou.
- Bianchi, A. V. N., 4 rue Ghazi Pasha.
- British Consing Traders, 11 rue Fouad I.
- Caccianzoli, Graz. A., 15 place Mohamed Aly.
- Caruso Maritime & Commercial, L. G. Caruso, 10 rue el-Di Pasha.
- Cassaro Bros., 1 rue Tewfik.
- Chalhoub, Emile, & Co., 7 rue Toussou.
- Condos, Dimitri E., 5 rue Nasse
- Contornidatos, Sons & Co., 6 av. Fouad I.
- Cottrakis, S. G., 10 place Mohamed Aly.
- Dana, Giuseppe A., 100 rue el-Tawfik.
- DeG-ino, Giulio, & Co., 25 av. Fouad I.
- Delo Straliga, G., & Co. Ltd., 8 rue Fouad I.
- Demetriadis, Dem. Karam, 3 rue Kabou-Mohab.
- Dionellos, D. N., & Co., 21 rue Ghazi Pasha.
- Diaveri, F. Ch., & Co., 13 rue Tolson Harb Pasha.
- Agence Maritime (E.C.E.), 17 N. Saad Zoghbi, D.P. 1553.
- Egyptian Oil & Coke Mills Ltd., 14 rue Tewfik.
- Emis Bros., 17 place Mohamed Aly.
- Express Company, The, 13 rue Néli Daniel, P.O.B. 1133.
- Fantasia Cy., Teinham, Lotstein & Co., 6 rue Maoumi.
- Fantasia & Co., 1 rue Dagla.
- Freight and Travel Maritime Agency, The, 4 rue Adly.
- Frarros, Nicolas, 34 rue Ghazi Lermont.
- Furness (Egypt) Ltd., 21 rue Néli Daniel.
- Ghina Mohamed Agid, 1 rue Saad Abou-Christou.
- Gatt, Walter, 2 rue Télégraphie Anglous.
- Graebel Sons Co., 5 place Mohamed Aly.
- Grelon, C. W. de, 264 rue Mex. Wardiaci.

## EGYPT—(COMMUNICATIONS)

Grace, C. J., & Co., 6 rue de la Marine.  
 Hardy, Gust. A., & Co., rue Bab-Kanassa.  
 Hasboun & Co. Ltd., 2 rue Toussoum Pasha.  
 Hahn, Herbert Ag. Trading Co., D. Constant, G. Zoranz  
 and Co., 5 rue Adib-bey Isaac.  
 Hamey, L. E., & Co., 7 bid. Zaghoul.  
 International Shipping Agency, 5 rue Avroff.  
 International Shipping & Trading Co., 2 rue de la Poste.  
 Dubois, Georges, 3 rue Achout Malah.  
 Kamar, Ibrahim, 76 rue Marine.  
 Khamis Agha, Seliman, 13 rue Ave. Douane  
 Khoury Sami, 11 rue Talat Harb Pasha B.P. 176.  
 Khat, Albert and Ramez, 2 rue Toubé.  
 Lancaster, W. A., 7 rue Toussoum.  
 Levant Trading Agency, 13 rue Eglise-Copte.  
 Lotus Navigation Co. (S.A.G.), 7 bid. Saad Zaghloul.  
 Mahio, Tewfik, 1 rue Antoniadis.  
 Mandafos, Georges N., 17 rue Attarine.  
 Mediterranean Shipping & Trading Co., Babounis & Co.,  
 117 rue Mosquée Attarine.  
 Mercantile Shipping & Trading Co., El-Soubi & Co. (Egypt)  
 Ltd., 19 rue Takat Harb Pasha.  
 Middle East Shipping Ltd., 2 rue Adib.  
 Nile Shipping S.A.E., 16 rue Chérif Pasha.  
 Mikrahi, Antoine N. & Co., 7 place Mohamed Aly.  
 Mitchell Cotts & Co., 8 rue Fouad I.  
 Mohamed Anouf-Salim el-Soufi, 2 rue Toussoum.  
 Mohamed Ahmed Aref, 4 rue de la Marine.  
 Mohamed Mohamed Aref, 68 rue de la Marine.  
 Moss, G. J., & Co., 21 av. Fouad I.  
 Moutakas, John and André, & Co., 2 rue Télégraphe  
 Anglais.  
 Near East Maritime Co., L. Stern & Co., 16 rue de la Marine.  
 O'Brien & Co. (Egypt) Ltd., 4 rue Chérif Pasha.  
 Orient Supply Co. (Port Said) and Bistrakia & Sons, 13 rue  
 Chérif Pasha.  
 Overseas Shipping & Com. Trade Co. Ltd., 7 bid. Saad I.  
 Pallas, Dimitri, 18 rue de France.  
 Papadimitrou, D. J., Sons, 21 rue Talat Harb Pasha.  
 Papavas, N. & S. Petravits, 10 rue S. Iah el-Dine, P.O.B.  
 1007.  
 Paragynthiatis, P. & G. Moutopoulos, 1 rue Télégraphe  
 Anglais.  
 Pardo, Adalphe, 2 rue Toussoum.  
 Pitelou, D. G., & Co., 1 rue Toussoum.  
 Pithio, D. A. & P. C. Nour, 3 rue Eglise Maronite.  
 Poulauer, L., & Co., 2 rue Ave. Bourse.  
 Portelli, Antoine, 8 rue Marine.  
 Rees, T. Druwen, & Co. Ltd., 25 bid. Saad Zaghloul.  
 Rodocanachi & Co., 4 rue Eglise Debbaré.  
 Rose John Cotts & Co. Ltd., 8 rue Fouad I.  
 Savon, L., & Co. Ltd., 2 rue Toussoum.  
 Sawada & Co., 2 rue Okello Lemoun.  
 Sayed Hassan Tantawi, 62 rue Marine.  
 Seragh, A., & Co., 14 rue Okello Lemoun.  
 Scandinavian Near-East Shipping Agency (Egypt) Ltd.,  
 45 bid. Zaghoul.  
 Schemel, Victor, 2 rue Adib.  
 Scodidia, E., & M. Pardonasi, 17 bid. Zaghoul.  
 Sfakianos, Antoine N., 3 rue Rouasschi.  
 Siméonides, Pierre A., 7 place Mohamed Aly.

Société Commerciale Belge-Egyptienne (S.A.E.), 4 rue  
 Chérif Pasha.  
 Société d'Entreprises Commerciales en Egypte (S.A.), 33  
 rue Chérif Pasha.  
 Soukano, Ranton Jo., 21 rue Stamboul.  
 Standard Trading & Supply Agency, 1 place Mohamed Aly.  
 Tarnow, N. E., & Co., 27 rue Chérif Pasha.  
 Tawadrieh & Co., 1 rue de la Poste.  
 Terminus, Antoine, 14 rue de la Marine.  
 Treadas, S. and A., 16 rue Chérif Pasha.  
 Trans-Mediterranean Navigation Co., A. Taminis & Co.,  
 2 rue Poste.  
 Trans-Ocean Shipping Co., 17 rue Toussoum.  
 Trois-John, rue Bab el-Kanassa (Watson's Building).  
 Tzouros, S. & Co., 19 place Mohamed Aly.  
 Tzindis, Georges, 17 rue Okello Lemoun.  
 Tzoumjan, A. Bous, 18 rue Ave. Bourse.  
 Vellios, Nicolas S., 9 place Mohamed Aly.  
 Wachter-Nil, Hubsch-Memard, Théodore C. H. Poulakis and  
 Co., 11 rue Shakh Seliman Pasha.  
 Williams & Co., 36 rue Chérif Pasha.  
 Worms & Co., 13 rue Naby Daniel.  
 Nytha, Michel G., 117 rue Attarine.  
 Yéroussis, Nio, 9 place Mohamed Aly.  
 Zan, Joseph G., 36 rue de la Marine.  
 Zehil, Abd. Jalil, & Co., 11 rue Chérif Pasha.  
 Zivattis, M. & Bros., 1 rue Antonine Bouare.  
 Zoukas, Aristotel & Son, 16 rue Ave. Bourse.

## PORT SAID

Ahmed Hedieh, 15 rue el-Fouat.  
 Ahmed Mousa Agency & Steamship Co. (S.A.E.), 27 rue  
 Sultan Hussein.  
 Arvanitinos, Jean D., 4 rue Saïd.  
 Arvanitopoulos, E., 1 bid. Fouad I.  
 Barber, E. & Son, rue Fouad I.  
 Bays, G., & Co., rue Amalias.  
 Bernat, Weyer, & Co., 19 rue Sultan Hussein.  
 British Coal-Ing Depot Ltd., 19 rue Sultan Hussein.  
 Calveros Bros & Co., 9 rue Fouad I.  
 Cassara Bros., 11 rue Mohamed Mohamed.  
 Coullis, A. A. & N. C. Notias, 12 rue Memphis.  
 Cooy Bros. & Co., 17 rue Sultan Hussein.  
 Engl. Coal-Ing Co., 19 bid. Fouad I.  
 Lyres Shipping, 23 quai Sultan Hussein.  
 Grant, C. J., & Co., 27 rue Sultan Hussein.  
 Hellenic Company of Maritime Enterprises, rue Suez.  
 Hall, Wyth & Co. (Port Said) Ltd., rue Mikatlam.  
 Khalil Kasreify & Sons, 10 rue Memphis.  
 King, A. H., 29 rue Sultan Hussein.  
 Levant Transit Co., Mohamed Seliman, 7 rue Mohamed  
 Mahmoud Pasha.  
 Levy, Gabriel J. M., 2 rue Tantah.  
 Louidia, Poly S., 29 bid. Fouad I.  
 Macdonald, John, 35 rue Sultan Hussein.  
 Mithamé, Philippe, 20 rue Toubé.  
 Martinelli, Fred., & Co., imm. Loulé Pasha.  
 Mavranatos & Lambroudaki, rue Forêt.  
 Menseleh Canal & Navigation Co., rue Fouad I.  
 Middle East Shipping Ltd., 4 rue Chérif.  
 Mitchell Cotts & Co., 24 rue Sultan Mahmoud.

## EGYPT—(COMMUNICATIONS)

- Mohamed Aly Soudan & Sons, see America  
 Moura, Germain el Naggar.  
 Muller, Wm. H., & Co., 15 rue Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha.  
 Papadimitriou, D. J., Sons, 25 quai Sultan Hussein.  
 Papadimitriou, E. J., rue Sultan Hussein.  
 Port Said & Suez Coal Co., 10 rue Sultan Hussein.  
 Pouché, Georges, 7 rue Korat.  
 Saka la, Papadimitras & Co., 30 rue Fouad I.  
 Sayed Hassan & Sons (Hagg), rue Elgizah.  
 Soly, Philippe Lucien, 1 rue Fouad I.  
 Stapleton, W., & Sons, rue Wigham.  
 Suez Canal Trading Co., Harbeck Abdel Mohamed, rue  
 America.  
 Théodossiadès, E. S., & Co., 35 rue Fouad I.  
 Tuckman, Victor, 10 rue Ibrahim.  
 United Egyptian Clearing & Transport Co., Kalfand,  
 Canal, Boukazy & Co., 20 rue Ismail.  
 Worms & Co., 3 rue Fouad I.  
 Ziska, C. Michel.
- Suez
- Anagnostas, John D., rue Lesseps, Port Tewfik.  
 British Coaling Depot Ltd., see Helwan, Port Tewfik.  
 Chyema Commercial Co., G. Beyts & Co., B.P. 1.  
 Greenfield, see Worms, Port Tewfik.  
 Daverin, Paul, rue Worms.  
 Eastern Shipping Agency, B.P. 26.  
 English Coaling Co. Ltd., B.P. 6, Port Tewfik.  
 Hall, Byrd & Co.  
 Maersk, Alex. P., rue Rashid, Port Tewfik.  
 Mitchell Curtis & Co., rue Rashid, Port Tewfik.  
 Papadimitriou, D. J., Sons, rue Omar, Port Tewfik.  
 Port Said & Suez Coal Co., 10 rue Fouad I.  
 Rys, John, Curtis & Co. Ltd., rue Hassan, Port Tewfik.  
 Savary, Lt. & Co. Ltd., Port Tewfik.  
 Stapleton, W., & Sons, Port Tewfik.  
 Tractor & Engineering Co. (S.A.E.), (Intorp. Messrs,  
 Curjel & Co.), asso: with Anglo Bras. & Co. Ltd., av.  
 Lesseps.  
 Vasmataz, Gilbert, rue Zaghoul.  
 Worms & Co., Port Tewfik.  
 Zait, René.

## THE ECONOMIC LIFE

## STATISTICAL SURVEY

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN TRADE OF EGYPT  
(in £'s)

Year	Imports	Domestic Exports	Re-Exports	Duty Collected on Imports
1938	30,054,371	26,348,465	781,549	15,414,781
1939	34,067,011	24,086,784	751,567	13,047,015
1940	31,375,213	27,501,431	599,797	11,914,753
1941	31,527,332	24,122,484	289,513	12,285,198
1942	55,572,001	48,248,001	530,579	15,709,050
1943	39,196,439	25,030,284	1,519,338	15,257,326
1944	51,007,198	36,945,259	3,056,681	17,307,389
1945	50,675,769	27,529,698	3,596,310	—
1946	63,227,534	23,680,534	5,117,124	—
1947	703,891,791	76,980,023	3,658,719	—

(a) Not available.

## PRINCIPAL DESTINATIONS OF RAW COTTON EXPORTS

Countries	1938		1943		1946	
	Kantars (000s)	Value (£E. 000s)	Kantars (000s)	Value (£E. 000s)	Kantars (000s)	Value (£E. 000s)
United Kingdom	2,303	6,101	2,285	10,438	1,480	10,160
India	487	1,411	967	6,580	889	7,956
France	818	2,159	304	7,112	600	5,015
Germany	1,132	3,106	—	—	—	—
Italy	382	1,378	15	125	1,100	9,704
Japan	647	1,675	—	—	—	—
U.S.A.	166	503	281	7,797	584	7,207
Other Countries	1,718	4,587	371	3,071	959	8,014
Total	7,937	21,100	4,724	32,173	7,713	46,818

\* Kantar=315 lb. or 120 kilos.

EGYPT—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES  
(£E. 000s)

COUNTRIES	1938	1943	1945	1947
United Kingdom	8,422	10,955	21,405	23,040
France	1,950	20	3,729	6,670
Belgium	2,070	8	2,230	5,747
Czechoslovakia	577	—	177	1,965
Germany	3,085	—	13	(a)
Italy	3,003	25	6,010	6,187
Romania	1,308	3	—	(a)
Turkey	595	4,816	1,100	3,541
Iran	104	4,788	1,553	3,215
India	595	4,777	3,211	1,600
Ceylon	873	2,030	2,211	3,984
Dutch East Indies	291	1,057	1,054	3,611
U.S.A.	1,725	1	2	(a)
China	2,150	5,428	9,111	11,050
Other Countries	978	3,074	2,149	4,531
Total	2,858	19,640	23,379	24,144
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,954</b>	<b>60,476</b>	<b>83,248</b>	<b>103,897</b>

(a) Not available.

EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES  
(£E. 000s)

COUNTRIES	1938	1943	1946	1947
United Kingdom	9,809	11,408	11,051	12,700
France	2,400	7,112	5,252	10,772
Belgium	465	348	1,173	1,678
Czechoslovakia	971	98	940	4,133
Germany	3,620	—	50	1,749
Italy	1,745	151	9,042	11,001
Spain	19	1	423	2,300
Switzerland	952	158	1,981	2,144
Ceylon	35	3,184	4,722	1,746
India	1,535	8,740	8,743	14,035
Japan	681	—	17	(a)
Palestine	409	1,100	1,500	1,321
U.S.A.	208	2,911	5,570	5,570
Other Countries	4,774	3,892	12,457	14,124
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,344</b>	<b>41,630</b>	<b>63,681</b>	<b>86,950</b>

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE  
(in £E.)

YEAR	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
1938-39	37,620,610	40,393,341
1939-40	39,408,379	41,174,155
1940-41	41,677,489	47,558,334
1941-42	56,335,639	46,062,180
1942-43	67,140,764	56,553,150
1943-44	77,273,827	71,038,261
1944-45	87,730,528	82,097,005
1945-46	103,498,761	95,303,874
1946-47*	103,503,000	103,503,000
1947-48*	94,170,000	103,258,000

\* Estimates.

**EGYPT'S STERLING BALANCES**

On June 30th, 1947, the British Government of the Sudanese signed a temporary agreement with the Egyptian Ambassador in London in respect of Egypt's nearly £100,000,000 sterling balances, Egypt's biggest external debt, and Britain's second largest foreign debt. The agreement, which expired on December 31st, 1947, provided for the release of £100,000,000 from the blocked sterling holdings. On January 30th, 1948, a new Anglo-Egyptian financial agreement was signed in London whereby the year 1948 "frozen" balance provided for the release of a further £100,000,000 from Egypt's blocked sterling balances during the year. Britain will transfer £125,000,000 from the Cairo balances to finance the "floating balance" in sterling at Egypt's disposal. A great part of this new release of £225,000,000 will be used to pay for Egypt's credit accounts from the sterling area.

Under the terms of the new agreement, however, Great Britain is called upon to provide Egypt with a much larger amount of dollars and gold which, in effect, will be paid for by Egypt out of her old balances. Dollars provided by Great Britain will amount to \$3,250,000, and gold to £1,000,000. The former sum will be used by Egypt to pay for imports from such "hard currency" countries as the United States, Canada, and Switzerland, with whom in 1947 she had a trade deficit. The gold will enable Egypt to complete her subscription and quota in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank.

Great Britain's trade demand with regard to Egypt is her present inability to supply all the goods essential to Egypt, and mainly for this reason the sterling releases are necessary to enable Egypt to pay for her large volume of imports from other countries.

Historical and political factors have most certainly retarded the payments of such large sums by the British Government of such a critical time in Britain's economic life. The major insuperable issues, such as the rearing down of the remaining sterling balances for account of the inflated prices charged during a strike for goods supplied and services rendered and the provision of gold covers for the greatly expanded Egyptian time assets, were postponed during the negotiations which resulted in the new agreements. There is no indication at present as to when these issues will be officially reopened and a final settlement agreed upon.

**RELAXATION OF IMPORT CONTROLS**

The agreement signed in Cairo on January 30th, 1947 between the Egyptian and British Governments, providing for releases of substantial sums during 1947 from Egypt's blocked sterling balances, was promptly followed by a relaxation of general import controls from a large number of countries. The Egyptian Government announced on January 28th that import licenses would in future be freely granted for goods from the British Commonwealth and Empire and the sterling area. The necessary legislative steps were taken without delay. Two lists were published, the first being for goods which can be imported in any quantities and the second for non-essential goods for which import licenses are still required on a general quota. The first list included chemical and pharmaceutical products, machinery, tools, rubber, rubber, textile and woollen goods, the second list included dried fruit, alcohol, oils and cinematographic apparatus, and paper.

## EGYPT—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

**Area and Population, Population (Census, March 1947)**  
 19,250,445 (Males, 9,479,241; females, 9,771,204).

Towns	1937	1947
Cairo . . . . .	1,172,656	2,306,424
Alexandria . . . . .	535,715	928,257
Port Said . . . . .	246,770	—
Suez . . . . .	108,250	—
Damietta . . . . .	53,920	—

### PROVINCES (1947)

Helwan . . . . .	1,242,487	Assiut . . . . .	1,376,215
Gharbia . . . . .	2,336,246	Girga . . . . .	1,266,425
Minya . . . . .	1,168,727	Qena . . . . .	1,000,206
Dakahlia . . . . .	1,424,284	Assuan . . . . .	225,531
Sharbia . . . . .	1,555,562	Red Sea Coast . . . . .	21,065
Kalubia . . . . .	682,169	Sinai . . . . .	17,214
Giza . . . . .	822,224	Southern Desert . . . . .	32,201
Fayoum . . . . .	671,883	Western Desert . . . . .	68,719
Beni Suef . . . . .	613,563	Oases . . . . .	6,473
Mena . . . . .	1,016,417		

The total area of Egypt is estimated at 296,000 sq. miles, of which only 73,537 sq. miles are inhabited.

### AREA OF SETTLED LAND SURFACE AND POPULATION

Administrative Division	Area in sq. miles (approx.)	1937 Census			Population per sq. mile 1937
		Males	Females	Total	
Cairo . . . . .	30	672,339	636,337	1,308,676	43,622
Alexandria . . . . .	35	347,668	338,038	685,706	19,620
Suez . . . . .	40	82,390	77,837	160,227	4,028
Port Said . . . . .	6	26,156	23,629	49,785	7,965
Damietta . . . . .	15	20,421	16,837	37,258	2,484
Western Desert . . . . .	—	28,471	22,164	50,635	—
Southern Desert . . . . .	—	14,379	14,336	28,715	—
Sinai . . . . .	130	10,377	7,665	18,042	0.12
Red Sea Coast . . . . .	—	6,753	3,161	9,914	—
<b>Total for Governorates</b> . . . . .	<b>334 1/2</b>	<b>1,609,904</b>	<b>1,245,692</b>	<b>2,855,596</b>	<b>7,417</b>
Helwan . . . . .	1,719	315,718	345,848	661,566	384
Gharbia . . . . .	2,918	955,251	1,014,611	1,969,862	675
Minya . . . . .	922	375,979	381,211	757,190	822
Dakahlia . . . . .	1,413	394,717	418,795	813,512	576
Sharbia . . . . .	1,973	330,366	376,470	706,836	358
Kalubia . . . . .	359	356,693	303,471	660,164	1,842
<b>Total for Lower Egypt</b> . . . . .	<b>8,453</b>	<b>3,505,765</b>	<b>3,534,956</b>	<b>7,040,721</b>	<b>822</b>
Giza . . . . .	212	317,216	334,715	651,931	3,075
Fayoum . . . . .	670	408,639	363,423	772,062	1,152
Beni Suef . . . . .	423	279,000	222,252	501,252	1,187
Mena . . . . .	732	466,118	466,118	932,236	1,273
Assiut . . . . .	812	616,735	588,336	1,205,071	1,484
Girga . . . . .	669	577,747	545,615	1,123,362	1,678
Qena . . . . .	795	521,217	497,356	1,018,573	1,281
Assuan . . . . .	373	144,166	176,228	320,394	861
<b>Total for Upper Egypt</b> . . . . .	<b>4,773</b>	<b>3,052,866</b>	<b>2,779,466</b>	<b>5,832,332</b>	<b>1,230</b>
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>13,226 1/2</b>	<b>7,558,631</b>	<b>7,314,422</b>	<b>14,873,053</b>	<b>1,113</b>
Nomads (estimated) . . . . .	—	—	—	10,000	—
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> . . . . .	—	<b>7,568,631</b>	<b>7,314,422</b>	<b>14,883,053</b>	<b>1,113</b>

## EGYPT—(The Economic Page)

**Principal Imports and Exports.** Egypt's principal imports are skins, hides, leather, furs, wool and cork articles, paper, textiles, footwear, metals, machinery, cotton goods, such as woolen goods, chemicals, vehicles, assemblies, timber, petroleum products, and women's fashions.

Principal exports are raw cotton, cotton seed, cotton of good grade, minerals and mineral products, vegetable products, animal and vegetable fats, mineral products, chemical and pharmaceutical products, silk, and hides and skins.

**Currency.** £1 Egyptian pound of 100 piastres = £1 as 6d. Sterling. Rate of exchange (March 1934) piastres 97.50 = £1.

### BANKING

**American Express Company;** Cairo, Head Office: New York, U. S. A.; principal branches established by the American Express Company of New York.

**Arab Bank Ltd.:** 15 rue Kasr el-Nil, Cairo, Head Office: P. O. B. 580, Jerusalem, U. S. A.; cap. p. £1,000,000; reserve fund £1,000,000; Chief: AMRUT BANERJEE, Chairman.

The bank has 20 main institutions in all the provinces nearly all the Middle East, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, Transjordan, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, and Egypt.

**Arab National Bank:** 106 rue Mohamed Farid Bey, Cairo.

**Arabian National Bank of Hajj:** 106 rue United, Cairo.

**Banco Commerciale Italiana per l'Egitto:** 15 rue Abdel Selam, Cairo; 2 rue Tansy-Gara, Alexandria.

**Banco Italo-Egypto (S.A.E.):** 1 rue Toussouh, Alexandria; 16 rue Abdel Selam, Cairo.

**Banque Reale et Internationale en Egypte (S.A.E.):** 45 rue Kasr el-Nil, Cairo, U. S. A.; cap. p. £500,000; reserve fund £125,000; Chief: ANTONIO CALZADA, Vice-Chief: HASSAN HAZEM PASHA.

**Banque d'Athènes (S.A.):** 15 and 17 rue Abdel Selam, Cairo; Head Office: 106 Westminster Church, Athens, U. S. A.; cap. Fr. 100,000,000; reserve fund Fr. 75,000,000; Man. Dir. MARCO A. LUCARINI, the board of Dir. is appointed from Greek nationals resident in Egypt.

**Banque de Commerce:** 147 rue Mohamed Farid Bey, Cairo, U. S. A.; cap. £E. 10,000,000; reserve fund £E. 2,500,000; Gen. Man. Dir. GEORGIOS G. SCHASSA.

**Banque Misr (S.A.E.):** Banque Misr Building, 137 rue Mohamed Farid Bey, Cairo; reg. on April 13th, 1920; cap. p. £E. 1,000,000; reserve fund £E. 1,410,000, only Egyptian nationals may hold shares in this bank; 45 lbs. and ounces throughout Egypt; Mns. Dr. HANNA ABIN PASHA (Chair and Man.), ABDEL MANSOUR AHMED BEY (Vice Chair and Man.); Govt. Commr. AMRUT CHAIT ABDEL MANSOUR BEY (Under-Sec. of State at the Ministry of Finance); Mns. Dir. Dr. HANNA ABIN PASHA, AMRUT MANSOUR AHMED BEY.

The Misr Group of Companies comprises the following undertakings:

	Capital Paid £E.
Banque Misr	1,000,000
Misr Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,000,000
Misr Fine Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co.	500,000
Misr Silk Weaving Co.	250,000
Misr Transport and Navigation Co.	150,000
Misr Cotton Ginning Co.	400,000
Misr Airlines	50,000
Misr Cotton Export Co.	150,000

	Capital Paid £E.
Misr Insurance Co.	50,000
Misr Society for sale of Egyptian products	100,000
Misr Printing Works	50,000
Misr Line	200,000
Misr Oil Refining Co.	50,000
Misr Textile Co.	45,000
Misr Soudas	100,000
Misr Fathing and Leather Co.	50,000
Misr Fisheries	75,000
Misr Mining and Quarrying Co.	40,000
Misr Shipping	14,000

**Banque Messere S.A.E.:** 123 rue Kasr el-Nil, Pasha, Cairo, cap. £E. 250,000, reserve fund £E. 100,000; Pres. HANNA N. MESSERE, Vice-Chief: MRS. BANERJEE.

**Banque Zilaha (S.A.E.):** 1 rue Kasr el-Nil, Cairo, Head Office: Beirut, Lebanon, U. S. A.; cap. £E. 300,000, Pres. S. A. ZILAH.

**Barclays Bank Ltd. (S.A. & C.):** 15 rue Kasr el-Nil, Cairo, 7 rue Chérif Loubna, Alexandria; Head Office: 21 Lombard Street, London, E.C. 4; estab. by Royal Charter 1826; cap. £10,000,000, sub. £1,121,300, reserve fund £7,500,000; Chief: HUGH STANTON, Deputy-Chief: A. C. BARNES, U. S. A. & C., Advisory Local Dir. in Egypt: MOHAMMED GABRIEL PASHA, HAYAN NABHAT PASHA, A. NABHAT EL-HILALI PASHA.

**Chase National Bank of the City of New York:** 25 rue Melika Farouk, Cairo; Head Office: Pine Street Corner of Nassau, New York; cap. \$10,000,000; Pres. ARTHUR W. McLAUG, Chair. of Board of Dir. WASHINGTON W. ALDRICH.

**Commercial Bank of the Near East:** 16 rue El-Hayat Pasha, Alexandria, Head Office: St. Helen's Place, London, E.C. 4, U. S. A.; cap. £200,000, reserve fund £25,000; Chief: Major D. E. SMITH.

**Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris:** 24 rue Adly el-Selha, Cairo; 21 rue Chérif Pasha, Alexandria; Head Office: 14 rue Bergere, Paris; London Office: 8-13 King William Street, London, E.C. 4, U. S. A.; cap. p. Fr. 200,000,000; reserve fund Fr. 45,740,770; Pres. ALEXANDRE GUERIN.

**Crédit Agricole d'Egypte:** 11 rue Ganch Starks, Cairo; U. S. A.; reg. 1921; cap. £E. 1,000,000 (represented by 200,000 Ordinary Shares of £E. 5 each fully paid); Chief: HASSAN KADRA EL-SHERKANY PASHA; Vice-Chief: HASSAN MOHAMMED KADRA PASHA.

The main object of the bank is to advance short-term loans for periods not exceeding 14 months to small farmers and agricultural co-operative societies to enable them to cultivate their land and collect the crop. The bank also sells fertilizers on cash or credit terms, and grants loans against agricultural produce. Loans for longer periods, ranging from 3 to 20 years, are granted for the purchase of agricultural machinery and farm animals, and for land improvement.

**Crédit Foncier Egyptien:** 13 rue Melika Farouk, Cairo; U. S. A.; cap. £E. 7,715,000, reserve fund £E. 4,200,000; Pres. M. VERONNET; Man. Dir. C. H. ROSES MARIKANT.

**Crédit Lyonnais:** 19 rue Adly Pasha, Cairo, 4 rue Chérif Pasha, Alexandria; rue Fouad I, Port Said; Head Office: 19 Boulevard des Italiennes, Paris, U. S. A.; estab. in Egypt 1874; cap. Fr. 1,000,000,000, reserves Fr. 1,000,000,000; Pres. HANNA BRANDBERG.

**London Bank Ltd.:** 7 rue Adib Pasha, Head Office: 25 St. Mark Lane, London, E.C. 4; £ 1,850,000; cap. £1,000,000; reserve fund £200,000; Chan. Sir JOHN J. STICKLAND; bks. in Becha, Beni Suef, Damietta, Fayum, Matruh, Minia, Tanta, and Zagazig.

**Land Bank of Egypt, The:** 29 rue Talaat-Hadj Pasha, Alexandria.

**Ottoman Bank:** rue Melik Farid, Cairo. Head Office: Cairo, Central, £ 1,000,000; cap. £100,000,000; p.u. £200,000; reserve fund £1,000,000; deposits £10,000,000; offices in London, Manchester, Paris, Marseilles, and bks. throughout the Middle East. Bys. in Egypt at Alexandria, Cairo, Genoa, Ismailia, Matruh, Minia, Melkha, Koubi, Mena, Port Said, and Port Swedia.

**L'Union Financière d'Égypte:** 203 rue Chérif Pasha, Cairo. £ 1,000,000; cap. £1,000,000; reserve fund £1,000,000; Pres. HASSAN MANSOUR PASHA.

**National Bank of Egypt:** 31 rue Kasr el-Nil, Cairo; London Office: 6 and 7 King William Street, E.C. 4; established by Khedival Decree 1898; an agreement was reached in 1929 between the Egyptian Government and the National Bank of Egypt regarding the renewal of the charter of the bank, which would have expired on June 25th, 1928. The new Charter is for forty years, with effect from August 12th, 1928; cap. p.u. £1,000,000; reserve fund £1,000,000; Gov. ALI SAADAT PASHA.

**Crédit Hypothécaire Agricole d'Égypte:** 1 by the Egyptian Govt. in 1922. The bank makes advances on first mortgage of land within the territory of Egypt to farmers or groups of persons forming a partnership. The loan may not exceed £10,000, and should not be less than £50. The activities of the bank are directly controlled by the Egyptian Ministry of Finance. Capitalisation consists of £1,000,000 advanced by the Egyptian Govt. without interest, to serve as working capital, and £1,000,000 in 3½ per cent bonds; outstanding balance at June 30th, 1925, of £7,000,000 issued in 1926 at par; principal and interest are free of all Egyptian taxes, present and future. Chair. and Man. DR. ALLAH MOHAMMED BEY; Vice-Chair. HASSAN KAMEL EL-SHERKINY PASHA; Bankers National Bank of Egypt.

**Société Anonyme des Monts de Piété Égyptiens:** 149 rue Mohamed Farid Bey, Cairo; 18 rue Tewfik, Alexandria; rue de Lesseps, Port Said.

**Türkiye İktisadi Bankası (A.B.):** 6 rue Chérif Pasha, Alexandria; Head Office: Ankara; 1 1924; cap. £1,000,000; reserve fund £1,000,000; Gen. Man. MEHMET BÜRÜZ.

#### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Co-operative societies in Egypt are divided into three kinds: agricultural, provision, and industrial. The agricultural co-operative societies have increased twofold in the last ten years, while membership has increased forty times.

The work of these co-operative societies consists of providing manure and fertilisers, seeds, and agricultural implements for the farmer, as well as helping him in the sale of his produce at home or for export, and in granting loans. They also promote agricultural industries such as silkworm rearing, bee-keeping, and the development of the salt-worm industry.

From 1919, the societies had to depend at first on their capital, then the Government, through Banque Misr, lent them money to the extent of £5,438 in 1928. Today, the Agricultural Bank borrows them. By 1923 the number of societies taking advantage of such financial aid was 410, their transactions amounted to £1,000,000. Members receive loans at a lower rate of interest than that usually charged to persons borrowing from a bank. Thus, the latter pay 12 per cent interest while members of the co-operative societies pay 8-5 per cent; these loans are given either on long, medium, or short terms. The most important loans given to these societies are for harvest, orchards, agricultural implements, and for the packing and export of fruit to countries abroad.

Other societies have been formed for separate bodies or for specialised branches of agriculture—such as the General Co-operative Potato Society at Giza, the Co-operative Onion Society at Sahag, and the two General Co-operative Societies for Fruit Export at Suez el-Kora and Fayum.

#### INSURANCE

##### L'Abadie.

Alexandria: 33 rue Chérif Pasha  
Cairo: 24 rue Kasr el-Nil.

##### Alexandria Insurance Co. (S.A.E.).

Alexandria: Head Office: 101 Sand Zaghloul  
Cairo: 17 rue Kasr el-Nil.

##### Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.

Alexandria: Pharos S.A.E., 2 bid Zaghloul,  
Cairo: Pharos S.A.E., 193 rue Mohamed Farid Bey,  
Port Said: Pharos S.A.E., rue Fouad I,  
Suez: Pharos S.A.E., rue Amir Farouk.

##### Anadolu (S.A.E.).

Alexandria: Türkiye İktisadi Bankası, 6 rue Chérif Pasha.

##### Assicurazioni Generali Trieste.

Cairo: 13 rue Chérif Pasha,  
Alexandria: 30 rue Chérif Pasha,  
Assuit: Nacha Gavra Masra.

##### Atlas Assurance Co. Ltd.

Alexandria: A. J. Lowe, 4 rue Adib.  
Cairo: Egyptian Markets, 14 rue Emad-el-Dine  
Cairo: The Argo Trading & Financial Co. (C. Dronopou & Co.), 4 rue Adib Pasha.

##### Calcedonian Insurance Co.

Alexandria: 4 Kasr Sand Zaghloul,  
Cairo: Macouk Pres., 3 rue Mash Hadi.

##### Commercial Insurance Co. of Egypt (S.A.E.).

Alexandria: 11 rue Fouad I.

Year	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Capital and Reserve Funds	Transactions
1917	10	14,041	£1 57,800	£1 429,507
1921	1,103	223,916	£1 528,853	£1 2,478,475
1925	1,541	243,910	£1 973,417	£1 3,446,000

- Central Insurance Co. Ltd., The.**  
Alexandria: Bevington, Vasey & Foster Ltd., 27 rue Chéif Pasha.  
Cairo: Demetre D. Tzoukadar, 27 rue Matine.
- Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.**  
Alexandria: Marquis & Halif, 7 rue Toussoun.
- General Accident, Fire & Life Assurance Corp. Ltd.**  
Cairo: 22 rue Kasr el Nil, P.O.B. 253.  
Head Office: General Buildings, Perth, Scotland; 1, 1905.
- Gratham Fire & Accident Insurance Soc. Ltd.**  
Alexandria: 10 rue Chéif Pasha.  
Agent: Antun Lolla.  
Cairo: Bureau for the Orient: Marouk Hidi, s.n.c., 20 rue Soliman Pasha.
- Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.**  
Alexandria: S. N. Cassano, 14 rue Toussoun.  
Cairo: S. N. Cassano, 18 rue Babat Hérif Pasha.
- Lancashire Insurance Co.**  
Alexandria: Eastern Export Co., 15 rue Fouad I.
- Law Union & Rock Insurance Co. Ltd.**  
Alexandria: Mess Shipping (S.A.E.), 30 rue Coérif Pasha.
- Legal & General Assurance Soc. Ltd.**  
Alexandria: Bevington, Vasey & Foster Ltd., 27 rue Chéif Pasha.  
Cairo: F. Leri, 39 rue Kasr el Nil.
- Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co. Ltd.**  
Alexandria: D. P. Papadopoulos, 2 rue Fouad I.  
Cairo: Victor M. Amos, 27 rue Melika Farida.
- London & Lancashire Insurance Co. Ltd.**  
Cairo: 31 rue Kasr el Nil.  
Alexandria: 11 rue Fouad I, and Ant. G. Constantinidis, 6 rue Chéif Pasha.
- Mercantile Insurance Co.**  
Alexandria: A. J. Richards & Co., 16, 18 rue Melika Nash.
- Merchants' & Manufacturers' Insurance Co. Ltd.**  
Alexandria: Greve & Irwin Ltd., 8 rue Fouad I.  
Cairo: Greve & Lewis Ltd., 16 rue Melika Farida.
- Mir, Société Mir d'Assurances (S.A.E.)**  
Cairo: Société Mir, 43 rue Kasr el Nil.  
Alexandria: Sucursale, 13 rue Fouad I.
- Motor Union Insurance Co. Ltd., The.**  
Cairo: MacDonald & Co., 3 rue Cartouf Bey.  
Alexandria: MacDonald & Co., 21 av. Fouad I.  
Port Said: MacDonald & Co., 29 quai Sultan Hussein.
- National Insurance Co. of Egypt.**  
Alexandria: (Head Office) 10 rue Fouad I.  
Cairo: 21 rue Kasr el Nil (Mén. Mansafat Hotel—Nabef).
- Northern Assurance Co. Ltd.**  
Alexandria: Dir. General, 2 rue Antoinette Bourne.  
Alexandria: Dir. et General, 2 rue Antoinette Bourne.  
Cairo: J. Cabasso, 17 rue Kasr el Nil.  
Yonahia: N. Theodoropoulos.  
Suez: Gilbert Vassallo.
- Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Ltd.**  
Cairo: Constantinidis & Co., 3 rue Cartouf Bey.  
Alexandria: Constantinidis & Co., 26 av. Fouad I.  
Port Said: Constantinidis & Co., 29 quai Fouad I.
- Paart Assurance Co. Ltd.**  
Alexandria: 26 rue Eglise-Copte.  
Cairo: David Alparshif, 4 rue Général.
- Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd. of London.**  
Alexandria: Agents-General, Hussien & Co. Ltd., 1 rue Toussoun; Agents, Fred Stable, Son & Co., 14 rue Port Est, and Société d'Avances Commerciales, 10 rue Adib.  
Cairo: Maurice J. Lévy, 9 rue Chawarts, and Société d'Avances Commerciales, 41 rue Melika Farida.
- Provincial Insurance Co. Ltd.**  
Cairo: 20 rue Soliman Pasha.  
Alexandria: 27 rue Chéif Pasha.  
Port Said: Jos. C. Dunagar, H.P. 137.
- Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.**  
Cairo: 14 rue Soliman Pasha.  
Alexandria: The Egyptian Bonachi Cotton Co. (S.A.E.), 8 rue Fouad I.  
Port Said: Charles (S.A.F.), rue Fouad I.
- Queen Insurance Co.**  
Cairo: No. 116 J. Avances Commerciales, 41 rue Melika Farida.
- Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd.**  
Alexandria: Royal Bank's Bldg., 17 rue Chéif Pasha.  
Cairo: Royal Bank's Bldg., 26a rue Chéif Pasha.
- Railway Passengers Assurance Co.**  
Alexandria: David Roff & Sons, 25 place Saad Zaghloul.  
Cairo: David Roff & Sons, 1 rue Centrale (39 rue Soliman Pasha).
- Royal Exchange Assurance.**  
Cairo: Royal Exchange Buildings, 50 rue Kasr el Nil.  
Alexandria: 33 rue Chéif Pasha.  
Head Office: Royal Exchange, London, E.C.3.
- Royal Insurance Co. Ltd.**  
Alexandria: Havelton & Co. Ltd., 1 rue Toussoun, and Ant. G. Constantinidis, 6 rue Chéif Pasha.  
Cairo: A. Viterbo & Co., rue Zohab e. Salama (Achar).  
Port Said: Charles Evans, 1 rue Melikiana.
- South British Insurance Co. Ltd.**  
Alexandria: 106 rue Melika Nash.  
Cairo: Joseph N. Forté, 38 rue Soliman Pasha.
- Union It.**  
Alexandria: 10 rue Fouad I.  
Cairo: 41 rue Kasr el Nil.
- Western Assurance Co.**  
Alexandria: L. Polnauer & Co., 1 rue Anc. Course.  
Cairo: L. Polnauer & Co., 9 rue Bachelier.
- Winterthur (Sic Suisse d'Assur. contre les Accidents).**  
Alexandria: Reinhard & Co., 7 rue Adib.  
Cairo: Reinhard & Co., 41 rue Chéif Pasha.
- Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd.**  
Alexandria: Manley & Co. (Succrs. Given, Bevis & Co.), 4 rue Adib.  
Cairo: G. L. Scaramalis, 4 rue Zaki.
- Legal Insurance Co. Ltd.**  
Alexandria: C. M. Salvago & Co., 92 rue Chéif Pasha.
- London Assurance (The).**  
Alexandria: Reinhard & Co., 7 rue Adib.  
Cairo: Reinhard & Co., 41 rue Chéif Pasha.
- National Employers' Mutual General Insurance Assoc. Ltd.**  
Cairo: P.O. Box 1937, Bachelier Savoy Building, Block B, No. 16, 2 rue Bachelier.  
Algeria: ...  
Head Office: 1-4 Bow Street, London, E.C.3.
- American Foreign Insurance Assoc. of New York.**  
Cairo: 1 rue Bachelier.
- American Insurance Co. of Newark.**  
Alexandria: Duda J. Polynoga & Son, 3 place Mahabuf Aly (Agents-General).
- Assurances Réunies (v. Compagnie d'Assurances Générales).**

EGYPT—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

**La Baloise, Compagnie d'Assurance Contre l'Inondation**  
Head Office: Basle, Switzerland  
Cairo: 5 rue Elmad el Deka.

Alexandria: 4 rue de l'Archeve, 14 (pl. Ste-Catherine).  
Port Said: Sous-Agent, D. N. Ghorab; 5 rue Constanti-  
nide.

Sub-Agents at Matruh and Zeydij

**Bankers' and Traders' Insurance Co. Ltd.**

Alexandria: Bevington, Vasey & Foster Ltd., 27 rue  
Chérif Pasha.

Cairo: Ralph S. Green.

Head Office: 131-133 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia

**Central Insurance Co. Ltd.**

Alexandria: Bevington, Vasey & Foster Ltd., 27 rue  
Chérif Pasha.

Cairo: Demetre D. Tsiavouzis, 17 rue Malka Farida

**Continental Insurance Co. of New York.**

Alexandria: Reinhart & Co., 7 rue Adib.

Cairo: Reinhart & Co., 21 rue Chérif Pasha.

**Great American Insurance Co. of New York.**

Alexandria: C. M. Salvago & Co., 22 rue Chérif Pasha.

Cairo: Victor M. Arons, 27 rue Malka Farida

**Hartford Fire Insurance Co.**

Alexandria: Antoine G. Constantinidis, 6 rue Chérif  
Pasha.

**Home Insurance Co. of New York (The).**

Alexandria: Pharos (S.A.E.), 4 bid. Zaghloul

Cairo: Pharos (S.A.E.), 105 rue Mohamed Farid Bey.

Port Said: Pharos (S.A.E.), rue Fouad I.

Suez: Pharos (S.A.E.), rue Amir Farouk

**State Assurance Co. Ltd.**

Cairo: Michael Setton's Sons & Co., 71 rue el-Azhar, and  
Louis J. Roussez, 9 rue Fouad-Dusse.

Alexandria: Société Générale de Transports et de Dépôts,  
5 rue Ancienne Bourse.

**Sun Insurance Office Ltd.**

Alexandria: Richard Commercial Co., rue Bombay  
Castle (Agent-General), and Redebanachi & Co.,  
7 rue Debbaze.

Cairo: V. J. Huron, 25 rue Chérif Pasha.

Suez: P. Lombaro & N. Vailouris

**American-Foreign Insurance Assoc. of New York.**

Cairo: 2 rue Buchler.

**American Insurance Co. of New York, N.Y.**

Alexandria: Duca J. Paleologos & Sons, 3 place Midham's-  
Aly

**Amsterdamsche Londen Insurance Co. Ltd.**

Alexandria: Star Shipping (S.A.E.), 20 rue Chérif  
Pasha.

**Eagle Star Insurance Co. Ltd.**

Alexandria: D. J. Paleologos & Sons, 2 place Midham's  
Aly.

Head Office: 1 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2.

**Economic Insurance Co. Ltd.**

Alexandria: 30 rue Chérif Pasha

Head Office: 105 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3

**Elders Insurance Co. Ltd.**

Alexandria: R. J. Moss & Co., 11 rue Fouad I.

**Federal Insurance Co. Inc.**

Alexandria: Redebanachi & Co., 5 rue Debbaze.

**Fédération (La).**

Alexandria: A. J. Rodes & Co., agents, 164 Promenade  
Malka Nazli

**Glens Falls Insurance Co.**

Alexandria: American Eastern Trading & Shipping Co.  
(S.A.E.), 21 rue Saïa Zaghloul.

Cairo: Rainier & Weeks, 70 rue Malka Nazli.

**Indemnity Marine Assurance Co. Ltd.**

Alexandria: Raouf Pachas Bldg., 27 rue Chérif Pasha,  
Cairo: Royal Palace Bldg., 205 rue Chérif Pasha

**Ocean Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.**

Alexandria: Star Shipping (S.A.E.), 20 rue Chérif  
Pasha.

**Orion Insurance Co. Ltd.**

Cairo: Mouchamid & Co., 3 rue Victoria Bey.

Alexandria: Mouchamid & Co., 20 av. Fouad I.

**Sea Insurance Co. Ltd.**

Alexandria: Redebanachi & Co., 5 rue Figh-e-Debbaze.

**Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.**

Alexandria: Sté Pharos, 4 bid. Zaghloul; C. M. Salvago  
& Co., 22 rue Chérif Pasha, and Nic. Depl., D. J.

Paleologos & Sons, 3 place Midham's Aly.

Cairo: Sté Pharos, 105 rue Mohamed Farid Bey, and

Victor M. Arons, 27 rue Malka Farida.

Port Said: Sté Pharos, rue Fouad I.

Suez: Sté Pharos, rue Amir Farouk

**Thames & Mersey Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.**

Alexandria: Eastern Export Co. (S.A.E.), 48 rue Fouad  
I.

**Travellers' Insurance Assoc. Ltd. (The).**

Alexandria: Sté Pharos, 4 bid. Zaghloul.

Cairo: Sté Pharos, 105 rue Mohamed Farid Bey.

Port Said: Sté Pharos, rue Fouad I.

Suez: Sté Pharos, rue Amir Farouk

**Warren Insurance Co. Ltd.**

Alexandria: Pharos (S.A.E.), 4 bid. Zaghloul.

Cairo: Pharos (S.A.E.), 105 rue Mohamed Farid Bey

Port Said: Pharos (S.A.E.), rue Fouad I.

Suez: Pharos (S.A.E.), rue Amir Farouk.

**Delique (La).**

Alexandria: 22 place Zaghloul.

Cairo: Poly-Credito, 2 rue Adib-Hak Sobhah.

Port Said: D. (Hildrop), rue Eugène.

Ismaïlia: M. Muezz, rue Nabas Pasha.

Matruh: D. Takhia, rue Chérif Pasha.

**Al-Dhark (S.A.E.).**

Cairo (Head Office): 15 rue Kasr el-Nil

Agencies:

Cairo: 25 rue Soliman Pasha.

Alexandria: 21 av. Fouad 1er.

Asiout: rue de Khédive Ismaïl.

Khartoum: S.P. No. 227.

Jerusalem: Muezzidin Road.

Tel-Aviv.

Beirut: place des Martyrs

Damascus: rue Fouad 1er.

Aleppo: Khan Meyassar.

Bahgat: Khan Hag Yassine Kholeiry

Provincial agencies at Giza, Fayoum, Beni Suef, Minia,

Mellawi, Tabta, Gerga, Qena, Assuan, Damabour,

Tanta, Mansoura, Zagazig, Chebeï el-Kem, Benha,

Tekli, Kometta, Fuez, Port Said, Ismaïlia, Jaffa,

Halla, Masal, Ispaj.

**Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co. of Canada.**

Cairo: 20 rue Adly Pasha.

AGRICULTURE

**Cotton.** The fertile soil, the climate, the abundant waters of the Nile and, above all, the native and industrious fellah, have made Egyptian cotton one of the best in the world in the length of its fibre, its strength, lustre, fineness, and regularity. Of the long-staple cotton, Egypt produces 60 per cent of the world's output, while she produces 25-40 per cent of the medium staple. The average length of

## EGYPT (THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

### NUMBER OF FIELDS (a) PLANTED WITH DIFFERENT TYPES OF COTTON\*

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Bakellades	50,546	52,627	57,070	57,657	61,5	—	—
Zagora	—	—	—	128,759	—	—	10,816
Ashmoun	77,074	80,151	94,306	121,179	125,240	141,031	207,806
Giza 7	100,703	51,800	139,668	131,075	137,214	104,826	141,300
Za'fir (Giza 10)	11,507	19,379	25,527	5,373	1,153	—	—
Ma'adi (Giza 10)	13,174	31,071	31,034	31,571	31,571	6,623	1,676
Karnak (Giza 10)	—	—	—	131,717	175,71	306,700	233,873
Menoufia (Giza 10)	—	—	—	1,213	1,202	14,765	30,115
Giza 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,070
Bahig	25,356	25,377	28,711	30,77	4,204	—	—
Marsat	20,020	24,210	23,610	26,035	2,014	2,017	—
Amra	—	—	—	—	—	2,012	2,570
Others	1,451	7,063	44,251	109	76	6,122	773
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,624,517</b>	<b>1,624,500</b>	<b>1,743,146</b>	<b>704,872</b>	<b>717,810</b>	<b>834,919</b>	<b>628,233</b>

(a) 1 field=1.039 acres.

\* Owing to lack of mills for spinning long staple varieties, production was curtailed in the years 1942 onwards.

yards spun from one pound of Ashmoun cotton is 50,400 yards, that from Karnak 100,800 yards, and that from Amra 150,000 yards, in comparison with 27,000 yards of Middling American.

The war-time decrease was due to the use of more land for the planting of essential foodstuffs that had become scarce owing to the lack of imported food and the temporary increase of the number of people living in the country.

The industries that have grown out of cotton are three: cotton ginning (i.e. the separation of the seed from the lint), seed pressing, and spinning and weaving. Ginning not only involves the separation of the lint from the seed, but also the highly technical process of grading the fibres according to its quality. After ginning the cotton seed is then crushed, its oil extracted (the seed usually consists of 27 per cent oil, which is used domestically and industrially), and the residue is used as seed cake for cattle-feeding. It

is of interest to note that the yield from 115 lb. of cotton (1 kantar) is 150,000 lb. of seed.

**Other Agricultural Products—Cereal Crops.** There has been a marked improvement in the output and quality of cereal crops, such as wheat, maize, barley, and rice, in recent years.

There has been an appreciable development in sugarcane through the introduction of new varieties, which have increased the yield in Middle Egypt substantially.

Flax is the oldest type of fibre grown in Egypt, dating from the time of the Pharaohs; it is now coming to the fore as a winter crop through the introduction of new varieties which give a high yield and are of good quality. It is interesting to note that in Pharaohic times Egyptian linen was as renowned throughout the civilised world as Irish linen is to-day.

Many new crops have been introduced during the last few years: jute, Indian hemp, sugar-beet, and others.

### PROPERTIES OF COTTON AND SEEDS

Year	Area in 1,000 of fields (a)	Yield		Value in £ (1,000)		
		Cotton in 1,000 of kantars (1)	Seeds in 1,000 of ardab (2)	Cotton	Seeds	Total
1935	1,669	8,535	6,340	23,225	4,073	27,299
1936	1,716	9,307	5,842	29,135	3,255	32,390
1937	1,676	11,000	7,345	23,753	3,697	27,450
1938	1,724	8,340	5,647	17,823	3,107	21,220
1939	1,625	8,597	5,847	25,174	3,563	28,737
1940	1,605	9,170	5,153	25,840	3,030	28,870
1941	1,644	6,374	5,509	27,804	3,765	31,570
1942	700	4,215	2,826	17,349	2,801	20,150
1943	757	3,069	2,442	21,914	2,440	24,354
1944	853	4,649	3,151	33,864	3,213	37,077
1945	964	5,221	3,521	42,571	3,537	46,108

(1) 1 kantar=315 lb. (2) 1 ardab=170 lb.

## EGYPT—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

Advanced research has been carried out in plant pathology, hand in hand with the plant breeders, to produce crops that are immune or highly resistant to the plant diseases prevalent in Egypt. These researches have also resulted in an increase in yield.

The Ministry of Agriculture controls the propagation of new selections in three early stages by growing them on its farms. This is followed by a second stage of propagation by contract, on a wider scale, on large farms owned by rich landowners. The seed crop is then sold to small farmers. There is a new wheat law compelling farmers in any locality specified by the Ministry to grow certified seeds, either from the Ministry's farms, or elsewhere, providing the purity test has been passed. Small farmers have the choice of either paying cash for the seed or deferring an equivalent quantity from their old crop.

Research in her culture and fruit-growing has made immense strides in recent years, the area under cultivation has greatly increased and new varieties, e.g. plums, pears, and grapes, have been introduced. New and excellent varieties of mangoes have been introduced and the grape vine area has been increased by an appreciable amount, which has encouraged the local production of wines and promises a good market for the export of fresh grapes.

The Ministry is also keenly interested in the develop-

ment of their neighbouring small farmers. Sheep and poultry breeding has also received attention.

**Agricultural Research.** There are many technical sections in the Ministry carrying on different researches in land reclamation, drainage, plant protection, and veterinary science.

The extension service section is responsible for the enforcement of the agricultural laws and advises farmers on the latest results of research.

Provision has been made for increasing the production of crops and animals and generally raising the standard of living of the small farmer. Agricultural extension centres will be built all over the country at the rate of twenty-five a year. These centres will include an extension service, an animal hospital, selected strains of burros, horses, sheep, and donkeys to be used for breeding purposes, a demonstration lab. for agricultural industries, a reserve field for experimental and demonstration purposes, as well as a nursery for fruit trees and vegetables.

Within the last seven years a new agricultural museum has been built which is considered one of the finest in the world. The project has been backed by steady progress. Notwithstanding the difficulties caused by the war,

### DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

The following table shows, on December 31st 1944, the number of landholders and the distribution of the land among foreigners and Egyptians.

Extent of holding in feddans*	Foreigners		Egyptians		Total of Area		Total of Landholders	
	area in feddans	land owners	area in feddans	land- owners	feddans	per cent	land- owners	per cent
Up to 1 . . . . .	607	1,475	753,025	1,701,057	749,500	22.6	1,792,570	73.4
From 1—5 . . . . .	1,438	1,670	1,225,845	900,909	1,116,371	29.7	995,985	23.2
.. 5—10 . . . . .	4,353	620	303,399	21,891	325,290	9.3	33,711	3.3
.. 10—20 . . . . .	7,348	483	324,303	40,824	365,127	10.0	41,707	4.0
.. 20—30 . . . . .	6,679	205	281,771	11,621	293,392	8.0	11,887	1.2
.. 30—50 . . . . .	10,167	107	315,537	8,070	323,607	9.0	9,227	1.0
Over 50 . . . . .	104,797	805	1,778,065	11,317	1,789,382	49.4	12,132	2.5
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>134,182</b>	<b>4,930</b>	<b>5,470,074</b>	<b>2,512,819</b>	<b>7,982,893</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,554,570</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* 1 feddan = 0.195 acres

ment and improvement of the date crop, and new varieties have been introduced from Iraq which are being compared with the existing Egyptian kinds.

The programme of the Ministry of Agriculture includes the expansion of agriculture to suitable desert areas; irrigation works are being sunk which will increase materially the cultivable area in these districts. Experiments have already shown that pears, olive trees, almonds, and peach trees can be grown successfully.

There is also a new project to build a dam in the Sinai Peninsula which will store enough water to irrigate a hundred thousand acres.

**Animal Husbandry.** Five new experimental stations have been constructed for animal breeding. A marked improvement has been obtained in the milk yield of buffaloes, and new pure strains of Shorthorns, Jerseys, and Friesians have been imported for breeding purposes and for crossing with local strains.

The Ministry now lends selected buffaloes, free of charge, to rich farmers to enable them to improve their own herds

Egyptian agriculture is to-day more developed than at any other time in her recent history.

The carrying out of these projects will naturally raise agricultural standards and will substantially improve the living standards of the small farmers and peasants, who comprise the great majority of the population.

### INDUSTRY

Since 1936 the most obvious change in the economic structure of Egypt has been the introduction of a substantial programme of industrialisation into a country with a predominantly agricultural economy.

As a result of the first World War and the blockade, many industries were expanded to meet local demand. Chief among these were spinning and the weaving of cotton and wool, the extraction of sugar, alcohol products, tanning and leatherwork, soap, and furniture-making. The manufacture of underwear, woollen shirts, socks, and stockings was also developed.

## EGYPT—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

Some of these industries died out after 1919 under pressure of foreign competition. The Government, however, was slow to the impatience of protecting the country's industries, and in 1922 legislation was passed for the encouragement of local industry.

Later, the Government adopted a protectionist policy, first against Japan in 1931 and then against India, China, and Britain in 1935. Consequently, the quantity of imported textiles decreased from 1935 onwards. Moreover, the Government sold part of its stock of cotton to local mills at a price lower than the market price. The result of this was that the mills of Mahadia and Alexandria produced, in 1935, 72 million metres of cloth, which were supplied by 40 million metres manufactured by small concerns.

The spinning and weaving industry, the third among Egyptian industries, has greatly advanced in the last ten years, although the Egyptians do not spin and weave enough to be self-sufficient. This was, although it limited the supply of machinery from Europe and America during hostilities, encouraged the industry at a time when growth from abroad was practically impossible to obtain. Furthermore, raw material, cheap labour, and abundant fuel, not to mention the geographical position of Egypt in relation to the other Arab States, are all favourable elements in the development of the Egyptian textile industry.

Soap is another industry which depends for a percentage of its raw material on cotton (cotton seeds). In 1935 Egypt imported only 3,710 tons of soap to supplement local demand which was satisfied by the home demand. During the war period Egypt not only satisfied local demand, but provided the Allied troops in the Middle East and some of the neighbouring countries with soap.

For a long time Egypt has been self-sufficing in sugar and its by-product, alcohol. The war years gave an impetus to the sugar industry, and in the later years of the war Egypt became the centre of distribution for the whole Middle East. The following table shows the size of production from 1936 to 1944:

OUTPUT OF THE SUGAR INDUSTRY IN 1000 TONS

YEAR	CRUDE SUGAR	UK REFINED	REFINED	MOLASSES
1936-37	1,357	135	215	76
1937-38	1,517	160	209	79
1938-39	1,538	162	235	78
1939-40	1,834	166	238	85
1940-41	1,756	175	256	89
1941-42	1,823	159	264	85
1942-43	1,700	190	259	84
1943-44	1,652	167	255	87

Since 1942 new legislation has been introduced limiting the export of sugar, with a view to keeping down the domestic price.

Alcohol is a State monopoly in Egypt. Its total yearly output has increased within the last decade to over 20,000 hectolitres, and a proportion is available for export.

The manufacture and tanning of leather is another industry which has developed considerably during the past few years. To give an example, we may mention that Egypt imported in 1937 57,000 pairs of boots and shoes, whilst in 1945 the industry not only satisfied local demand, but several thousand tons of leather were exported to neighbouring countries.

Egyptian cement has been used in important engineering works, such as the Assuan Dam, the Lake El Assiut Dam, and the Bahariyat Ab Barrage. The following table shows the output of cement decreased between 1937 to 1944:

YEAR	1000 TONS	
	Production	Locality
1937	25	300
1938	47	320
1939	47	350
1940	50	354
1941	4	370
1942	—	390
1943	107	420
1944	51	323
1944	52	418

The chemical industries are developing year by year. The output of caustic soda is about 4,000 tons a year; of sulphuric acid about 10,000 tons; of sodium chloroborate about 30 tons; and of hydrochloric acid, 250 tons. Other chemicals are produced, such as sodium sulphate, lumpy soda, glycerine, soap, blue pigments, paints, alcohol, vinegar, petrol, paper, glass, matches, blood albumen, rubber goods, etc.

The furniture industry has advanced rapidly, but most of it depends on imported raw material.

The electrical industries were developed after 1930 by means of protective tariffs, and several large stations exist which generate electricity on a large scale.

Other industries have made good progress, but are still developing; for example, the glass industry which produces drinking-glasses, jars, and electric bulbs; the pottery and clay industry, which satisfies a substantial part of Egypt's needs.

The wool industry is small, because the wool is not of the best kind; medium and thick yarn is used in the local manufacture of carpets and blankets. The import of woolen yarn is increasing.

The following table shows to what extent local industry satisfied the country's needs in 1937:

INDUSTRY	PER CENT OF LOCAL NEEDS MET
Sugar	100
Alcohol	100
Cigarettes	60
Salt	100
Grain grinding	99
Lamp glass	99
Electric bulbs	99
Leather boots and shoes	90
Ceramic	90
Soap	90
Ta'bouches	90
Furniture	80
Beer	80
Matches	80
Vegetable oils	65
Caustic soda	50-55
Cotton piece-goods	41

## EGYPT—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

When war broke out in 1939, Egyptian industry was in a good condition. The presence of large numbers of troops and the cessation of imports raised prices to a high level but the increase was not as great as during the first World War.

There was still a gap between the increased needs of the troops and the people and the output of local industry. Exports were reduced and industries (formerly dependent on imported goods) developed immensely; development was particularly notable in the glass and paper industries.

The ever-growing demand for goods gave the opportunity to the old industries to expand, and created new industries. The new industries created by the war, and their capacity, are given below:

### NEW INDUSTRIES

Commodity	Present Annual Capacity
Glucose	2,000 tons
Bumet	100 "
Dehydrated onions and carrots	2,500 (dry weight)
Gelatin	2 "
Sodium silicate	2,000 "
Hydrochloric acid	450 "
Nitric acid	100 "
Chromium sulphate	200 "
Acetic acid	50 "
Red lead and icharge	720 "
Carbon bisulphide	70 "
Calcium carbide	300 "
Bleaching solution	300 "
Copper sulphate	500 "
Battery acid	800 "
Sulphur	400 "
Ether	50 "
Ammonia	48 "
Liquid ammonia	100 "
Turkey red oil	100 "
Tools and toys	£E5,000
Laundry pape	£E14,000
Sisal ropes and twine	12,000 tons
Jute, ropes, twine, and socks	5,000 "
Lead	3,070 "
Ferro alloys	150 "
Tin	30 "
Ashlesies	500 "
Primus stoves and parts	30,000 pieces
Cooking stoves and parts	24,000 "
Oil heating stoves and parts	5,000 "
High-pressure, cast-iron pipes	200,000 yards
Dry batteries	1,500,000 (units of 1.5 volts)
Cardboard oil containers	6,000,000 units
Crown corks	4,500 cases
Corks (paper)	1,500,000 units
Refractory bricks	25,000,000 bricks
Steel castings	500 tons
Lead tubes	2,000,000 pieces
Cigarette lighters	500,000 "

### PRE WAR INDUSTRIES

Commodity	Present Annual Capacity
Starch	2,600 tons
Vinagar	475,000 gals.
Yeast (for beer)	500 tons
Beer	4,000,000 gals.
Pasteurised milk and derivatives	25,000 tons
Preserved foods, jams, etc., including canning	20,000 "
Sugar (refined)	100,000 "
Soap	40,000 "
Glycerine	800 "
Caustic soda	5,800 "
Sulphuric acid	22,000 "
Superphosphate	60,000 "
Sodium carbonate	2,500 "
Alcohol	5,000 "
Oil-seed pressing	75,000 "
Glassware	12,000 "
Paper and cardboard	30,000 "
Hollow-ware	500 "
Printing plates	60 "
Cement	125,000 "

### INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (1000 TONS)

Commodities	1938	1945
Textile textiles	43.7	37.1
Benzenes	95.0	170.0
Nitrobenz.	18.0	68.0
Lubricating machine oil	168.6	737.0
Cement	375.0	244.0
Sugar	206.0	148.0
Castor seed oil	86.0	74.0
Oil cake	187.0	207.0
Beer	6.0	38.0
Alcoholic drinks	4.9	9.0

The wartime expansion of established industries is shown in the table above.

Few women work in industry (about 3 per cent. of the total) and most of them are in textiles, sock-making or other light work.

Children are not allowed to enter some industries; there are laws limiting the age at which they can do such work, and also the kind of work and hours. Boys and girls, in common with women, are not allowed to do night work. In the census of 1937 we find that the non-adult worker numbers only 10 per cent. of the whole.

Many agricultural workers are entering industry owing to the growing demand for industrial workers, the attractive wages, and better living conditions.

During the war minimum wages were legislated for workers in industry as well as agriculture. Social legislation has been enacted dealing with the workers, accidents, safety appliances, insurance, and labour contracts. Trade unions were permitted, and the right to strike was given to the workers.

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### NEW INDUSTRIES

COMMODITY	PRESENT ANNUAL CAPACITY
Glucose	2,000 tons
Rennet	120 "
Dehydrated onions and carrots	2,500 " (dry weight)
Gelatine	2 "
Sodium silicate	2,000 "
Hydrochloric acid	420 "
Nitric acid	120 "
Chromium sulphate	200 "
Acetic acid	12 "
Red lead and litharge	250 "
Carbon bisulphide	70 "
Calcium carbide	350 "
Bleaching solution	200 "
Copper sulphate	600 "
Mercury acid	800 "
Sulphur	400 "
Ether	50 "
Ammonia	48 "
Liquid ammonia	100 "
Turkey red oil	100 "
Dolls and toys	£15,000
Laundry soap	£14,000
Sisal ropes and twine	12,000 tons
Jute ropes, twine, and ticks	3,000 "
Lead	1,000 "
Ferro alloys	150 "
Tin	30 "
Asbestos	600 "
Porous stoves and parts	30,000 (pieces)
Cooking stoves and parts	24,000 "
Oil heating stoves and parts	5,200 "
High-pressure, cast-iron pipes	120,000 yards
Dry batteries	1,500,000 (units of 1.5 volts)
Cardboard oil containers	6,000,000 units
Crown corks	4,500,000
Corks (paper)	2,500,000 units
Refactory bricks	15,000,000 bricks
Steel castings	800 tons
Lead tubes	2,000,000 pieces
Cigarette lighters	600,000 "

### PRE-WAR INDUSTRIES

COMMODITY	PRESENT ANNUAL CAPACITY
Barley	2,600 tons
Wine	475,000 gals.
Yeast (for beer)	500 tons
Beer	9,000,000 gals.
Pasteurized milk and derivatives	15,000 tons
Preserved foods, jams, etc. including canning	20,000 "
Sugar (refined)	120,000 "
Soap	60,000 "
Glycerine	800 "
Sulphuric acid	5,800 "
Nitric acid	11,000 "
Superphosphate	10,000 "
Sodium carbonate	2,500 "
Alcohol	6,000 "
Oil-seed pressing	75,000 "
Glassware	14,000 "
Paper and cardboard	30,000 "
Woolen-ware	600 "
Printing inks	60 "
Cement	425,000 "

### INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (1935 tons)

COMMODITIES	1935	1945
Cotton textiles	21.7	37.1
Denim	63.0	170.0
Nerosone	15.0	68.0
Lubricating machine oil	165.0	237.0
Cement	373.0	444.0
Sugar	200.0	146.0
Cotton-seed oil	65.0	74.0
Oil cake	261.0	209.0
Beer	6.0	39.0
Alcoholic drinks	4.0	0.0

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During the war minimum wages were legalized for workers in industry as well as agriculture. Social legislation has been enacted dealing with the workers' accidents, safety appliances, insurance and labour contracts. Trade unions were permitted, and the right to strike was given to the workers.

## EGYPT—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

Has Egypt the resources and materials to become an industrial country, and to what extent can industry be developed? The important factors of industry are:

- a) raw materials;
- b) fuel and motive power;
- c) capital;
- d) workers.

a) Regarding raw materials, we see that Egypt has mineral products as well as agricultural ones. Nearly all the phosphate extracts are exported, while at the same time Egypt imports a large quantity of fertilizers. The decrease of the yield of land caused by intensive agriculture is met by increasing quantities of fertilizers.

Egypt imported about 300,000 tons of fertilizers in 1935 against 270,000 in 1934, 300,000 in 1937, and 250,000 in 1942. The dependence on imported fertilizers limited Egypt to very gradual steps in building up the industry.

Egypt has large quantities of iron oxides, estimated at 500 million tons in the Assuan zone. The raw material contains about 35 per cent of pure iron. It is not the quality, and the cost of extraction is not high. The only thing needed now is the fuel, which can be got if the Assuan Dam project is carried out.

b) Before the war Egypt suffered from a lack of fuel, especially oil. The amount of imported coal increased Egyptian industries to use local fuels, such as oil and certain coal beds.

Production of petroleum increased from 225,730 tons in 1938 to 3,249,473 tons in 1943.

The cement industry converted its machines from coal to oil. The Egyptian State Railways also converted over 70 per cent of their locomotives to oil, thus reducing consumption of coal from 40,000 tons in 1939 to only 11,000 tons in 1943. Grinding machines, boilers, and other kinds of industry followed suit. In 1938 1,200,000 tons of coal were imported; in 1942 only 480,000 tons.

There are other power projects which will be carried out soon: the exploitation of hydraulic power from the Assuan Dam, other waterfalls, and the Qattara depression.

The well-known Assuan Dam is one of the largest in the world. It is expected that work will start this year, and hydro-electric power stations are planned to be completed in 1950. The plan will enable Egypt to manufacture the 450,000 tons of fertilizers of which she is urgently in need; to set up iron-smelting and other industries; and to irrigate nearly 250,000 acres of land, mostly in Upper Egypt.

It is expected that the cost of each unit of electricity will be low, and this will encourage local industries and create others.

The second important project is the Qattara depression. This depression was surveyed by the Survey Department in the Western Desert in 1925. The depression covers about four and a half million acres and is about 72 kilometres from the sea and 250 kilometres from Cairo. The plan is to make a canal from the Mediterranean Sea to the Depression, and extract hydraulic power from the flow of water. If the project is achieved it will serve the whole area of the Delta as far as Beni Suef with electricity. The project is not, however, being actively considered at present because of the huge capital outlay involved.

c) Many of the rich landowners invested large amounts during the war in industry in order to gain profits from the rising prices. Egypt also attracts foreign capital because of the higher rates of interest and the low level

of taxation, the rate of tax on normal industrial profits during the war was 22 per cent. There is no comparison between this rate and the rate of taxation anywhere else in the world. Egyptian law provides that, to the entry of foreign capital and no differences are made between various nationalities, for instance, in 1927 Egypt had, according to the census, 2,527 factories and workshops owned by foreigners and employing about 50,483 workers.

The Government plays an important part in encouraging industry. It now controls the National Bank of Egypt, and an industrial credit bank is also planned.

### MINERALS

Iron minerals are considered the most important part of Egyptian mineral wealth. The first well was dug in Egypt in Gornia and afterwards others at Ghazala, and, just before the war, a very rich one was discovered at Ras Gharni. The production of these wells in 1938 was 225,730 tons. The whole of this is refined in the country.

Phosphate is scattered in many parts of the country and is extracted from Bahari (Ora El Heini), Kowir (Khal El Buray), both of them beside the Red Sea, and Bahari beside the Nile in Upper Egypt. Egyptian phosphate, especially that from the Red Sea, is of the best quality.

The annual output of phosphate is about 300,000 tons and is mainly exported. At the same time, Egypt imports about half a million tons for fertilizers. Sebara phosphate, which is obtained on a small scale, is manufactured into superphosphate in the country.

Egypt's third important mineral product is manganese. The output in 1938 was 153,000 tons. Egyptian manganese is poor quality, the raw extraction containing only 30 per cent of manganese, whilst Louisiana best contains about 50 per cent. Egypt's manganese is used with the iron ore extracted from Abark and Lorraine; this is why most of it is normally exported to Germany, France, and Belgium.

Besides these main mineral products Egypt extracts iron oxides in Assuan in increasing quantities. In addition, there are talc, pyrite stone, calciferous, sodium sulphate, wolfram, and gold.

A committee has been formed to study the mineral wealth of Egypt. The Head of the Mines Department states that the sum of £10,000 has been set aside for geological research, and that further sums will be granted in every subsequent budget. Four missions—each consisting of three scientists—have been sent to the Eastern Desert for five months, beginning in November 1947. Their aim has been to bring back with them samples for analysis to the laboratories in Cairo, after which more missions will be sent out to study the possibilities of extracting the mineral area.

### TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS

**Fédération Egyptienne de l'Industrie:** 262 rue Chérif Pacha, Cairo; f. 1922; 1,000 mems; representing larger industrial concerns and the following 18 industrial organizations:

**Chambre Syndicale des Entrepreneurs d'Égypte:** 48 rue Chérif Pacha, Cairo; f. 1928; 40 mems.

**Chambre de Navigation Fluviale d'Égypte:** 262 rue Chérif Pacha, Cairo; f. 1928; 17 mems.

**Chambre de l'Industrie Égyptienne des Tabacs et Cigarettes:** P.O. Box 1058, 3 rue de la Gare de Gare, Alexandria, f. 1949; 27 mems.

EGYPT—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM AND MINERALS  
(in metric tons)

	1937	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Petroleum	245,710	659,315	911,315	1,100,878	1,144,855	1,157,792	1,320,037	1,349,473
Phosphates	153,494	318,238	283,464	111,708	327,470	315,800	313,185	319,374
Manganese	151,114	119,884	62,622	2,173	9,169	7,079	39	47
Iron oxides and ochre	714	759	2,433	2,203	7,100	4,060	7,713	1,046
Talc	1,251	853	7,212	3,229	1,374	7,954	1,064	3,253
Gold (gross)	1,152	3,877	7,344	2,863	1,868	869	1,619	2,074
Columbite	—	—	—	—	500	919	120	110
Asbestos	—	—	—	—	70	7	240	83
Sodium	3,000	5,750	5,500	6,200	6,000	7,953	1,000	6,700
Alum	—	—	—	390	700	400	313	240
Kaolin	—	—	—	130	353	539	663	512
Diatomaceous earth	—	—	—	958	1,154	917	334	973
Limestone	1,971	1,530	820	310	154	171	945	957
Barium sulphate	20	21	61	30	60	75	39	54
Felspar	199	71	138	52	19	31	39	—

Chambre de l'Industrie Egyptienne du Cuir; P.O. Box 1658, 3 rue de la Gare du Caire, Alexandria; t. 1929; 25 mems.

Chambre de l'Industrie Egyptienne du Riz; P.O. Box 1658, 3 rue de la Gare du Caire, Alexandria; t. 1934; 19 mems.

Chambre de l'Industrie Egyptienne de l'Elevage du Coton; P.O. Box 1658, 3 rue de la Gare du Caire, Alexandria; t. 1935; 43 mems.

Chambre de l'Industrie Egyptienne de La Soierie; 262 rue Chérif Pasha, Cairo; t. 1937; 23 mems.

Chambre de l'Industrie Huilière Egyptienne; P.O. Box 1658, 3 rue de la Gare du Caire, Alexandria; t. 1937; 18 mems.

Chambre de l'Industrie Savonnaire Egyptienne; 264 rue Chérif Pasha, Cairo; t. 1938; 33 mems.

Chambre des Maîtres-Imprimeurs d'Egypte; 264 rue Chérif Pasha, Cairo; t. 1939; 95 mems.

Chambre de l'Industrie Egyptienne du Tricotage; P.O. Box 1658, 3 rue de la Gare du Caire, Alexandria; t. 1940; 30 mems.

Chambre des Fabricants des Produits Pharmaceutiques et Chimiques; 262 rue Chérif Pasha, Cairo; t. 1941; 34 mems.

Chambre de l'Industrie Egyptienne du Lin; 262 rue Chérif Pasha, Cairo; t. 1943; 70 mems.

Chambre de l'Industrie de Conserves Alimentaires d'Egypte; 262 rue Chérif Pasha, Cairo; t. 1944; 13 mems.

Chambre de l'Industrie Egyptienne de la Confiserie; 262 rue Chérif Pasha, Cairo; t. 1944; 70 mems.

Chambre de l'Industrie Electrique; 262 rue Chérif Pasha, Cairo; t. 1947; 45 mems.

Chambre de l'Industrie Metallurgique et Mécanique; 262 rue Chérif Pasha, Cairo; t. 1946; 69 mems.

Chambre de l'Industrie Hotelière d'Egypte; 262 rue Chérif Pasha, Cairo; t. 1947; 55 mems.

Cotton Research Board; Shala El Madaris, Giza (Cairo), t. 1939; Dir. Dr. W. LAWRENCE BALLS, C.M.S., C.B.E., F.R.S., F.R.C.S.; Publ. Reports and bulletins relating to the Cotton Research Board.

Survey of Egypt; Sarwat Street, Ouzai Post Office, Giza; Dir. H. E. ABDEL KEALIK MOTAWI BAY; Publ. Survey Department papers.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

ALEXANDRIA

Anglo-Egyptian Chamber of Commerce; 3 rue Corcoran Pasha.

British Chamber of Commerce; 1 rue Corcoran, Pres. F. E. CARYER, D. B. K. YOUNG, CHARLES ROY, Hon. TRACY H. ALVYN BARKER, D. B. K.; MEMS. F. ALLEN, J. H. BARKER, C. B. D., M. C., J. E. COHEN, H. E. FIDNEY, M. C., A. STOKER GYAN, O. B. K., R. GRAY, W. A. LEWIS, H. P. MACDONALD, A. C. MAYNE, F. J. C. MURPHY, D. A. NEWBY, Sir E. I. PERE, K. B. S., O. B. K., M. C., F. D. SCOTT, R. WALTON, D. B. K.

Chambre de Commerce Belgo-Egyptienne; 15 rue Beudantic; Rep. in Alexandria ROBERT HALEY, 18 rue Tolstai-Harb Pasha.

Chambre de Commerce Egyptienne d'Alexandrie; 30 boulevard Saïd I; Pres. ALI FARUK YAKUB PASHA; Treas. HANI DORRA; MEMS. MOHAMMED AMIN CHEIKHAWY BRY, ABDEL-RAHMAN NOFAL, HUSSAIN BEY FANNY, MOHAMMED ALI EL SARAKIBY, ILIASS MAHMOUD, WASSAF HANNAD, AHMED ISRAHIM EL DANNA, ISMAEL MOHAMMED, HAN MOHAMMED AHMED BASSOUNI, MOHAMMED ISMAEL SAMARA, MAHMOUD FARUK DAKROR.

Chambre de Commerce Française; 57 rue Nâbi Daniel; Pres. PIERRE GEISENBURG; Treas. CAMILLE LE BERTIN; MEMS. JEAN COULUMIER, CHARLES DOUTSON, PIERRE GRANDJEANT, ROBERT GRAPAT, ROBERT HANNAY, CHARLES HEMMERLÉ, LEOPOLD JULLIEN, ANDRÉ RAUINGER, KOSTA HOUNGANACHI, GEORGES SAVON.

Chambre de Commerce Hellénique; 10 rue Chérif Pasha; Hon. Pres. D. THÉODOURAKIS; Pres. DEMETRI ZERBES; Conseillers CHR. ANASTASSIADIS, D. KANELAKOS, A. N. CARALIS, AL. M. CASILLI, N. CHRISTOPHIDIS, G. CIOKAKIS, ANGELOUTARIS, M. HADJICHOUSIS, G. MORAITIS, AN. MYLONAS, S. M. PALIOPOULOS, G. PSACHARIDAKOS, L. RODOCANACHI, K. SAKELLARIOS, C. Y. SALVAGU, AN. D. THÉODOURAKIS, N. YANNOUDIS, H. ZAVITZAS.

Chambre de Commerce Turque; 7 rue Fouad I; Hon. Pres. HASSAN NURELDIN; Pres. SUAT SAİM ÖNAT; Treas. ALI MOLLAZADE; MEMS. MOHAMMED BESENE HAKKI, HANIS FUJAD DIAS, SIMON PALIOPOULOS.

EGYPT—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

CAIRO

**British Chamber of Commerce:** 20 rue Soliman Pacha, Chair. HON. C. CAMERON, Hon. Treas. E. W. COOPER, MEMB. H. L. AYERS, W. A. CONNELL, J. H. DE LA MARE, E. A. H. GEORGE, R. GORDON HENESSY, MARCOE HILL, W. JACKSON, T. C. JENNINGS, Sir A. KITCHEN BOND, D. R. MACINTOSH, A. REYNOLDS, E. SAYER, L. J. TAYLOR, G. J. D. WARD.

**Cairo Comercial Español de Egipto:** 30 rue Ahmed Hefnani Pacha (Zemaiti); Pres. (VIZCAYA), Sec. Gen. FERRAZ A. PONS, COUNCILORS E. GARRIGA, L. PEREZ.

**Cairo Chamber of Commerce:** 4 place el-Falaki; Pres. S. E. AHMED-MERDIN EL RIMALI BEY, Vice-Pres. MOHAMMAD MOHAMMED SALEM BEY, ALY EL-BERRIKI, Sec. Gen. ABDEL-HALIM MAHMOUD ALI; Treas. KASSAB HOFUS, CADET KASSAB; MEMB. AMRER AHMED SAID BEY, SAYED MOHAMMED ACHOUR, HANAFI FARAF, SALVATOR GEORGE BEY, SAYED GALAL, SAMI TOUTOUNJI, AHMED-HAMID MOUSTAFA GABOU, AHMED-HAYDI MOUSTAFA ISSAWI, MOHAMMED SAYED YASSINE BEY, MOHAMMED LOUFI, MAHMOUD BEY, MOHAMED AMINE MEGARRE, MOHAMED HELMY CHANDOUR, MOHAMMED ABDEL-KADIM SAMENI, MOHAMMED ABDEL-AZIZ AMINE, MOHAMMED ABDEL-WAHAB EL-SABROT.

**Chambre de Commerce Belgo-Egyptienne:** 45 rue Kasr el-Nil, Cairo, 107. Pres. MATHIAS.

**Chambre de Commerce Française du Cairo:** Maison de France, 5 rue El Fakh Elan. Pres. J. CAVALLI; Treas. J. MATHIAS; Treas. E. GILLES; MEMB. J. BAKIR, DEJES, P. FAYAT, M. FACHON, M. A. HENON, J. LAURENCE, E. NIZOUZIL, H. PAILLARD, R. TRUSSIER, J. THIBLOT VINCENT.

**Chambre de Commerce Hellénique:** 19 rue Mahza Farida; Pres. T. E. COZZINA; Treas. COZZI COZZINA.

**Chambre de Commerce Suisse en Egypte:** 8 rue Mahza Farida, Pres. HENRI TREMOUX, Treas. HENRI FERRER, MEMB. A. BILAK, R. BARRY, C. L. BURCKHARDT, V. DRONSKY, J. R. FISCHER, A. GONZELI, H. HALTER, H. KUMMER, E. LAMPING, A. MANNEN, G. DEYER, CH. DE PLANTA, E. RAYNER, J. VIELLEN.

PORT SAID

**British Chamber of Commerce:** Chair. T. E. DROWN, 5 Bldg. Hon. Sec. W. T. BIRD.

MINIA

**Minia Chamber of Commerce:** Maglag (Klawi) Minia; f. 1931; Pres. ABDELGANI CHAWICHEH BEY; Sec. SANAA SALAMA; 15 00-001.

## EDUCATION

## SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

Modern education on Western lines was introduced into Egypt early in the nineteenth century by Mohammed Ali, the founder of the present royal dynasty, but more than a thousand years before Egypt had developed under Islamic influence a flourishing educational system consisting of the "Kuttabs" (elementary schools) and the higher centres of learning instituted in the great mosques or in special colleges and academies.

The advent of Mohammed Ali marked the beginning of a new orientation in the life of the country. The process of reconstruction started soon after he came to power, and embraced the machinery of government, the army and navy, the economic life, and, as the basis of all other reform, education. With his keen insight he realised from the very beginning that to run his factories and to supply his administration, his technical departments, and his army and navy with competent personnel, he required men educated on modern lines.

The old Islamic institutions of El Azhar and its branches in the provinces were totally out of touch with modern life, so he decided to establish a new school system modelled on the French pattern. He started with the higher colleges and technical schools for which he felt the greatest immediate need, and for a time these recruited their students from the old institutions. Then he established modern secondary schools and, later, modern primary schools, to give children an education that would prepare them more adequately for the higher courses.

No doubt this drastic gave rise to many serious problems, and it might be said that a gradual modernisation of the old schools would have led to better results and avoided these problems. But to Mohammed Ali that policy must have appeared impracticable, and, even if practicable, too slow and uncertain in its results. And in any case the problems raised were not insoluble; indeed, the projects of educational reform inspired by the ideals of the nationalist renaissance under the Khedive Ismail and his successors were serious attempts to grapple with those problems, and pointed the way to their solution.

The solution was in the direction of welding the Kuttabs and the modern primary schools into one national system to provide a good primary or elementary education for all children, and to lay a broad basis for the succeeding educational stages. This direction was evident in the code issued in 1863, known as the code of the tenth Kagah, and made prominent in the plans proposed in the report of the "Commission for the Reform of Education" submitted to the Council of Ministers in 1880, two years before the occupation of Egypt by the British.

The 1863 code was issued in compliance with resolutions passed by the first Egyptian "House of Representatives", convened in 1866. Those resolutions followed an enthusiastic discussion in which the demand for educational reform and expansion was emphasised by several representatives of the people. The code aimed at furthering popular education by:

- (1) Increasing the number of modern primary schools.
- (2) Improving the existing Kuttabs by placing them under educational and medical inspection, by prescribing satisfactory standards of work and equip-

ment, and by requiring a minimum of qualifications in the teachers.

- (3) Combining the two sorts of schools into a unified system.
- (4) Securing the participation of the well-to-do in financing the programme of national education.

A start was made with the reconstruction of the system on this basis, but owing to financial difficulties and shortage of trained teachers, little headway was made. Still, the code must be regarded as a landmark in the history of education in Egypt.

In 1880 the Council of Ministers charged a special commission to "study the condition of education in Egypt and to propose effective means of reforming it and spreading it in accordance with the principles laid down by the Minister of Education in his memorandum".

After several months of deliberations the Commission presented a very comprehensive and interesting report, reaffirming the unity of elementary and primary education, and outlining schemes for:

- (1) The establishment of a small rural school in every village with a population reaching 2,000, and a large primary school for every 10,000 of the population in the towns and cities.

- (2) A gradual increase in the number of secondary schools in proportion as competent teachers are trained.

- (3) The opening of a new teachers' college, in addition to the one then in existence, for the purpose of training teachers for the secondary and the more important primary schools.

- (4) The establishment of continuation courses with an agricultural, industrial or commercial taint for children who are deterred by lack of aptitude or by circumstances from pursuing secondary studies, and who, nevertheless, desire to continue their education.

- (5) The opening of a new higher school for administration, and the reforming of the existing higher school and special (i.e. technical) schools.

- (6) The establishment of a higher advisory council for education, and of local education committees to consider plans for the organisation of education and its general administration in the various districts.

- (7) The institution of a regular and stable mode of financing the education programme by the imposition of local taxes (both in the cities and in the provinces), the revenue therefrom to be devoted to agricultural education, in addition to grants provided by the central administration, wherever necessary.

From this outline it can be seen that the schemes drawn out by the Commission were far-reaching. They constitute a serious and well-considered attempt to tackle the problem of national education and to bridge the gulf separating the two school systems that had existed side by side since the days of Mohammed Ali.

The Council of Ministers approved the schemes and measures were started immediately to put them into effect. Had the policy they represented been pursued sincerely and consistently from that day, Egypt might have reached to-day a level of education that could stand comparison with that of almost any other country.

## EGYPT (EDUCATION)

As a result of widespread discontent with its educational policy, the administration enacted the provincial councils legislation in 1920. The authority to set up or close schools set up to a certain limit, part of the revenue of which might be spent on education. Although their resources were limited these councils, based on a public subscription made the best of the opportunity. Moreover, their, and by 1925 they had established more elementary and primary schools than the Ministry of Education had established in the same time in the following table: (a) Government

(a) Government Schools			
	1920	1925	1929
No. of schools	130	664	2,019
No. of pupils	18,705	57,703	113,046
(b) Provincial Council Schools			
	1920	1925	1929
No. of schools	50	53	51
No. of pupils	19,726	24,554	21,776
(c) Private Council Schools			
	1920	1925	1929
No. of schools	5	14	15
No. of pupils	743	1,317	2,858

- (a) Schools run by the Ministry of Education.  
 (b) Schools run by the provincial councils.  
 (c) Private schools under inspection of the Ministry.

The year 1923 marked a turning point in the development of education in Egypt. Three years before Egypt had been declared an independent sovereign State and although British military occupation continued, a large measure of freedom in the domain of education was allowed the Egyptian administration. A year later the present Democratic Constitution was promulgated, including an article which made elementary education compulsory in principle for all children. The first Parliament under the new Constitution met in January 1924, but even before that the Ministry of Education was already studying means and ways of implementing that article. By 1925 a large scheme of educational expansion had been approved by Parliament, and measures were being taken in many instances with the cooperation of the provincial councils, which were given wider powers. Existing training colleges for elementary teachers were greatly expanded, and emergency training centres were instituted; and in the autumn of 1925 912 new elementary schools were opened.

Thereafter about 200 new schools were opened every year until 1932 when the rate of expansion slowed down because of a financial crisis, which, but for intervention by the League of Nations, had been even more severe. The result is that in 1935 a million children between the ages of seven and twelve—of whom 400,000 were girls—were receiving elementary instruction, as compared with barely a quarter of a million in 1926. At the same time the number of children in the primary schools—Government and private—rose, in the case of boys, from 38,000 in 1922 to 135,000 in 1925—in round figures (the latter figure including about 15,000 children in infante departments). The corresponding number for girls increased from 5,000 in 1922 to 45,000 in 1925 (including about 8,000 in infante departments).

A law issued in 1935 to organize elementary education authorized the Minister of Education to enforce compulsion in any area where enough schools for all children were available. This provision has already been put into effect in many parts of the country.

Secondary education has developed proportionately. The expansion in girls' secondary schools is interesting, the number of girls attending these increasing from 28 in 1922 to 5,600 in 1925. Domestic subjects were given prominence in these schools, and in some of them the

whole course of general education was held, and a core of domestic science and arts.

The year 1929 further saw the beginning of great developments in the field of higher education. The Higher Schools of Medicine and Law and the Higher Training College were amalgamated, forming a State university under the name of Faculty of University, in which the faculties were: (a) Faculty of Medicine, (b) Faculty of Law, Science, and Veterinary Study. Later the Faculties of Engineering, Agriculture, Commerce, and Veterinary Study were incorporated into a university. The Faculty of Arabic Studies is the latest result of this process. Great care was taken to raise the standard of scholarship in the various departments, to secure a healthy moral and academic atmosphere, and to encourage research work. In the building up of this standard of scholarship the part played by a large number of eminent professors recruited from various European countries.

In 1922 a second modern university was established at Alexandria in the form of Farouk I University.

The number of students enrolled at the two universities is now about 20,000, including thousands of women students and a large number of students of both sexes from the countries of the Middle East.

In addition, the thousand-year-old University of Al-Azhar has been recognised as a modern centre of Islamic studies, including theology, Islamic jurisprudence, and Arabic language and literature.

Furthermore, a number of institutes of college level have been established by the Ministry of Education to train professional workers in the fields of agriculture, commerce, industrial engineering, applied arts, teaching, home economics, social service, public hygiene, etc.

At the same time the Egyptian Government, continuing a tradition of cultural cooperation started by Mohammed Ali early in the nineteenth century, sent hundreds of students every year to finish their education in Western universities. These scholars pursued studies in almost every field and most of them, having obtained high academic qualifications or received expert training in technical fields, came back to be added to the staffs of the universities or appointed to carry on technical work in the Government departments and in private institutions. The second World War interrupted the stream of students for some years, but the missions were resumed immediately after the cessation of hostilities; and at present there are more than 700 students taking various courses in European and American universities, of whom 510 have been sent and are supported by the Government.

Technical education has received particular attention during the last twenty years. Under the British Egyptian economy was kept on a mainly agricultural basis. Apart from the Higher School of Engineering, which trained architects and civil engineers for the irrigation work, and four schools of commerce and agriculture, the British established technical institutions only for minor crafts. The number of students attending all these schools in 1922 totalled about 15,000.

But with a population density of about 1,400 per acre (or square mile—the highest in any country in the world)—it has been increasingly realised that under a purely agricultural economy it will be impossible to secure for the masses a decent standard of living. Freed from foreign control, Egypt therefore decided to launch large schemes of industrialisation, and technical education was accordingly expanded in proportion. To-day the number of technical schools of all levels has reached seventy, with an enrolment of nearly 20,000 students of both sexes.

Not have the recent educational efforts of the Govern-

ment has confined to young children and students. Adult education has received great impetus recently, and a systematic campaign against adult illiteracy is developing. Evening classes for illiterates give instruction in health and civics, in addition to the three R's. A law was passed in 1941 making attendance at such classes compulsory for adults of both sexes, and enforcing upon big landowners and employers the duty of providing the necessary instruction for their employees. This law has been put into operation in many regions, and about 200,000 persons are now receiving instruction in accordance with it. Another line of approach to adult education was the opening in 1940 of evening institutions of the 'People's University' in Cairo to provide various cultural and vocational courses. The courses have proved so popular that in 1942 four new branches of the university were opened in the provinces.

The emphasis on adult education is one aspect of a far-reaching revolution that has taken place in the philosophy of education in Egypt during the last twenty-five years.

Since 1930 many new reforms have been inaugurated. They may be outlined briefly as follows:

(1) In 1931 the payment of fees was abolished in all modern primary schools, and, at least in principle, a child is no longer held back by poverty.

(2) Measures have been taken since 1931 to bring the curricula and equipment of the elementary schools practically up to the level of the primary schools, with the exception, during a transition period, of the study of a foreign language in the last two years of the latter type of school.

A scheme now under consideration by the Supreme Advisory Council on Education aims at:

(a) Lengthening the elementary courses to six years, namely from six to twelve years of age. The 1923 scheme provided for a four-year course only.

(b) Enabling bright children who have completed the elementary course to pass on to secondary schools, arrangements being made in those schools for them to catch up with other children in the foreign language.

(c) In order to make the schools active agents in the national campaign against disease, great attention is being paid to physical education, to nutrition of school children, and to provision of medical treatment to those of them who need it.

An efficient school medical service has been developed since 1931. All school children are now examined medically at regular periods, and those found suffering from endemic or other diseases are given the necessary treatment in school clinics or sent to hospital if the case is serious.

Further, a law passed in 1923 made the State responsible for providing a hot meal to elementary school children. In the following year 300,000 children were given lunch, and the number has been growing up yearly. It is hoped that within two years all school children will come under the operation of the law.

(d) Since 1933 experiments have been conducted in some village schools with a view to the development of curricula based on the practical needs of rural life so that education might become a powerful means of improving the standard of living amongst the peasants.

An interesting feature of these experiments is the attempt made in a number of cases to re-organize the work of the various social agencies serving the areas in what have come to be known as "Social Centers". A team consisting of a social worker, a doctor, a number of health visitors, and the schoolmasters of the region work together to arouse in the peasants a consciousness of their problem and a

desire to improve their life and then to give them guidance and assistance in their efforts to satisfy that desire.

(e) Finally a programme of educational expansion has been drawn up providing for the establishment, within a period of twenty years, of enough schools for the two million children between the ages of six and twelve who have no places in the elementary and the primary schools yet. Problems of the construction of premises, of the training of teachers and of finance have been carefully considered, and arrangements are being made to launch this programme in October 1948.

## UNIVERSITIES

### FOUAD I UNIVERSITY (Barrat Fouad el-Awal)

RUE HADJET EL-ORMANE, CAIRO

The State University. Founded 1928

Rector: Dr. ISMAHIL SHAWKY BEY, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Vice-Rector: AHD MUSTAFA MUSHARRAFA PASHA, Ph.D. (Lond.), D.Sc. (Lond.)

General Secretary: Dr. AHMED ABDEL SALAM EL-KHAYAT BEY, M.Sc. (Lond.), D.L.C., Ph.D. (Lond.).

The central library contains 277,250 volumes.

Number of students: 9,927 men, 607 women, total 10,534.

#### DEANS

Faculty of Agriculture: Dr. HAMED SOLIM SOLIMAN BEY, Ph.D. (Cairo)

Faculty of Arabic Language: Prof. ZAKI EL-MUHARRAR BEY, Faculty of Arts: Dr. AHMED EL-WAHAB ARSAM BEY, D.Litt. (Cairo)

Faculty of Commerce: Prof. HUSSEIN KAMEL SOLIM BEY, M.A. (Liverpool)

Faculty of Engineering: Prof. MOHAMMED SHAFIK ABDEL RAHMAN BEY, M.A. (Edin.) (Ibid.)

Faculty of Law: Dr. MOHAMMED MOUSTAFA EL-KHAYAT BEY, D.L.J. (Paris)

Faculty of Medicine: Dr. ISMAHIL SHAWKY BEY, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Lond.)

Faculty of Science: Dr. AHD MUSTAFA MUSHARRAFA PASHA, Ph.D. (Lond.) (Lond.)

Faculty of Veterinary Medicine: Dr. AHMED EL-AZIZ EL-NOMANY BEY, D.V.M. (Vet. Med.) (Cairo)

#### PROFESSORS:

Faculty of Agriculture:

EL BEHEERY, EL SAH (Agronomy).

EL SOLIMANY, HAMED HANNOUT (Agronomy).

GHANNAM, AHMED EL-GHANNAM KAMIL (Agronomy).

SAYED, MOHAMMED YOUSSEF (Landscape).

SOLIMAN, HUSSEIN SOLIM BEY (Entomology).

Faculty of Arts:

ARSAM, AHMED-WAHAB BEY (Arabic Literature and Oriental Languages).

DREW, D. L. (Litt.)

EL CHIRAKAWY, MOHAMMED AMR EL-MONEM (Regional Geography).

EL-SUDY, SHEHED AWAN (Arabic Literature).

GABRA, SAH (Egyptian Archaeology).

GHAYOUR, BERNARD (French Literature).

HANSAK, HUSSEIN IBRAHIM (Islamic History).

IBRAHIM, AHMED ANW BEY (Arabic Literature).

MOHAMMED, MOHAMMED AWAN BEY (Geography).

ZIARA, MOHAMMED MUSTAFA (Medieval History).

Faculty of Commerce:

ERIAN, MELIKA (Business Administration).

EL-SHAHAT, ABDEL MOHAMMED (Applied Statistics).

HATEF, MOHAMMED ABDEL RAHMAN (Accountancy).

KNAZED, RADWAN ABDEL (Economic Mathematics).



EGYPT—(EDUCATION)

YASSI, ANWAR.  
 YOUSSEF, M. MOUSTAFA.  
 Youssef, IMRAN.  
 Youssef, H.  
 Youssef, FAYOUZ.  
 Youssef, Mohamed Khaled.  
 Youssef, Mohamed Ramadan.

Faculty of Law:

ANGEL-HADI, AHMED (Maritime Law).  
 BISHARA, HASSAN AHMED (Civil Law).  
 CHAKR, MOUSTAFA (Commercial Law).  
 GHARIB, TEWFIK (Constitutional Law).  
 HANNY, EUSTACHI (Economics and Finance).  
 HIRI, ABU SADEK ABDEL (International Law).  
 KHARAFI, MOUSTAFA, Shikiki (Criminal Law).  
 KHALLAF, SUDEEN (Economics and Finance).  
 MEHARSA, FOUAD (Constitutional Law).  
 MEDHALLI, ABDEL HAKIM (Constitutional Law).  
 MOUSTAFA, M. MAHMOUD (Criminal Science).

Faculty of Medicine:

ASSASSI, M. ANTOU (Preventive Medicine).  
 ABOU-GHAYOUR, AHMED ZAKI (Bacteriology).  
 BAKR-EL-DIN, YOUSSEF (Forensic Medicine).  
 BAKRY, M. ABU (Physiology).  
 BAKRY, HANNA (Anatomical Pathology).  
 CHAKRABARTY, CHAKR (Pediatrics).  
 DAHOU, KAMEL MOKHAMMAD (Bio-Chemistry).  
 EL-DARS, YOUSSEF HASSAN (Anatomy).  
 EL-GHAYOURY, MOUSTAFA (Pathology).  
 FAYOUMY, M. MAHMOUD (Dental Surgery).  
 HAKKI, ABDEL HAKIM (Surgery).  
 HAKADA, GAWAD (Orthopaedics).  
 HAKKI, ABDEL (Surgery).  
 HAYAT, M. AMR HASSANIN (Pharmacology).  
 HAYAT, SUDEEN A. (Electrotherapy and Radiotherapy).  
 SAADY, JERAZIA DRY (Dermatology).  
 SALAZAR-LINE, M. (Internal Diseases).  
 SALEM, HANNA HELMY (Parasitology).  
 SUNNI, HANNA (Gynaecology and Obstetrics).  
 TALAB, MOHAMED (Physiology).

Faculty of Science:

FAKHOORI, NAZEK (Chemistry).  
 FAYOUZ, M. ABU (Botany).  
 FLESCENTRAGER, D. (Chemistry).  
 HEGAR, M. ABU (Mathematics).  
 NIKITINE, S. (Physics).

UNIVERSITY OF AL-AZHAR

CAIRO

Founded 930

Rector: (Vacant).

Vice-Rector: Sheikh ABDEL RAHMAN HASSAN.

The library contains: Central Library, 200,000 volumes; branch libraries: El Magharba (Mountb.), 10,000 volumes; Tarkash, 4,000 volumes; Syrian, 5,700 volumes; El-Saayda (Upper Egyptian), 3,000 volumes; El-Hanilya, 3,000 volumes; Siuaniya, 1,000 volumes.

DEANS:

Faculty of Theology: Sheikh ABDEL GALIL ISSA.

Faculty of Islamic Jurisprudence: Sheikh ISSA MANNON.

Faculty of Arabic Language: Sheikh HANNA MANSOUR.

INSTITUTES OF THE AL-AZHAR UNIVERSITY

Cairo Institute: f. 1930; primary section: 1,033 students; secondary section: 1,077 students; number of professors 140.

Institute of Alexandria: f. 1901; primary section: 355 students; secondary section: 325 students; number of professors 50; the library contains 21,758 vols.

Al-Azhar Mosque: Cairo; public domain with 626 Egyptian and 571 foreign students; number of professors 25.

Damietta Institute (Mosque of el-Dair): f. 1801; primary section: 360 students; the library contains 8,947 vols.

Tanta Institute (el-Ghar): El-Damietta: f. 1266; renewed 1906; public domain; 63 students; primary section: 229 students; secondary section: 630 students; number of professors 201; the library contains 8,221 vols.

Shebin El-Khaym Institute: f. 1927; primary section: 442 students; secondary section: 312 students; number of professors 58; the library contains 1,216 vols.

Siout Institute: f. 1899; primary section: 333 students; number of professors 28; the library contains 4,572 vols.

Assiut Institute: f. 1915; primary section: 541 students; secondary section: 634 students; number of professors 66; the library contains 4,718 vols.

Qena Institute: f. 1928; primary section: 234 students; secondary section: 219 students; number of professors 33; the library contains 1,037 vols.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY AT CAIRO

113 RUE KASR EL AINI, CAIRO

Founded 1919

President: JOHN S. BARRAC, B.S., B.D., S.T.M., D.D.

Treasurer: HAROLD D. COHN, M.A.

Secretary: CHARLES C. ADAMS, PH.D.

Registrar: EDWIN ARDRE NUR, M.A.

Librarian: C. WORTH HOWARD, ED.D.

The library contains 30,000 volumes.

Number of students: 255.

Publication: *Journal of Modern Education* (Arabic); (Editor Dr. ANWAR DOKKI).

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts and Science: C. WORTH HOWARD, M.A., ED.D.

Department of Education: AMR DOKKI, PH.D.

Division of Extension: JOHN REAG, M.A.

School of Oriental Studies: CHARLES C. ADAMS, PH.D.

ADDITIONAL STAFF:

Associate Professors	3
Assistant Professors	9
Instructors	18
Lecturers	3

PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY

94 RUE KASR EL AINI, CAIRO

Founded 1946.

Rector: H.E. ABDEL ISKANDAR KARIM BEY.

General Secretary: F. MAHMOUD ZAKI.

Registrar: GAMAL YASSIN ABDEL-NOR.

Librarian: A. ABDEL HEKMAT.

Number of branches of the People's University throughout the Provinces: 14.

Number of staff: 500.

PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY (CAIRO): ANALYSIS OF ENROLLMENTS

	No. of STUDENTS		No. of STUDENTS
Political Science	84	Industry	100
History	150	Science	108
Commerce	102	Sociology	215
Medicine	200	Women's Household Science	73
Arts	167	Technical	195
TOTAL NO. OF STUDENTS: 1,641			

EGYPT—(EDUCATION)

People's University Branches	No. of STUDENTS (Males)	No. of STUDENTS (Women)	Total STUDENTS ATTENDING	PREP. CLASSES FOR BOYS IN COURTS
Alexandria	475	572	1,047	13
Thametta	138	71	209	31
Thamara	157	131	288	9
Matia	351	415	766	91
Mansoura	283	160	443	151
Saba el Khat	413	71	484	100
Mehala el Kubra	130	—	130	130
Zagazig	117	177	294	27
Heliopolis	153	100	253	45
Matia	71	100	171	118
Assiut	151	111	262	8
Sohag	177	73	250	60
Qena	201	157	358	70
Asswan	193	61	254	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,660</b>	<b>2,877</b>	<b>6,537</b>	<b>817</b>

HIGHER SCHOOLS NOT AFFILIATED TO UNIVERSITIES

**Higher Institute for Agriculture:** Saba el Khat, number of teachers 25, students 60.  
Dean: MIRA ABDEL HAKIM AL-NAYELI.

**Higher Institute of Finance and Commerce:** 16 rue Saba Zagazig, Mansoura, Cairo, 1932, studies business and financial administration, law, and English and French languages; number of students 350.  
Dean: A. HUSSEIN.

PROFESSORS:

H. SAYED (Business and Financial Administration),  
Dr. F. A. EL-MOHAMMADI (Law),  
H. EL-YASARI (Accountancy and Auditing),  
Dr. A. YASARI (Commercial Mathematics).

**Higher School of Applied Arts:** Giza; number of teachers 34, students 300.  
Director: MIRA AMIN YOUSSEF.

**Higher School of Fine Arts:** Zamalek, Cairo; number of teachers 27, students 164.  
Director: MIRA ABDEL MOHEM ELKHALI.

**Higher Institute for Women Teachers of Arts:** Boulak, Cairo; number of teachers 58, students 300.  
Dean: SITTA ABDEL ISMAIL KHALIFA.

**Higher School of Applied Engineering:** rue El-Sharaya el-Ahmedia, Cairo, 1939, studies: mechanical, electrical and general engineering; number of students 300.  
Dean: A. W. KAMEL, B.Sc. (Birmingham).

**Institute of Education:** rue Amr el-Sayid Pasha, Mansara, Cairo, 1939; studies art and physical training; number of students 179.  
Dean: A. HASSOUNA BEY, Dr. A. A. EL-KUNDASY BEY, I. M. EL-KARAANY BEY, M. F. ABU-HADEED BEY.

**Institute of Education for Women:** 3 rue Prince Saïd, Zamalek, Cairo, 1933; studies: high education, science, English and Arabic languages; number of students 153.  
Dean: MISS BLOOM.

LEARNED SOCIETIES AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

**Academic Foundation in Language Arabic:** 110 rue Kasr El Aini, Cairo, 1932.  
President: AMIN EL-DIN EL-SAYED PASHA.  
Secretary-General: Dr. MOHAMMED FARUK PASHA.  
Publications: *Revue of Fouad I Royal Academy of the Arabic language.*

MEMBERS:

Dr. HUSSEIN HASSAN EL-DEB  
Dr. H. EL-AWAWKI BEY  
AMIN AMIN EL-DEB  
AMIN HADY AWAD BEY  
EL-SAYED HUSSEIN KAYALI  
ASTOR GORVAT LADRA  
S. EL-HAMMAMY EL-DEB  
Dr. TALA HUSSEIN BEY  
Dr. ALY TAWFIK SHERKAT PASHA  
AMAR MAMMAD EL-KARAKI  
AMIN AZIZ FARUK PASHA  
AMIN EL-GADLI BEY  
Dr. FARUK ELIAS PASHA  
SUKRAN MOHAMMED EL-KHANA HUSSEIN  
Dr. MOHAMMED HUSSEIN EL-KHALI PASHA  
AMIN EL-HAMMAMY FARUK PASHA  
Dr. ISMAEL HASSOUNA HADRONI  
Dr. ABDEL-KADER AMIN SAHOLBY PASHA  
Dr. ABDEL-WAHAB ASSAF BEY  
Dr. MOHAMMED CHAKRAB BEY  
MOHAMMED NABIL BEY  
MOHAMMED FARUK ATOL-HADY BEY  
SUKRAN MOHAMMED CHAKRAB  
SUKRAN AMIN-WAHAB KHALAF  
Dr. AMAR ZAKI BEY  
ZAKI EL-MOHAMMADI BEY.

**Department of Public Health Laboratories:** rue Sultan Hussein, Cairo, 1929; Dir. A. YEMMA BEY; Section: Dis.: Bacteriology, Dr. R. SANGHVI, Chemistry, M. M. SANBY, Clinical Pathology, M. A. ASFOUR, Technical Researches, G. N. GOSWAMY WARR, H. H. RASTED, Agricultural Institute and Hospital, I. M. SHARAF, Serum and Vaccine Laboratory, M. ADI BEY.

**Egyptian Government Zoological Service:** Cairo, comprises Zoological Survey of Egypt, Game Zoological Gardens and Museums and Game Acquisition, Dir. J. KAPPEL.

**Egyptian Horticultural Society:** P.O. Box 46, Cairo, 1925, Comm. TAWFIK BEY LOZY; Hon. Sec. AMIN AZIZ BEY OMAR; Publ. *Horticultural Review.*

**Egyptian Pharmaceutical Society:** 47 rue Kasr El Aini, Cairo, 1926; Pres. Dr. MOHAMMED BEY ABDEL LATIF; Hon. Sec. ISMAEL BEY HADAD FARUK, 200 mem.; Publ. Reports.

**Fouad I Institute for Tropical Diseases:** 10-12 rue Kasr El Aini, Cairo, 1931; Adviser M. KHALIL BEY; Dir. A. HALAWATI, Section Chiefs: Tropical Medicine, A. HALAWATI, Helminthology, J. B. HILWE, Entomology, J. BAZ, Biochemistry, M. H. STAKER, Chemotherapy, G. NOUR EL-DIN, Hematology, A. Y. AWAD,

EGYPT—(EDUCATION)

Palaeontology, A. AHMEDALI, Khanka Museum, Rowena Station, P. O. WAREILA, Fayoum, Matruh Research Station, G. BANOUA.

**Geological Museum:** Public Works Ministry Gardens, Sharia Sultan Hussein, Cairo. F. 1898: Publ. reports and bulletins with geological maps of the areas described; Dir. G. H. LUTTER, Asst. Dir. M. I. ADIA.

**Hydro-Biological Station-Ghardeqa:** 1 at Ghardeqa on the Red Sea in 1929, the parent institution is the Faculty of Science, Cairo. A research station, museum, training centre for students, and an important post for dissection material for zoology and botany departments.

In 1930 the late King Fouad presented to it his private collection of 15,000 books, comprising reference books, scientific models, and practical research apparatus. The station contains a library and a museum. Regular correspondence and exchange of research activity are kept up with more than 100 scientific institutions; Dir. DR. HAMED AGREST, FAYOUM GOHAR.

**Institut d'Egypte:** 13 rue Sultan Hussein, Cairo; F. 1899: studies questions relating to Egypt and neighbouring countries from literary, artistic, and scientific points of view; pub'n. *Bulletin* (annual) and *Memoirs*.

*President:* S. F. KHALIL OSMAN ORALDO PASPA  
*Vice-President:* M. O. R. LUTTER, Dr. E. DIMITRIU.  
*Secretary-General:* V. G. WIER.  
*Treasurer-Treasurer:* Dr. I. G. LEVY.  
*Assistant Secretary-General:* N. CH. KULNITZ.

TITULAR MEMBERS

Section I— <i>Lettres, Sciences, Arts et Archéologie</i>	Electé
LOUTCHÉ EL SAÏED PACHA, AIN HELWAN	1925
FARA HUSSEIN BEY, DR.	1925
LOUTCHÉ, Prof. FERDINAND	1929
WIKI, Prof. GASTON	1930
KAZEMKA, Prof. LEONARD	1937
S. K. EL, CHAKRABARTY	1938
DRESDEN, Dr. EYKHOFF	1940
SARI GABRA, Dr.	1942
GURAUD, O.	1942
JUNGHEIMER, MARCEL	1944
TRON MIHA, Dr.	1945
MUHAMMAD SHARIF GHORABAL BEY	1947
Section II— <i>Sciences Morales et Pédagogues</i>	
LEVI, Dr. I. G.	1925
MUHAMMAD FAROUK PASPA, Dr.	1925
SAMMARAKIS, Prof. ANASTAS	1927
BOVA, Prof. ANDRÉ-JEAN	1928
ARABIO-RUIZ, Prof. VINCENTE	1929
LUSIGNÉ, M. ALBERT	1933
GATTAU, Dr. RENE	1941
WELLS, JUDGE H. DE	1946
Section III— <i>Sciences Physiques et Mathématiques</i>	
USMAN PASPA, ADD EL-MINAGH	1929
ELBERT, Dr. H. E.	1929
CRAY, J. L.	1929
FRY, LAWRENCE	1929
MUHAMMAD PASPA, Prof. ALEX. NECTARIA	1929
GHORABAL PASPA, HAMED OSMAN	1929
SERBY PASPA, HENRI	1929
MURRAY, G. W.	1928
MADYAR BEY, M. R.	1929
Section IV— <i>Médecine, Agriculture et Histoire Naturelle</i>	
MACHINDAKI, Dr.	1923
WILSON, Dr. W. H.	1923
MORSE, Dr. ALBERTO	1923
SARAY PASPA, Dr. HASSAN	1925
BOVIER-LAPARTE, Hon. P. PAUL	1926
KHALIL BEY ADD EL-KHALIL, Prof. MUHAMMAD	1927
LUTTER, G. H.	1928
SERBY BEY, Dr. GEORG	1928
ANDRE, Prof. G. V.	1929

ALBERTO, Prof. Dr. GIL	1922
KHAYR HUSSEIN BEY, Prof. MUHAMMAD	1925
SERBY BEY, Dr. MOHAMMED	1925
ADIA, MUHAMMAD ISMAEL	1927
MADYAR, Dr. S.	1927
ALBERTO, A.	1927
MUHAMMAD, Dr. S.	1927
HAYASHI, S. A.	1927

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

MARON, Prof. J.	1914
DR. VIGNON, Rev. P. DENIS	1915
LACROIX, Prof. A.	1921
LACROIX, FRANKS	1921
BALLET, Dr. EMILE	1921
BARTHOLO, JULES	1925
CAPOVANT, MARIANO	1925
CHARLES-BOUX, FRANCOIS	1927
BOUX, Dr. A.	1927
CHERRY, GASTON	1927
DEJAL, Dr. EUGENE	1927
VIGNON, COMTE DE J.	1929
FLAHER, GASTON	1929
LALANDE, Prof. ANDRÉ	1928
ARVANITAKI, G. L.	1929
KAMMERER, ALBERT	1929
POLA CASCELLI, EDOARDO	1929
ELBERT, RUDOLPH	1929
VAN DEN BOSCH, FREDERIK	1929
LUTCHÉ, Dr. G. O.	1931
PHILIP ATHANAS G.	1932
BOYER, ETHEL	1932
URECCHI, Dr. ENRICO	1934
MARCO, GIOVANNI	1935
LACROIX, PIERRE	1937
CHRY, Prof. A.	1938
GHORABAL, Prof. A.	1938
HADJAMAR, Prof. J.	1938
ANDREAS, CH.	1937
CAPILLIER, Prof. JEAN	1937
STREIT, G.	1937
AVONNESTER, G.	1935
CHERRY, HENRI	1935
SKILL, Sir FRANCIS LEWIS	1940
DOUGLAS, Prof. FRED	1940
GERTLAND, Prof. MARCO	1940
KENYON, Sir FREDERICK	1940
HEBE, W. P.	1941
MURPHY, J.	1941
WELLS, W. D. VAN	1941
GERR, H. A. E.	1941
LACROIX, G.	1941
VALTEIRA, ED.	1941
MASCHERON, Prof. L.	1941
GARDNER, Dr. ALAN H.	1941

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

FARRER, Dr. F.	1920
DUNSTON, Prof. WILFRID R.	1921
PADOA, Dr. H.	1923
CHIES, ALBERT	1929
CALLIMACHOS, P. D.	1922
DEBANS, J.	1924
ZENNER, FERGOLATE	1928
BOULENGER, CLAUDE	1925
BARRILL, A.	1926
PETRIDIS, Dr. PAVLOS	1929
DALCOST, Prof. MASSIMO	1929
LENO, Prof. ARDITO	1929
TALONIA, ROBERT	1929
LAMBERTI, JOSEPH	1929
DONICOLA, LOUIS	1929
HODGNER, Prof. TH.	1929
SILVESTRI, Prof. A.	1929
STROMER VON REICHENBACH, Prof. E.	1929
MURPHY, Dr. S.	1929
SKANE, J.	1929
MUHAMMAD-DUKAKI, Dr.	1929
GOSY, J.	1929
JANSSEN, Dr. J.	1929
JAMES, R.	1929



EGYPT—(EDUCATION)

Dr. Paul Gaston Wase; Chief Curator H. KASHKE; Curator Dr. M. NASTAR; Sec. M. RIZK

**Coptic Museum:** Main Avenue, Cairo; f. 1908; sculpture, architecture, ivory, papyrus and glass, MSS.; Publ. 1, *Guide to the Coptic Museum and for Principal Ancient Coptic Churches of Cairo*; 2, *Catalogue of the Coptic and Arabic Manuscripts in the Coptic Museum, the Patriarchate, the Principal Churches of Cairo and Alexandria, and the Monasteries of Egypt* (1908); Dr. VOVO MESSA.

**Department of Egyptian Archaeology:** rue Mariette Pasha, Cairo; f. 1892, established by decree, aims conservation of Egyptian antiquities; administration of Egyptian archaeological museums; control of excavations; the library contains 27,300 vols.; Dir. M. DRAHOS.

**Egyptian Museum:** rue Mariette Pasha, Kasr el-Nel, Cairo; f. 1900; exhibits from prehistoric times until the sixth century, excluding Coptic and Islamic periods; Publ. *Survey of Antiquities Service*, English and French; *Yearly Bulletin, Introduction to Egyptology, General Catalogue of Egyptian Museums*; Chief Curator M. HANNA BEY.

**Fouad I Agricultural Museum:** Douki, f. 1930; exhibits of ancient Egyptian agriculture, chemistry, zoology and waterlogging and drainage; Dr. H. SIKRY BEY.

**Fouad I Railway Museum:** Cairo Station; f. 1933; contains some of the best models of foreign and Egyptian railways, beside technical information and statistics of the evolution and development of the Egyptian State Telegraphs and Telephone Service; the library contains 2,074 vols. (Arabic 1,132, European 942).

**Fouad I Sanitary Museum:** place Abdin, Cairo; f. 1920; Dr. Ali TAWELK SADEKA BEY.

**Gayer Anderson Pasha Museum (Bent el-Khedive):** near Mosque of El Tuqin, Cairo; f. 1908; private collections of Oriental art objects imported to Egypt by R. G. GAYER ANDERSON PASHA in 1930; Curator M. ELBAHRY COUCAMBA.

**Graeco-Roman Museum:** Museum Street, Alexandria; f. 1880; exhibits from the Coptic, Roman, and Greek eras; the library contains 3,000 vols.; Publ. *Alexandrie de Misre Greco-Romaine, Annuaire de Services des Antiquités de l'Egypte*; Dr. ALLAN ROSE; Ass. Keeper Dr. Victor A. GIBRAN; Inspector H. HAZAM.

**Museum of Modern Art:** Bastan Palace, Bab El Loqa, Cairo; f. 1920; Dir. Minister of Education.

**Office for the Preservation of Arab Monuments (Idarat Hija al-Khass al-Arabia):** 1, rue el-Wasla (Kasr-el-Douki); Cairo; Pres. H. E. the Egyptian Minister of Education; Dir. MUSAAB ASSEF; FAYAR, HASSIY.

**LIBRARIES**

**Egyptian Library:** Bab El Khali, Cairo; f. 1850; number of vols. Arabic 228,360, European 368,873; Dr. M. SAADY BEY.

**Library of the Antiquities Service of the Egyptian Museum:** 1, rue Mariette Pasha, Cairo; f. 1899; the library contains 23,000 vols.; Dir.-Gen. Dr. ERNEST DRUCKER, Librarian HANNA ABU SHIY.

**Library of the Ministry of Education:** 16 rue el-Bahat, Cairo; f. 1907; the library contains 40,000 vols. (European and Arabic).

**Al-Azhar University Library:** Cairo; f. 970; the library contains 100,000 vols.

**Alexandria Municipal Library:** 13 rue Menasse, Meharran Bey, Alexandria; f. 1890; number of vols.: Arabic 17,693, European 33,103; Chief Librarian Sheikh BESSEM el-SAMSI; Sec. ANTOINET D. ASS-ET-MESSA.

**Fouad I University Library:** Cairo; Dir. H. MANSOUR BEY. NUMBER OF VOLUMES

DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES	IN ARABIC LANGUAGES	IN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES	TOTAL
General	37,087	132,301	169,388
Faculty of			
Engineering	1,988	34,332	36,320
Commerce	1,343	11,133	12,476
Law	6,328	17,344	23,672
Medicine	1,050	21,390	22,440
Vet. Medicine	600	2,778	3,378
Science	323	18,821	19,144
Agriculture	7,050	6,400	13,450
Agro-Vet. Biological	25	1,319	1,344
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,517</b>	<b>149,870</b>	<b>309,387</b>

**Farouk I University Library:** Stanley Bay, Ram'el, Alexandria; number of vols.:

DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES	IN ARABIC LANGUAGES	IN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES	TOTAL
General	5,449	22,108	27,557
Faculty of			
Arts	1,420	1,240	2,660
Law	1,723	1,284	3,007
Medicine	21	709	730
Commerce	547	1,000	1,547
Engineering	337	312	649
Agriculture	948	713	1,661
Science	18	1,263	1,281
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,563</b>	<b>32,646</b>	<b>43,209</b>

**Beni Suef Municipal Library** contains 5,417 vols. (Arabic 3,724, European 1,693).

**Damshour Municipal Library** contains 9,732 vols. (Arabic 6,524, European 3,208).

**Damietta Municipal Library** contains 722 vols. (Arabic 612, European 110).

**Fayum Municipal Library** contains 3,556 vols. (Arabic 2,700, European 856).

**Mansoura Municipal Library** contains 11,535 vols. (Arabic 7,757, European 4,778).

**Mehalla El Kubra Library** contains 3,755 vols. (Arabic 2,123, European 1,632).

**Minia Municipal Library** contains 3,321 vols.

**Minufiah Provincial Council Library:** Shebin El Khay; contains 10,186 vols. (Arabic 8,000, European 2,186).

**Prince Farouk Library:** Assut; f. 1930; contains 1,974 vols.; Chief Librarian MOHAMMED ABU EL-HARAF EL-MOISSE.

**Sharkia Provincial Council Library:** Zagazig; contains 12,136 vols. (Arabic 7,801, European 4,335).

**Sharkia Local Council Library** contains 102 vols.

**Sohag Municipal Library:** f. 1930; contains 3,059 vols.

**Tanta Municipal Library** contains 10,243 vols. (Arabic 7,974, European 2,269).

## PLACES OF INTEREST

## TOURIST ORGANISATIONS

The Tourist Season in Egypt is between the months of November and May. The remarkable dry winter climate of Egypt is also suitable for travel to the numerous one of the many Egyptian health resorts (El-Helwan, Tanta, and Assiut).

## CAIRO

- Government Tourist Administration:** 1 rue Rashid, 1001  
P. N. Cairo (1977, Dr. Gen. Ad. Ibrahim Bey)
- Ajoujoudé:** 12 place Kantar-el-Dikka, Centre
- American Express Co. Inc.:** Continental Savoy Hotel Building, place Ibrahim Pasha.
- American Lloyd:** 45 rue Ibrahim Pasha.
- Anglo-American Nile Co.:** 47 rue Mokka Elahia.
- Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits:** 59 rue London  
1001.
- Thomas Cook & Sons Ltd.:** 54 rue Ibrahim Pasha.
- Eastern Shipping Co.:** 43 rue Mokka Elahia.
- E.S.G.A.:** 107 rue Mokka Elahia.
- Farajalla Travel Bureau:** 54 rue Ibrahim Pasha.
- "Karnak" National Tourist & Transport Co. (S.A.E.):** 5  
place Helim Pasha.
- Lotus Navigation Co. S.A.E.:** 34 rue Mokka Elahia.
- Misr Shipping S.A.E. (International Cox & King (Egypt):**  
1001, 18 rue Ibrahim Pasha.
- Orient Lloyd (Noury D. Bagart):** 30 rue Mokka Elahia.
- Peltours S.A.E.:** 10-12 rue Adly Pasha.
- Pharos S.A.E.:** 13 rue Mohamed Fouad Bey.
- Riad Hassanin Omar:** Luna Park Hotel, 1 place Kantar-el-  
Dikka.
- Swiss:** 12 rue Kantar-el-Nil.
- T.I.T.:** 46 rue Ghâf Pasha; Progr. Youssef Adalla  
1001.
- Turkey:** 41 rue Elah el-Nil, 1001, Adm. T. 40.
- Varelis:** 45 rue Mokka Elahia.

## ALASKA ONLY

- Ajoujoudé Travel Bureau:** 6 rue Toussou, 1001, A.  
Ajoujoudé.
- Alexandria Transport & Shipping Agency:** 26 rue Nour  
1001, N. S. Sadouk.
- American Lloyd:** 22 ave. Fouad I.
- Atallah, Akkad & Co.:** 17 pl. Mohamed Aly
- Cavalière (Eli):** 5 rue Adly.
- Chalhoub (Emile) & Co.:** 5 bd. Saad Zaghloul.
- Eastern Shipping Agency:** 10 bd. Saad Zaghloul.
- Egyptian Tourist Agency:** 19 bd. Saad Zaghloul; Maw  
Asikria.
- Express Shipping & Clearing Agency:** 10 rue Toussou,  
MICHARAD ADALA-GHARIB AD-GHARIB.
- Eynas Shipping Agency:** 10 ave. Fouad I.
- Farajalla Travel Bureau:** 10 rue Adly, Bourak.
- Forté, Albert:** 7 rue St. Salva.
- Goldman, H. A.:** 9 place Tamaal I.

- Grivas Travel Office:** 11 bd. Saad Zaghloul.
- Hernest:** 1001 Ghâf Pasha.
- "Karnak" National Tourist & Transport Co. (S.A.E.):** 5  
place Ghâf Pasha.
- Lotus Navigation Co. S.A.E.:** 10 bd. Saad Zaghloul.
- Misr Shipping S.A.E.:** 30 rue Ghâf Pasha.
- Naccacha, JERN:** 131 rue Youssef Kala.
- Overseas Express:** 1 pl. Fouad I; JAWORSKY.
- Peltours S.A.E.:** 17 rue Ghâf Pasha.
- Pharos S.A.E.:** 4 bd. Saad Zaghloul.
- Varvias Transport & Tourist Agency (C. Varvias & Co.:**  
11 bd. Saad Zaghloul.
- Zarb, A., & Co.:** 5 rue Tewfik.

## ASWAN

- Upper Egypt Travel Bureau:** ABH. ABDEL-MOLLA.

## LUXOR

- Egyptian Travel Bureau:** MOHAMAD ABDEL-ZAH.

## PORT SAID

- American Express Co. Inc.:** 12 rue Mohamed Mahmoud.
- American Lloyd:** 3 rue Memphis.
- Cyprus Shipping Agency:** rue Waghorn; TAXIS N. EL-KOU-  
PAGH.
- Eastern Shipping Agency:** 3 rue Memphis.
- EVES, Charles, & Co.:** 4 rue Mohamed Mahmoud.
- Faracas, Demtro:** 20 rue Fouad I.
- Farajalla Travel Bureau:** 4 rue Fouad I.
- Kassaby's Travel Bureau:** rue Sultan Hassan, SAH. KAS-  
SABY.
- Lehota, Yous, Ibr., & Sadek:** rue Fouad I.
- Martinell, Fred, & Co.:** rue Fouad I.
- Misr Shipping S.A.E.:** rue Eugénie.
- Pantelakis Bros.:** 11 pl. de Lesseps.
- Peltours S.A.E.:** 2 rue Fouad I.
- Pharos S.A.E.:** rue Fouad I.

## SUZ

- Geovinis, Bas. D.:** rue Waghorn, Port Tewfik.
- Peltours S.A.E.:** rue Caraco-Marcha.
- Pharos S.A.E.:** rue Amir Farouk.
- Varvias Transport & Tourist Agency (C. Varvias & Co.:**  
rue Amir Farouk.

## ANTIQUITIES

## PHARAONIC EGYPT

The temperate climate and the dry sub soil of Egypt have preserved monuments of every epoch of the ancient civilisation which flourished for thousands of years at the Valley of the Nile.

The monuments of the Ancient Empire (Pyramids Period, 2775-2500 B.C.) illustrate the theory of divine right. The Pharaoh (that is to say, "he who is of the High House") dominated his subjects from the height of his palace

during his lifetime, and after his death the towering pyramid, surrounded by the modest tombs of his subjects, continued to exalt the prestige of the buried king.

During the Middle Empire (2130 B.C.) and after a social revolution, the government doctrine adapted itself to new needs, and the absolute power and the wholeness of the chief was replaced by law.

Under the New Empire (1555-712 B.C.) Egyptian territory extended from the Ethiopian frontiers to the Euphrates. This is the time during which Egypt possessed a real empire, and authority tried to establish an empire-wide working to draw together its motley collection of subjects. The predominant tendency in the architecture of the epoch is for the "grandiose" and the "ovassal".

The New Empire is distinguished by the wealth and richness of colour of its minor arts; Carter's discovery of Tutankhamou's tomb, with its sumptuous funerary equipment, is its most eloquent witness. Objects shown on the first floor of the Egyptian Museum include the golden plaques of pure gold, weighing more than 400 kgrams., and also the gold mask and the marvellous collection of jewellery and baskets of painted wood in alabaster.

The excavations of Mr. Meutet, at Tanis, begun in 1920 for Strasbourg University, have quite recently led to the discovery of sets of jewels and gold and silver vases dating from the eighth to the second centuries B.C., all of which are contained in the Egyptian Museum's collection.

The heritage of Pharaonic Egypt is not confined only to the Egyptian Museum. There are imposing monuments, sometimes practically intact, to be seen in Upper and Middle Egypt, and the visitor may well admire a considerable group of temples and tombs despite the Assyrian ravages of 663 B.C. This group dates from the sixteenth to thirteenth centuries B.C. The Ptolemaic epoch is excellently represented by temples at Edfu and Dendera in Upper Egypt.

The so-called Egypto-Hellenic period of transition left many interesting remains in Alexandria and in Middle Egypt, as shown by the excavations at Hermopolis (Thaui-el-Gabal).

#### ISLAMIC EGYPT

Cairo has preserved the greater part of its ancient monuments and its early topographical features in such a way that the scholar or the artist can here find the material necessary for his researches.

**Mosque of Amir Ibn El-As**, at Old Cairo. The mosque of Amir at Fustat is the last mosque erected in Egypt directly after the Arab conquest. It was founded by Amir Ibn El-As, the general who conquered Egypt in the year 640 A.D. (14).

#### THE TULUNID DYNASTY, 868-905 A.D. (868-904)

This dynasty acquired independence in the administration of Egypt under the hands of its founder, Ahmad Ibn Tulun, who created the quarter of El-Qasr, a palace, a madrasa (school), and the great mosque that carries his aqueduct.

**The Mosque of Ibn Tulun**, at place Ibn Tulun. Founded by Ahmad Ibn Tulun, its construction began in 876 and ended in 883. This was the third congregational mosque erected for the observance of the Friday Prayers. It is one of the oldest of those that have preserved their architectural features.

#### THE FATIMID DYNASTY, 969-1099 A.D. (969-1171)

Founded by the Fatimid Caliph al-Mu'izz li-Din Allah, that dynasty contributed towards the spread of Islamic civilization and art.

Most of the monuments of that epoch have disappeared, but some edifices of a civic and religious nature have survived. The most important are the walls of Cairo, with their gates reconstructed under the celebrated war minister Badr El-Ghauri. Of these we should note the gates of Bab el Faraf and Bab el Nasr, founded in 1087, and the wall connecting them, with its crenellations and bastions.

**The Mosque El-Azhar**, at place El-Arba. This was the first mosque built in Cairo by the general Djawhar el-Siqilli in 970 on behalf of his master, El-Mu'izz li-Din Allah.

**Mosque of El-Salih Talayy**, at place Bab Zuweila. The minaret (tower) is surrounded by a monumental group of the highest interest. A good view is gained from Bab Zuweila, one of the ancient city gates whose two bastions are surmounted by the two minarets of the mosque of Sultan El-Mal'ayyid. In front of these is found the *Zakariya* (small mosque) of Sultan Farag Ibn Barquq that dates from 1468. To the south of the square are found the houses of Qasabat Kadwan built in 1650, lying in an old souk (market)—one of the most picturesque in existence.

#### THE AYYUBID DYNASTY, 1171-1250 A.D. (1171-1250)

The founder of that dynasty was Saladin of Din, Yussuf Ibn Ayyub, better known in the West under the name of "Saladin" for his prowess in the wars of the Crusades. His whole career, as well as that of his successors, was consecrated to repelling the invasions of the Crusaders.

The principal Ayyubid monuments in Cairo are the Citadel of Saladin with its walls, the Mausoleum of the Sultan al-Nasir, the Cenotaph of the Sheikh al-Husseini, the Mosque of Sultan Nizam el-Din, the Tomb of Ismail Ibn Tadmor, and the two Mausoleums of Shagar el-Din and of the Abbasid Caliph.

**The Citadel of Salih el-Din**, at place Salih el-Din. Built by order of Saladin, who also decided to enclose the city of Cairo and Fustat within the same wall. The work was begun in 1176 and continued until the death of Saladin in 1193. Sultan al-Malik el-Nasir and his son El-Salih el-Nasir completed the construction of the Citadel and made of it the seat of the royal court.

#### DYNASTY OF THE BARAKIT MAMLUKKA, 1250-1517 A.D. (1250-1517)

The age of that dynasty was one of the most brilliant epochs in the history of architecture. Sultans and viziers alike rivalled in zeal for the erection of religious or civic monuments to such an extent that Sultan El-Nasir Muhammed Ibn Qalawun created a Department of Works. The rule of the dynasty lasted for nearly 130 years, during which the power was retained nearly all the time by the same family, whose head was Sultan El-Mansur Qalawun.

**Madrasa of El-Nasir Muhammed Ibn Qalawun**, rue El-Nasr-el-Madina. The construction of this madrasa was begun by El-Malik Adil Zait el-Din Rukhgha el-Mansur, who incorporated in it the porch of a church which Sultan El-Nasir Khalil had brought from Acre after its conquest in 1291.

**Mosque of El-Nasir Muhammed Ibn Qalawun**, at the Citadel. Sultan El-Nasir founded in the Citadel another mosque in 1335 with two lance-topped minarets of striking beauty. Judging by the existing remains, the walls were decorated with marble panelings inlaid with mother-of-pearl and the ceilings with coloured and gilt ornaments.

**Mosque of Aq Suddar or Ibrahim Agha,** see Bab El Wazir. The founder was Emir Aq Suddar, who belonged to the tribe of Sultan El-Nasir Muhammad and married one of his daughters. The building was begun in 1347 and completed in 1348.

The mosque is also known by the name of 'Blue Mosque' because of the azure tiles of that colour which cover the walls of the eastern tower, the gift of Emir Ibrahim Agha Muzaffar, who decorated the mosque in 1692.

To this mosque is attached a *khân* in remembrance of which is buried Sultan Qutub, who died in 1349.

THE OTTOMAN MOSQUES, 129-133 B. I. I. D. 1187-1771

If the age of the Baharine Mamelukes is considered the golden age of Arab architecture, that of the Circassian Mamelukes deserves to be termed the diamond age.

**Khanqâh of Sultan Farag idn Barqûq,** in the Desert of Qayrâh. This is the greatest monument erected in the metropolis of Cairo.

It was executed by command of Sultan El-Zahir Barqûq, who had expressed a desire in his declining years to be buried at that place along with some eminent predecessors. His wish was realised by his son Farag, who made of that monument not a tomb for his father and family, but a mosque for prayer, and of that a Khanqâh. The work was begun in 1398 and completed in 1410.

**Mosque of Sultan El-Mu'ayyad,** at Bab El-Sukkariyya. This mosque, which is the most imposing of all belonging to the Circassian Dynasty, was founded by Sultan El-Mu'ayyad Shihî. The construction was begun in 1419 and the mosque was consecrated for prayer in 1419, before its completion.

**Madrasa of El-Asraf Barsbay,** see El-Adushayya. Founded by Sultan El-Asraf Barsbay and completed in 1425, the building is remarkable for its beautiful marble pavement, its interior inlaid with ivory, and the richly decorated ceiling of the western tower.

**Khanqâh of El-Asraf Barsbay,** in the Eastern Cemetery. This Sultan erected, besides the previous monument, a Khanqâh in the Eastern Cemetery in the year 1428. To that edifice he annexed a school for prayer and his own tomb, both striking for their magnificence and their marble carvings.

**Mosque of Qayrâh,** in the Eastern Cemetery. Founded by Sultan El-Asraf Abul-Nasr Qayrâh in 1429, the mosque contains a madrasa and a school, a public bath, a public fountain, and a *khân* for elementary instruction.

THE OTTOMAN MOSQUES, 129-133 B. I. I. D. 1517-1771

The fall of the Circassian dynasty and the entry of the Ottomans in Egypt were bound to have far-reaching consequences on the cause of art in Egypt. Sultan Selim, after the conquest of Egypt in 1517, gathered all architects, artisans, and skilled workmen and sent them to Constantinople.

The appointment of Turkish governors, selected by the Sultan at Constantinople for the administration of Egypt, led to the introduction of new architectural processes and the creation of edifices of elegant plan and decoration. Among these monuments are:

**The Mosque of Soliman Pasha,** in the Citadel. This mosque was erected in 1526 by Soliman Pasha El-Khân, appointed Governor of Egypt in 1526, on the site of an older mosque that was in existence before the building of the Citadel, and had been founded by Emir Murâda Abul-Nasr Kasha el-Aziri in 1347. It was the first mosque built in Cairo in Ottoman style.

**Mosque of Abu-l-Dhahab,** see El-Asraf. The Emir Mubammad Bey Abul-Dhahab founded this mosque in 1574. He arranged to it a *tekya* (small convent) for the Turkish Levishes, a school, and a drinking trough. There is a prayer hall surrounded by a gallery, with a minaret after the local style.

**House of Gamâl El-Din el-Dhahabî,** at Bab Khâlîd. Built in 1637 by Gamâl El-Din el-Dhahab, merchant prince, this middle-class residence shows all the characteristics of ancient dwellings, with a loggia overlooking the courtyard and a reception hall, the most richly decorated of the epoch.

**House of El-Suhaymî,** at Bab El-Asraf, Gammasah District. The house is divided into two parts: the first, occupying the southern side and erected by Shakh Abul Wahab el Tabba' in 1648, consists of the loggia with a hall below it, and the south-east hall, the other part is attributed to Ismail Ben el-Hajj Ismail Shalabi, who completed it with the tower in 1706. It comprises a ground floor with a hall and quarter, in fine marble clasp and an upper hall related with fine facade tiles. The residence bears the name of its last proprietor, El Sayid Muhammad Amin El-Suhaymî.

#### PROVINCIAL MONUMENTS

Though Ottoman influence left its imprint on most edifices in Cairo, that was not the case with other towns in Upper and Lower Egypt where the architects followed quite a different course: a continuation, so to speak, of the Circassian epoch. A survival of Mameluke tradition is marked in provincial monuments.

In some of these towns, especially at Rosetta, the use of bricks as a material of construction and decoration developed greatly.

**The Town of Rosetta.** The town of Rosetta occupies a place of interest for the historians of both Islamic and Ptolemaic archaeology. The latter owes to it the discovery of the Rosetta stone that led to the deciphering of the hieroglyphic script, and the former for the admirable style of the houses of its old streets. Some of these, such as Shakh Bahâ el-Din and Sherif el-Nayikh Qandil, are in a perfect state of preservation, and those that surround the mosques of Zaghal and Bahâ el-Din were houses for the most part of three or four stories. The dwellings of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, as well as the two centuries of which are superimposed—started with a wealth of varied decoration consisting mainly in the assemblage of bricks and mosaic tiles.

The houses of Rosetta are distinguished by their special design and the use of coloured bricks. In the interior of these dwellings, remarkable features are the benches fixed to the walls, cupboards with incrustated panels, the richly ornate *mushabiyya* woodwork, and walls with marble slabs and faience tiles like those seen in the house of Mubammad Ben el-Hajj el-Mallî Stecc.

**House of El-Angsyallî.** This house dates from 1668 and is one of the most important in Egypt. It has preserved all the architectural elements and has undergone no alterations. It is remarkable for its entrance with rich ornament in coloured bricks, the woodwork on the facade of the ground floor and in the balcony of the first story, the woodwork, and the *mushabiyya* screens.

**House of El-Manadîlî.** One of the greatest houses in the town, dating from the eighteenth century. There are two great façades with encrusted stones supported by massive columns. The entrance is decorated with coloured bricks, with series cupboards in the interior and ceilings painted with faience scenery and the façade of a mosque with two minarets.

## EGYPT—(PLACES OF INTEREST)

**Mosque of El-Abbasi.** Erected in 1813 by Muhammad Bey El-Taherida, the mosque commands a picturesque Nile scenery. The two entrances, that of the mosque, and that of the museum, are ornamented with coloured bricks, the door being of wood inlaid with ivory. It bears, over the arch, the name of the artisan who executed it, 'El-Haj Muhammad a. Badi'.

**The Fort of Qaitbay.** The fort was erected by Sultan Qaitbay in 1471. It continued to serve in the defence of Rosetta until its occupation in 1798 by the French, who were dislodged from it by the British troops in 1801.

In the course of the French occupation the fort underwent repairs, and was named 'Fort St. Julien'. It was there that Captain Bouchard, who directed the work of repairing the fort, discovered in August 1799 the famous Rosetta stone which unlocked the secrets of hieroglyphics.

**The Mosque of Mohammed Ali.** The construction of the mosque was begun in 1830 and continued till 1848, when the founder died and was buried in the tomb he had erected for himself. The mosque was then completed, save for the minaret that was finished by Abbas Pasha I.

**The Palaces of Mohammed Ali.** Mohammed Ali ordered the construction of numerous palaces in the Citadel and elsewhere. One of the most celebrated is that at Shobra, built about 1808, and which was surrounded with a vast park in which varieties of exotic flowers were grown. A khaki overlooking a fountain in the middle of the park is all that remains of that fine palace.

**Mosque of El-Khalifa.** This mosque faces the Madrasa of Sultan Hassan. It was erected by Prince Eloussar Hassan, master of the Khedive Ismail in 1869, and bears the name of El-Khalifa; it contains the tomb of Sheikh Ali Ab-ul-S'ibak, grandson of Ahmed El-Rifa'i, the venerated chief of one of the Sufi sects of Islam.

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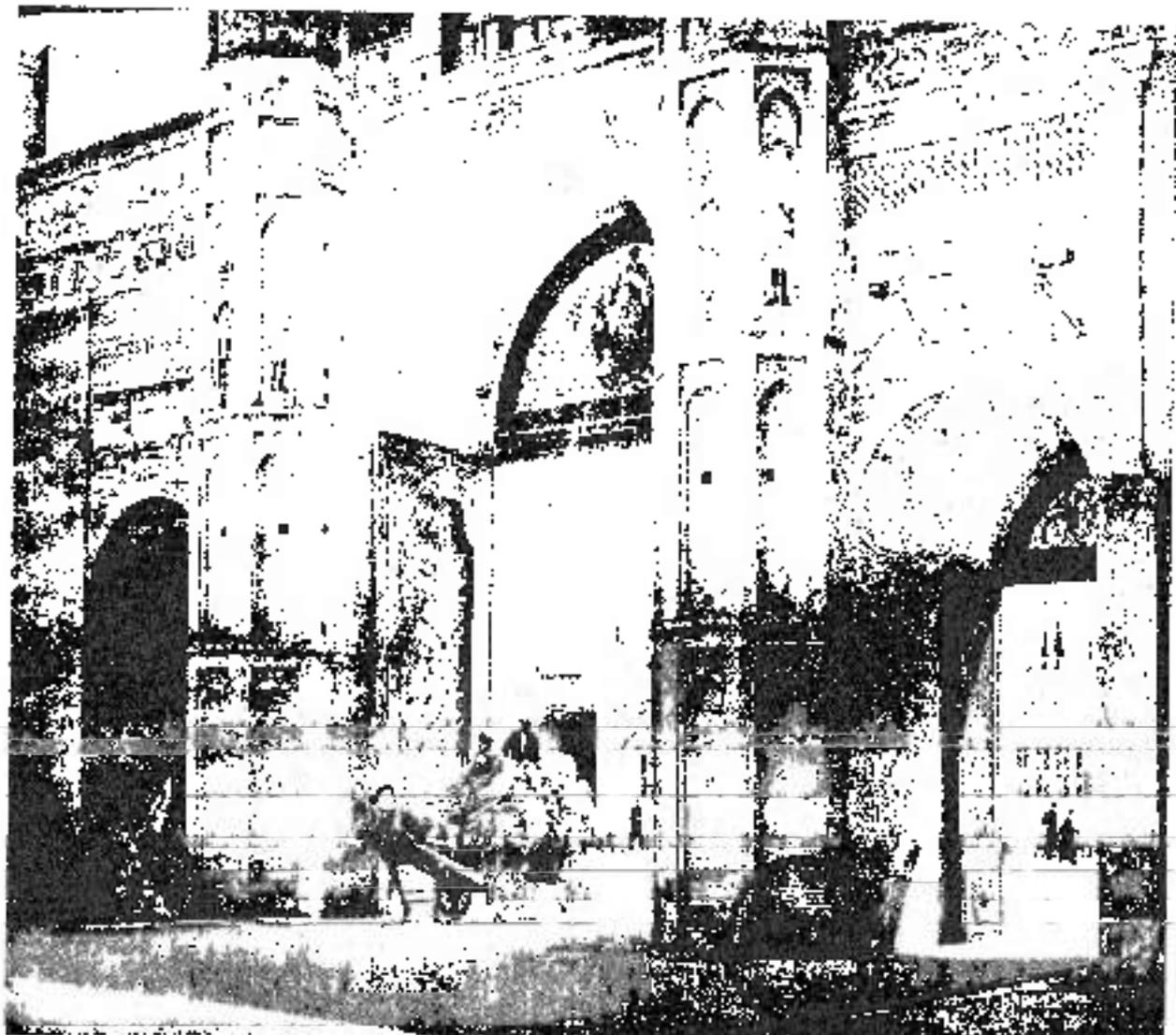
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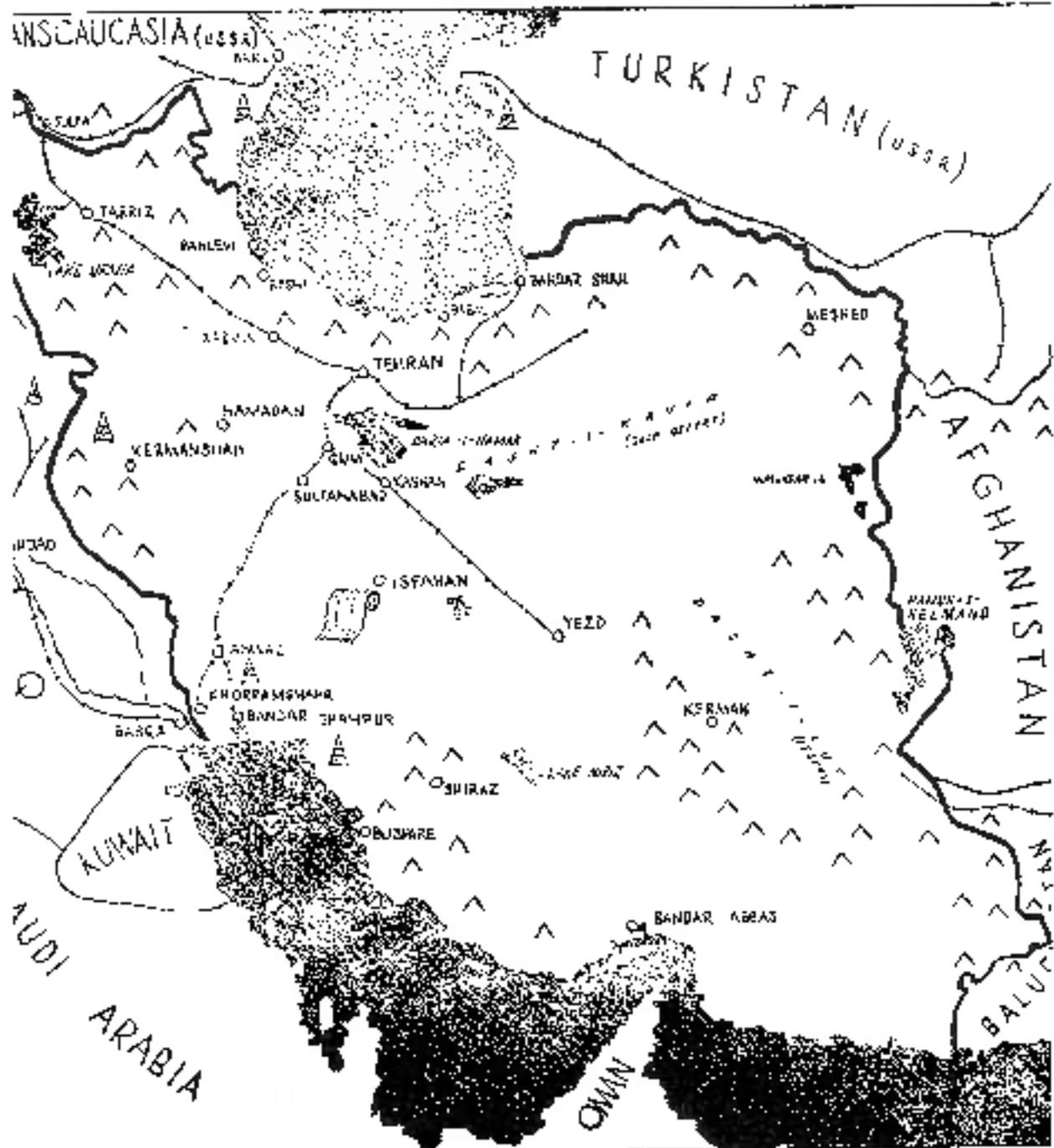


THE KINGDOM OF IRAN

*Photo Linton Leigh Ltd., Agf*

PART OF THE MINISTRY OF WAR, TEHRAN

# IRAN



SCALE 160 MILES TO AN INCH

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# THE KINGDOM OF IRAN

## GEOGRAPHY

### FRONTIERS

The Kingdom of Iran (called Persia prior to March 1919) is bounded on the north by the Caspian Sea and the Trans-Caucasian and Turkestan territories of the U.S.S.R.; on the south by the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea; on the east by the Kingdoms of Afghanistan and Baluchistan, and on the west by the Republic of Turkey and the Kingdom of Iraq.

### MOUNTAINS

The greater part of the territory of the Kingdom of Iran is a vast tableland, averaging 3,000 to 5,000 ft. in height, which is surrounded by mountains on all sides except the east, where it connects with the plateaus of Afghanistan and Baluchistan. The most important mountains are the Yellow Mountains (Zard Koh), with a range between 11,000 and 14,000 ft., and Mount Damavand (18,700 ft.), the highest peak of the whole country.

### RIVERS

Although the country is rich in many springs and rivers, the Karun, draining into the Persian Gulf, is the only navigable river.

### LAKES

Lake Urmiah is the principal lake of Iran. It is a salt lake with an area varying from 1,700 to 2,300 sq. miles at different times of the year.

### HARBOURS

The principal ports on the Caspian Sea are Bandar Shah (the northern terminus of the Trans-Iranian Railway), Pahlevi and Noobah, while those on the Persian Gulf are Bandar Shapur and Khorramshahr, both of which have standard-gauge tracks connecting them with the Trans-Iranian Railway. Other southern ports or roadsteads are Bushire, Bandar Abbas, and Abadan, the last of which is operated by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

## PEOPLES AND RELIGIONS

### PEOPLES

The origin of the Persians goes far back into history. The term applied by the Persians to themselves is *Iran*. Of the unsettled population the most numerous sections are the Kasghis, who are of Turkish origin, the Bakhtis, of Persian stock, and the Shah Savan in Areeha (an

### LANGUAGES

The language spoken throughout the country is Persian, but French and some English are understood and spoken nearly everywhere.

### POPULATION

The population of the Kingdom of Iran is officially estimated to be about 10,500,000.

### RELIGIONS

Of Iran's population the great majority are Muslims of the Shi'a sect, and of that branch of it known as the Ithna 'Ashariyyah, who recognise twelve Imams or spiritual successors of the Prophet Mohammed. A small number are of the Sunni sect. Parsis (ancient Persian—followers of Zoroaster) number some 10,000. There are also a small number of Jews, Armenians, and Assyrians. The Armenians form two dioceses, each under a bishop, one residing at Tabriz, the other at Isfahan. There are a few hundred Roman Catholic Armenians in Iran, who have a bishop at Isfahan. The bishop of the Latin rite resides at Kizilyul.

## HISTORY

## BEFORE 1914

The history of Iran dates far back to the days of pre-recorded history. The earliest known inhabitants were the Elamites, probably of Turanian stock, with a capital of Susa. Until about 1600 B.C. the inhabitants of Iran were in a constant state of warfare with their neighbours, but they had relations with their Semitic neighbours. Approximately in the third millennium B.C. the country was occupied by invaders from the East who much later became known as the Medes. These were the first people to make contact with the West, and were in the height of their power under a great prince. It was under their rule that the teachings of the prophet Zoroaster were widely spread. During the sixth century another stream of the Eastern invaders, known as the Persians, came into prominence, and they are the real ancestors to the present-day Iranians. The story of their great kings—Cyrus, Cambyses, and Darius—is well known, and does not need to be elaborated here.

In 550 B.C. Cyrus conquered Media, and later Babylon and Lydia. Cambyses, his son, took Egypt in 525 B.C., and at the time of Darius, a few years later, the Persian Empire extended from the northern part of India to Macedonia and the Danube. It was here that Persia was brought into contact with Greece, which, with her better organisation, was able to stem the Persian advance. These early defeats by the Greeks, together with internal unrest and many feuds, marked the beginning of the decline of Persian power.

Alexander the Great broke Persian resistance and conquered the whole of Asia Minor, including Iran and Northern India. At his death in 323 B.C. his empire was maintained by Seleucias. As a result Greek thought took root within the lands of the Persians, a state of affairs lasting for almost one hundred years, until the coming of the Romans.

In Iran the Parthians formed a separate group and broke away from their Seleucid masters in about 250 B.C. The Seleucid Empire declined speedily under the onslaught of the Romans, and in 60 A.D. the Roman frontier was extended to Partala.

In A.D. 226 Artabanus defeated the last king of the Parthians and challenged the Roman Empire, forming the dynasty of the Sassanids. The history of the Sassanids is the story of struggles with the Roman and later the Byzantine Empire, and against the Huns and Turks.

After the coming of Mohammed, Islam spread throughout Mesopotamia and Syria, and a great army was collected, led by Saad, for the conquest of Iran, where the battle of Khadiviya in 636 ended with the defeat of the Persians. Gradually the Persians were converted to Islam, but they did not acknowledge the first four Caliphs of Islam, and only recognised Ali and his descendants as the rightful followers of Mohammed.

During the ninth century, in the reign of the Abbasid Caliphs, a strong Turkish element, mostly slaves as the outcome of the Caliphs, gained high positions and influence, and many of their descendants are still to be found in Iran.

Many independent dynasties under the patronage of Shi'ism had sprung up, and the first Iranian dynasty

under Islam were the Saffarids and the Buwahids in western Iran in the tenth century. In the thirteenth century the Mongol invasion swept through the lands of Islam.

About 1500 Timurlan, at the head of his Tartar hordes, swept the lands of the Arabs and Franks, but his short life did not bring in his good to the countries, though art and poetry were encouraged. The Empire of Timurlan rapidly broke up, and individual Turkish and Turcoman dynasties came into being.

Iran, unlike the rest of the Islamic States, did not come under the sway of the Ottoman conquerors who were seeking to unite Islam and convert into one faith. Iran was opposed, primarily for religious reasons, to the Sunni Ottoman Empire, and was able, under their Salimite rulers, to keep aloof from them. Iran, under Shah Abbas (1588-1629), became a seat of learning and the arts, and his capital, Isfahan, was rich in Moslem architecture. Religious freedom was early granted to other communities, but the power of the reigning Shahn was very limited by the great influence of the Doctors of law, the heads of the religious community.

The reign of the Salimite came to an end when the dynasty died out, and then in 1722 Nadir Shah succeeded to the throne. His period in the history of Iran consists of a series of brilliant conquering campaigns, the most famous being the one in northern India, when he carried off the Peacock Throne from Delhi. Administratively he did little or nothing for the country and was finally assassinated in 1747, when a new dynasty, the Qajar, was formed.

The eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were the periods of Western European infiltration into Iran. Both Russia and France, during the Napoleonic Wars, looked for an opportunity of striking at India via Iran. The first treaty with Russia was signed in 1826, bringing with it the first capitulations. By 1860 Iran had already because of political interest to European powers, as the approach of the Russian railways and the opening of the Suez Canal had brought her into the orbit of the Middle East. Concessions for railways were granted to Great Britain and Russia. Great Britain extended her influence in the south of Iran, and in 1870 the process was completed.

The British founded the Imperial Bank of Persia in 1829, and by the Anglo-Russian Agreement of 1907 spheres of influence were allocated to both powers.

In 1905 a Nationalist movement, born of incompetent administration and an extravagant court, demanded representative institutions, and in January of the following year the Shah gave his consent to the establishment of the *Majlis* (National Consultative Assembly), which sat from October 1906 until June 1908, it formulated the Constitution which was approved by the Shah on December 30th, 1906. A fundamental Law of Constitution was passed in September 1907.

Mazaffer-ul-Din Shah was succeeded in 1907 by his son, Mohammed Ali Shah, who, in spite of the oath he had taken to safeguard the Constitution, began opposing it. This opposition developed into open and lengthy hostilities with his freedom-loving people. He was eventually deposed

in 1907 and replaced by his son Ahmed Shah a minor, who was crowned in 1924.

Already by the middle of the nineteenth century the world had begun to be interested in oil. The Shah granted a sixty-year concession in 1901 to Dr. William Knox D'Arcy, under the auspices of the Derna Oil Company, and by 1905 oil had been discovered.

#### AFTER 1914

In 1901 the government of the day fell by a coup d'état under the leadership of Reza Khan, who immediately afterwards became commander of the army and subsequently took the post of Minister of War. Three years later, when security and the stability of the Government had been re-established over virtually the whole country, the Shah, on leaving for Europe, appointed Reza Khan as Prime Minister. The new Prime Minister concentrated on organizing an orderly and disciplined army and on restoring the general condition of the country.

In February 1921 the Iranian Government concluded a treaty with the U.S.S.R., which provided, among other things, for diplomatic and consular representation, annulled all concessions previously granted to Russia, handed over the Russian Embassy and Loan Bank to the Iranian Government, cancelled all debts to Russia, denounced all previous treaties between Iran and Russia and all treaties made between Russia and other Powers regarding Iran. The Iran-Soviet Relations were normal for a period of twenty-five years. Further treaties were signed in 1927, 1931, and 1935.

On October 31st, 1925, the Majlis, "in the name of national welfare", passed a resolution deposing Ahmed Shah, who had been absent from the country for some time, and overthrew the Qajar dynasty. The temporary government was headed over to the Prime Minister, Reza Khan, who was elected Shah by the Constitutional Assembly, with the title of Reza Shah Pahlavi, in December 1925. He was crowned in 1926, and the Crown of Persia was made hereditary in his family.

During the reign of Reza Shah the Capitulations were abolished and many treaties were concluded with foreign governments. The concession granting French people the right of excavation throughout Iran was cancelled. The frontier disputes between Iran and her neighbours—Afghanistan, Turkey, and Iraq—were settled. By virtue of a treaty concluded with Iran the frontier river, Shatt-al-Arab, was divided between the two governments, and it was agreed to operate it jointly.

In 1929 the National Bank (Bank Mellat) Iran was founded. Later on, the construction of the Trans-Iranian railway was undertaken and this great project was completed in 1938. It was financed from the national revenues, thus dispensing with foreign aid.

First-class roads were constructed all over Iran, and many factories and industrial concerns were established with the aid of national funds.

At the beginning of the World War II Iran declared her neutrality. But many German agents continued to enter the country and their virtually unchecked activities on Iranian soil alarmed the Allies, who made repeated representations to Tehran about them. The Iran Government chose to disregard these Allied complaints and by June 1941, after the invasion of the U.S.S.R. by Germany, the Allies had determined upon drastic action. Late in the following August British and Soviet troops invaded Iran, and after a few days of fierce fighting their terms were accepted by the Government and the fighting stopped. On September 20th the Shah abdicated in favour of his son Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

From then on until the end of the war in Europe the main objective of the Allied Occupation was the un-

interrupted provision of war supplies to the Russians. Despite serious internal disturbances, due mainly to the shortage of wheat up to the end of 1943, poor crops, famine, corruption, and the rising cost of living, the Allies, greatly reinforced by American troops and technicians, made marked improvements in Iranian communications and transportation facilities.

On January 26th, 1942, the Tripartite Alliance between Iran, Great Britain, and the U.S.S.R. was signed. The Allies pledged to respect Iran's territorial integrity, sovereignty, and independence and to provide economic assistance during and after the war. Iran eventually declared war on Germany in September 1943 and on Japan in March 1945.

By October 1945 the American troops were withdrawn, but not those of the other Allies. Later that year a rebellion broke out in the Iranian province of Azerbaijan. The Iran Government asked the Russians of preventing their troops from attacking the rebels, who had proceeded to set up an autonomous government. The Iran Government, on January 14th, 1946, formally appealed to the U.N. Security Council to investigate their dispute with Russia. On January 28th Luchian Hakimian resigned as Prime Minister of Iran in protest, and Qavam es-Saltaneh took his place. The Russians began to make some of the desired concessions; a slow withdrawal of their troops from the northern provinces began. Several weeks elapsed, during which rumours persisted of Russian troop movements towards Tehran. Iran again formally appealed to the U.N. Security Council on March 26th, but later that month the U.S.S.R. began evacuating all Russian troops from Iran, a process that was eventually completed early in May. On April 21st Tehran announced that complete agreement on all questions had been reached with the Soviet Government. Among other things, the Iran Government agreed to the establishment of a joint Russian-Iranian oil company with Russia having 52 per cent of the shares for twenty-five years. Iranian troops thereupon occupied the evacuated northern provinces and late in May they attacked the Azerbaijan forces, and in June Azerbaijan surrendered its autonomous status, having lost all hope of aid from the U.S.S.R.

During the rest of 1946 and most of 1947 Qavam followed a policy of shrewd opportunism, displaying great ability in handling both the extreme left and the extreme right over the Russian oil question. The Majlis showed little disposition to ratify the oil agreement of April 21st and postponed its decision again and again. Finally, late in 1947, encouraged by the new position taken up by the U.S.A. against the U.S.S.R., it voted against ratification. As a result Qavam was forced to resign his post as Prime Minister, and then fled from Iran. His place was taken on December 1947 by Ebrahim Fakhrizadeh.

#### TRIPARTITE TREATY OF ALLIANCE

(Signed on January 26th, 1942)

His Imperial Majesty The Shahinshah of Iran on the one hand, and His Majesty The King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and the President of the Supreme Council of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the other.

Having in view the principles of the Atlantic Charter jointly signed upon and announced to the world by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom on August 14th, 1941, and endorsed by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on September 24th, 1941, with which His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah declares his complete agreement and from which he wishes to benefit on an equal basis with the other nations of the world, and

Being anxious to strengthen the bonds of friendship and mutual understanding between them, and:

Considering that these objects will best be achieved by the conclusion of a Treaty of Alliance:

Have agreed to conclude a treaty for this purpose, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

His Imperial Majesty The Shahinshah of Iran: H. B. AN-NOURY, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

His Majesty The King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India, for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Sir ROBERT WALLACE BULLOCK, K. C. S. G., His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Iran;

The President of the Supreme Council of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: H. E. ANTON ANTONOVICH STAVROV, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Iran;

Who, having examined their full powers found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

**Article 1.** His Majesty The King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India, and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics (hereinafter referred to as the Allied Powers), jointly and severally undertake to respect the territorial integrity, the sovereignty, and political independence of Iran.

**Article 2.** An Alliance is established between His Imperial Majesty The Shahinshah of Iran on the one hand and the Allied Powers on the other.

**Article 3.** (1) The Allied Powers jointly and severally undertake to defend Iran by all means at their command from all aggression on the part of Germany or any other Power.

(2) His Imperial Majesty The Shahinshah undertakes:

(a) To co-operate with the Allied Powers with all the means at his command and in every way possible in order that they may be able to fulfil the above undertaking. The response of the Iranian forces shall, however, be limited to the maintenance of internal security on Iranian territory.

(b) To secure to the Allied Powers for the passage of troops or supplies from one Allied Power to the other, or for other similar purposes, the unrestricted right to see, maintain, guard, and in case of military necessity, control in any way that they may require, all the means of communication throughout Iran, including railways, roads, rivers, aerodromes, ports, pipelines, and telephones, telegraph, and wireless installations.

(c) To furnish all possible assistance and facilities in obtaining material and recruiting labour for the purpose of the maintenance and the improvement of the means of communications referred to in paragraph (b).

(d) To establish and maintain in collaboration with the Allied Powers such measures of censorship control as they may require for all the means of communication referred to in paragraph (b).

(3) It is clearly understood that in the application of paragraphs (1) (b), (c), and (d) of the present Article the Allied Powers will give full consideration to the essential needs of Iran.

**Article 4.** (1) The Allied Powers may maintain in Iranian territory land, sea, and air forces in such number as they consider necessary. The location of such forces shall be decided in agreement with the Iranian Government so long as the strategic situation allows. All questions concerning the relation between the forces of the Allied Powers and the Iranian authorities shall be settled so far as possible in co-operation with the Iranian authorities

in such a way as to safeguard the security of the said forces.

It is understood that the presence of these forces on Iranian territory does not constitute a military occupation and will disturb as little as possible the administration and the normal business of Iran, the economic life of the country, the normal movements of the population, and the application of Iranian laws and regulations.

(2) A separate agreement or agreements shall be concluded as soon as possible after the entry into force of the present treaty regarding any financial obligations to be borne by the Allied Powers under the provisions of the present Article and of paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of Article 3 above, in such matters as fuel, purchases, the hiring of buildings and plant, the employment of labour, transport charges, etc. A special agreement shall be concluded between the Allied Governments and the Imperial Iranian Government defining the conditions of any transfer to the Imperial Iranian Government after the war of buildings and other improvements effected by the Allied Powers on Iranian territory. These agreements shall also settle the indemnities to be payable by the Allied forces in Iran.

**Article 5.** The forces of the Allied Powers shall be withdrawn from Iranian territory not later than six months after all hostilities between the Allied Powers and Germany and her associates have been suspended by the conclusion of an armistice or armistices, or on the conclusion of peace between them, whichever date is the earlier.

The expression "associated" of Germany means all other Powers which have engaged or may in future engage in hostilities against either of the Allied Powers.

**Article 6.** (1) The Allied Powers undertake in their relations with foreign countries not to adopt an attitude which is prejudicial to the territorial integrity, the sovereignty, or the political independence of Iran, nor to conclude treaties inconsistent with the provisions of the present treaty. They undertake to consult the Government of His Imperial Majesty The Shahinshah in all matters affecting the direct interest of Iran.

(2) His Imperial Majesty The Shahinshah undertakes not to adopt in his relations with foreign countries an attitude which is inconsistent with the Alliance, nor to conclude treaties inconsistent with the provisions of the present treaty.

**Article 7.** The Allied Powers jointly undertake to use their best endeavours to safeguard the economic existence of the Iranian people against the privations and difficulties arising as a result of the present war. On the entry into force of the present treaty, discussions shall be opened between the Government of Iran and the Governments of the Allied Powers as to the best possible methods of carrying out the above undertaking.

**Article 8.** The provisions of the present treaty are equally binding as bilateral obligations between His Imperial Majesty The Shahinshah and each of the two other High Contracting Parties.

**Article 9.** This present treaty shall come into force on signature and shall remain in force until the date and for the withdrawal of the forces of the Allied Powers from Iranian territory in accordance with Article 5.

In witness whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Tehran in triplicate in Persian, English and Russian, all being equally authentic, on the twenty-ninth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and forty-two.

Signed by: A. NOURY.  
R. W. BULLOCK.  
ANDRÉ A. STAVROV.

## THE GOVERNMENT

## THE CONSTITUTION

## THE EXECUTIVE POWER

The executive power rests in the Shah, who appoints a Prime Minister, who in turn forms a Council of Ministers which must be approved by the *Majlis*. In addition to their individual responsibility for their Departments, Ministers have a joint responsibility for the affairs of the country.

## THE LEGISLATIVE POWER

According to the Constitution's Law the legislative power comprises the Senate and the National Consultative Assembly. But ever since the Constitution was formulated only the latter Assembly of 136 members, elected for two years, has been formed. The election of deputies is direct and general. In the event of an equal number of votes being polled by two or more candidates the election is decided by the drawing of lots. Each voter may ballot only once, except where a re-election is necessary. Voters are not obliged to vote for a candidate living in their District.

## PROVINCIAL DIVISIONS

Iran is divided into ten provinces (*Ostans*) which are governed by Governors-General (*Ostadsar*), who are directly responsible to the Central Government. These provinces are sub-divided into counties (*Shahrestan*), municipalities (*Behshar*), and rural districts (*Nahiyeh*).

All towns have a municipality, the director of which is nominated by the Central Government.

## THE HEAD OF STATE

IR. M. MOHAMMED RZA SHAH PAHLAVI, succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, September 16th, 1941; married Princess Fawzia of Egypt, April 1939.

## THE CABINET

Prime Minister: H.E. ESHAGHI HAKIMI

Minister of Foreign Affairs: H.E. NAJIB RAFANDANI

Minister of Finance: H.E. ABOLGHASSEM NADJMI

Minister of Education: H.E. DR. ALI ANBAR SASSI

Minister of War: H.E. GEN. YAKHAN PASAR

Minister of Communications: H.E. A. ARDANAKI

Minister of Health: H.E. DR. S. MALEK

Minister of Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones: H.E. M. VAKARIZI

Minister of the Interior: H.E. GEN. AZIZ ARNADI

Minister of Agriculture: H.E. SHAHROUDI

Minister of Economy: H.E. DR. M. SAJADI

Minister of Justice: H.E. MOHAMMAD SAROUDI

Minister without Portfolio: H. J. M. ADL

## DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES

Afghanistan: H.E. LITAVIAT (Ambassador), Kabul.

Belgium: (Chief of Mission, but at present there is a Chargé d'Affaires), Brussels.

Brazil: H. F. Y. ABOU (Minister), Rio de Janeiro.

China: (Chief of Ambassador, but at present there is a Chargé d'Affaires), Nanking.

Czechoslovakia: H.E. M. SAUNDY (Minister), Prague.

Egypt: H. F. DR. M. GHANI (Ambassador), Cairo.

France: H. E. ANTOINETTE-VALE FRÉCHET (Ambassador), Paris.

Great Britain: H.E. MORRISON HAYS (Ambassador), London.

India: H.E. A. MOHAMMAD (Diplomatic Representative), New Delhi.

Iran: (Vacant) (Minister), Baghdad.

Sweden: H.E. SIGGNE KAZZAN (Minister), Stockholm.

Switzerland: H.E. A. FOURCAY (Minister), Berne.

Syria and Lebanon: H.E. ZEINOU-ABEDIN RAHMANI (Minister), Beirut.

Turkey: (Vacant) (Ambassador), Ankara.

U.S.A.: H.E. H. ADA (Ambassador), Washington, D.C.

U.S.S.R.: (Chief of Ambassador, but at present there is a Chargé d'Affaires), Moscow.

## POLITICAL PARTIES

Iran Democrat Party, (Th. 1, 1946) under the control of a council.

Judeh Party: f. 1947; Socialist party with Communist tendencies; there is no leader, but there is a Committee. The three most important members are IZZAT KHANABADI, DR. KESHAVARI, and MANSOURI.

Iran Party, (Th. 1, 1947) leader: DR. MOHAMMAD party with moderate views.

## THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The judicial system of Iran is modeled on the French, with the necessary adaptations to suit the different requirements and social customs of the country. The *Majlis* has formulated many laws since its establishment, most important of which are the laws relating to the Organization of Justice and Registration of Documents, and the Civil Code.

There are Justices of the Peace in villages and small towns. Higher courts in the larger towns, police magistrates at all important places, Courts of Appeal in Teheran, Tabriz, Shiraz, Kermanshah, Isfahan, Meshed, Kerman, and Ahwaz, and a Court of Cassation or Supreme Court in Teheran.

President of the Court of Cassation: M. S. DJAHANSHEHRI.

Prosecutor-General: A. HAYATI.

## COMMUNICATIONS

## BROADCASTING

**Station:** Tehran, Dir. of Broadcasting Station (SABEH) (KARAZK NORKI).

**Office des Postes, des Télégraphes et des Téléphones, Administration de T.S.F. Pahlavi:** Tehran; 1, 1910 Dir.-Gen. Ing. SAZM, tel. 5100; R.P.R. (R.A.) 1, 1910, R.Q.D. (radio) 1910; (telex) 19 57, 895, C.155, 2, 1910; 15, 1900 335, 4, 874, 5, 87.

## AIR LINES

**Iranian Airways Co.:** Avenue Saadi, Tehran; 1, 1910. Booking pass agents for all the important towns of Iran as well as abroad; Dir.-Gen. G. H. Esmaili.

**Air France (French):** Ave. Saadi, Tehran, operating a weekly service between Tehran and Paris.

**B.D.A.C. (British):** Ave. Ferdowsi, Tehran, operating a weekly service between Tehran and London.

**Intourist Airways (Russian):** Ave. Isfahani, Tehran, working between Tehran and Moscow.

**Iraqi Airways:** twice weekly service between Tehran and Baghdad.

**Swedish Airways (S.A.):** weekly service, Tehran-Berlin-Stockholm.

In addition, the aircraft belonging to the Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones operate a twice-weekly service for carrying mail and passengers between Tehran-Karumshah-Isfahan, agents for these services: **IranTour** (Tehran).

## RAILWAYS

The Trans-Iranian Railway, running north to south from Bandar Shah on the Caspian Sea, through the capital, Tehran, to Bandar Mahqouf on the Persian Gulf, was officially opened by the Shah on August 20th, 1928. The total length is 572 miles, and the cost was approximately 232,000,000. Branches are planned to link up Mashhad and Tabriz to Tehran, and sections in other directions were completed before the war.

There is also a railway of 87 miles from Tabriz to Julfa, on the Russian side of the border.

## ROADS

Northern parts of Iran are now joined by roads, but are unimproved in general condition. The Government programme for road construction and improvement continues, and pavements and pack animals have been superseded by motor transport. The Karayn Hamadan-Kermanshah-Gasa-Klasawa on the Iraq border route as well as several sections in other parts of the country has been asphalted. Asphaltine of various other routes is included in the Government programme.

## SHIPPING

The principal ports on the Persian Gulf are Bushehr, Fandi, Bandar Abbas, Khorramshahr, Bandar Shapur. The Iranian tonnage entering amounts to less than 1 per cent of the total. Iranian owned vessels also are in a minority among those using the ports on the Caspian Sea, which include Pahlavi and Bandar Shah.

Navigators on Lake Ritsayeh from Shirokshahr to Mahanizhanah, is by a twice weekly service of tug and barge for the transport of passengers and goods. On the Karayn river a regular cargo service is operated by the Mehran Steamship Co. Ltd. Iranian boats also operate daily motorboat services for passengers and goods.

## Shipping and Forwarding Agents

- Bar Sahami S.A.:** Saadeti Building, Ave. Rey, Tehran.  
**Bidar Ra Masouliate Mahdoud Co. Ltd.:** Saadeti Building, Ave. Ezzat, Tehran.  
**International Transport Co.:** Ave. Jafar, Tehran.  
**IranTour Iranian Travel Co. S.A.:** 329 Ave. Saadi, Tehran.  
**Levant-Express Travel Co. (Iraqi):** Ave. Saadi, Tehran.  
**Nadji Shaya (Foreigner):** International Transport Co., Ave. Saadeti, Tehran.  
**"Paltours" S.A.:** 329 Ave. Saadi, Tehran.

IRAN-- (THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

THE ECONOMIC LIFE

STATISTICAL SURVEY

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

(in 1,000 rials)

YEAR*	IMPORTS†	EXPORTS‡
1944-45	2,436,300	792,066
1945-46	2,882,182	1,610,442
1946-47	3,612,798	2,291,670

\* Year ends March 20th.

† Excludes customs-free imports and gold and silver.

‡ Excludes exports by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. and the Fisheries, and gold and silver.

Source: *Bulletin*, Bank Melli Iran.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(in million rials)

YEAR*	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
1930-31	1,760	2,170
1943-44	3,035	4,430
1946-47	5,459	6,094
1947-48	6,684	7,752

\* Year ends March 20th.

Source: *Bulletin*, Bank Melli Iran.

IRAN—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM IRAN IN 1945\*

	Weight (metric tons)	Value (1,000,000 rials)
Exported goods, including the A.P.O.C.† products, and other goods of M. P. G.‡	119,085	1,492
All A.P.C. exports	2,197,552	2,611
Mainland Exports	2,316,637	4,103

\* As of March 31, 1945.

† March 21st, 1945, to March 20th, 1946.

TOTAL IMPORTS INTO IRAN IN 1945-46

	Weight (metric tons)	Value (1,000,000 rials)
Imported goods, including those exempt from tax according to tariff	151,941	5,106
Imported goods in franchise	570,215	750

\* March 21st, 1945, to March 20th, 1946.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FROM IRAN IN 1945-46

(March 21st, 1945, to March 20th, 1946)

Commodity and Country	Weight (metric tons)	Value (1,000,000 rials)
<b>Carpets</b>		
U.S.A.	1,026	186,081
U.K.	880	72,466
Turkey	488	21,403
Iraq	133	31,977
India	106	62,776
All other countries	172	126,315
	3,802	587,968
<b>Dried Fruits, etc.</b>		
U.S.S.R.	5,473	42,512
Sweden	8	130
India	9,629	162,034
All other countries	10,497	125,523
	37,807	335,982
<b>Raw Wool</b>		
U.S.S.R.	2,448	28,466
Iraq	225	3,537
India	223	7,100
All other countries	421	6,900
	3,319	67,103
<b>Raw Lamb Hides</b>		
U.S.S.R.	—	388
U.K.	—	4,124
U.S.A.	—	13,453
All other countries	—	17,994
	—	29,959

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS—continued

Commodity and Country	Weight (metric tons)	Value (1,000,000 rials)
<b>Raw Sheep Skins</b>		
U.S.S.R.	136	2,722
U.K.	165	2,637
U.S.A.	1,255	22,039
All other countries	7,059	24,997
	8,615	32,395
<b>Iron</b>		
U.S.S.R.	15,224	61,602
Iraq	3,131	37,164
All other countries	20,052	121,069
	40,407	229,835
<b>Aluminum Castings</b>		
U.S.S.R.	10	1,090
U.S.A.	723	38,435
U.K.	596	38,373
Iraq	6	5,287
India	321	12,171
All other countries	110	8,872
	1,726	105,998
<b>Textiles and Towels</b>		
U.S.A.	143	11,650
Iraq	9	832
All other countries	49	2,863
	197	15,345
<b>Wheat, Barley, and other Cereals</b>		
U.S.S.R.	20	119
Belgium	46	118
Iraq	615	4,116
China	107	433
India	8	1,130
All other countries	1,026	7,947
	1,829	14,863

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS INTO IRAN IN 1945-46

(March 21st, 1945, to March 20th, 1946)

Commodity and Country	Weight (metric tons)	Value (1,000,000 rials)
<b>Cotton Goods</b>		
U.S.S.R.	443	145,067
U.K.	77	6,980
India	1,013	26,153
All other countries	336	21,040
	1,879	243,240
<b>Woolen Goods</b>		
U.K.	57	11,370
All other countries	45	13,655
	97	25,025

IRAN—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS—continued

Commodity and Country	Weight (metric tons)	Value (1,000 rials)	
Sugar	U.S.S.R.	21,950	522,531
	Egypt	26	423
	Holland and N.S.I.	233	2,673
	All other countries	35,927	262,725
		48,436	820,352
Tea	India	1,566	77,227
	All other countries	1,770	88,360
		3,445	165,587
Machine Tools	U.S.S.R.	88	11,640
	Germany	167	3,421
	U.S.	277	17,623
	All other countries	697	36,173
		1,272	70,857
Mineral Oils	U.S.S.R.	17,204	16,735
	U.S.A.	1,728	15,357
	G.M.	20	740
	All other countries	44	3,091
		20,006	35,923

EXPORTS OF WOOL—continued

Year	Weight (metric tons)	Value (1,000 rials)	Country or Destination
1947-48	1,764	27,616	U.S.S.R.
	3,042	57,407	Germany
	7	21	Iraq
	542	10,287	India
	1,220	23,039	Other Countries
1948-49	3,573	57,562	U.S.S.R.
	3	21	Iraq
	1,623	23,302	India
1949-50	203	3,092	Other Countries
	1,226	21,767	U.S.S.R.
	4	26	Iraq
	132	2,250	India
	61	1,657	Other Countries
1950-51	100	500	U.S.S.R.
	3	12	Iraq
	100	9,540	India
	172	2,826	Other Countries
		10,072	
1951-52	2,448	48,460	U.S.S.R.
	225	3,357	Iraq
	123	1,100	India
	423	8,020	Other Countries
		60,967	

EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM IRAN 1956-57 TO 1957-58

Year	Weight (metric tons)	Value (1,000 rials)	Country or Destination
1956-57	6,715	29,129	U.S.S.R.
	1,317	36,722	Germany
	7	23	Iraq
	104	451	India
	11	72	Other Countries
1957-58	2,733	13,333	U.S.S.R.
	5,972	52,044	Germany
	13	47	India
	30	370	Other Countries
		65,784	
1958-59	1,121	5,453	U.S.S.R.
	3,266	30,123	Germany
	37	124	Iraq
	206	1,321	India
	171	1,300	Other Countries
1959-60	9,312	107,476	Germany
	203	1,707	Iraq
	351	1,761	India
	706	6,635	Other Countries
		117,579	
1960-61	2,224	40,780	U.S.S.R.
	6,800	99,471	Germany
	107	830	Iraq
	304	3,069	India
	1,380	17,874	Other Countries

Currency. The legal currency unit is the rial (designated ri.) of 100 dinars. At the present rate of exchange, 10 rials (100=£) sterling. There are silver coins for 1, 5, and 10 rials (1 toman), and banknotes for 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 rials. Banknotes are issued by the State Bank, the Bank Melli Iran.

Area and Population. The total area of the Kingdom of Iran is about 928,000 sq. miles.

The population of Iran is estimated at 16,500,000. Tehran had a population in 1942 of about 500,000; it was estimated in 1944 to have reached 700,000. Figures for the other principal towns in 1944 were approximately:

Tehran	213,000
Isfahan	204,000
Meshed	175,000
Shiraz	129,000

Principal Imports and Exports. Exports are carpets, petrol, oil, dried fruit and other agricultural produce, wool, hides and skins.

Imports are textiles, machinery, technical supplies, sugar, and motor cars.

BANKING

Bank Melli Iran (National Bank of Iran) Tehran, f. 1928; cap. 10,000,000,000 rials; reserve (Banking Dept.) 10,000,000,000 rials; reserve (State Dept.) 10,000,000,000 rials; Gov. and Chair. ABOL-HASAN ENTEDAJI; Vice-Gov. MASROOQAN HAJABADLOU; Dir. ABDOLLAH DEKHTARI. 153 brs.; agencies throughout Iran and correspondents in all important centers of the world; administers national savings.

Bank Rabat Iran (Mortgage Bank of Iran) Tehran, f. 1930; cap. 10,000,000,000 rials; reserve fund 10,000,000,000 rials; Chair. S. VASSILOU; Dir. A. SADEGH; H. MOHAMMADI.



## IRAN—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

### OIL

Iran's most profitable industry is oil production. The principal concession, granted in 1901, is held by the Anglo-Iranian (formerly Anglo-Persian) Oil Co. Ltd., an English concern with a capital of £13,000,000. The Company's property, situated in southern Iran, covers an area of 500,000 sq. miles. Under the terms of the concession, royalties are paid to the Iranian Government on all oil sold in the country or exported, and the Company also makes certain other payments to the Government in return for exemption from taxation and customs duties. The Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. Ltd. also owns oil refineries at Abadan and Kermanshah. Two oilfields in Iran—Masjed-e-Sulaiman and Haft Kel—have already produced about 100,000,000 tons each. In terms of current rate of output, Haft Kel has the distinction of being the largest producing field in the world, being second only to the great East Texas field. East Texas produces at the rate of about 27,000,000 tons a year from about 24,000 wells, whereas Haft Kel produces 1,000,000 tons a year from 24 wells.

### MINERALS

The mineral wealth of Iran has not yet been fully exploited, but minerals found there include lead, copper,

antimony, manganese, sulphur, gold, silver, tin and zinc. Deposits of iron ore occur in various parts of the country, but have so far not been exploited.

**Coal.** Sufficient coal has been mined in Iran to meet the country's industrial and domestic requirements. The principal coal mines are at Shemshak and Zilan to the north of Tehran.

### CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

**Hamedan Chamber of Commerce:** Hamedan.

**Istahan Chamber of Commerce:** Istahan.

**Khorramshahr Chamber of Commerce:** Khorramshahr.

**Meshad Chamber of Commerce:** Meshad.

**Resht Chamber of Commerce:** Resht.

**Shiraz Chamber of Commerce:** Shiraz.

**Tabriz Chamber of Commerce:** Tabriz.

**Tehran Chamber of Commerce:** KHANSAH JANI, KAZEM KASRA, TEHRAN; PRES. AGHAJ AHMED HOSSEIN NIKFOROZ; VICE PRES. AGHAJ ISA KOORAN; SECR. AGHAJ ABHAR AKBAVAN, AGHAJ HASSAN KASHANIAN; TIKAR AGHAJ ABDOL RAHMAN GHOLIZADEH.

## EDUCATION

## SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

In 1957 the Government revised the curriculum of the period of compulsory education, providing for the gradual establishment over a period of ten years of compulsory secondary and primary education. The educational system is run by the Government, and includes in addition private schools.

## UNIVERSITY

## UNIVERSITY OF TEHRAN

(State University)

Founded 1934.

Chancellor: Dr. ALI AKBAR SIAMI

General Secretary: M. ESHAGHI.

## DEANS:

Faculty of Arts and Education: Dr. A. A. SIAMI

Faculty of Agriculture: Eng. A. BAKHARZI

Faculty of Fine Arts: Prof. A. GHARIBI

Faculty of Law: Dr. A. NAZARI KAZGANZHI

Faculty of Medicine: Prof. G. QURESHINGI

Faculty of Science: Dr. M. HIZARI

Faculty of Technology: Eng. N. BAZARGAN

Faculty of Theology: Dr. G. GHORANBARI

Faculty of Veterinary Medicine: Dr. A. RAZVI

## PROFESSORS:

Faculty of Arts and Education:

ANZI HOOSHVAR, Dr. F. (Psychology)

ASARI, M. K. (Logic and Philosophy)

AZIZI, Dr. M. (History of Post-Islamic Civilisation)

QAJAR, M. T. (Persian Literature)

YERGANI, Dr. M. (Aesthetics)

BAHARIZI, A. (Arabic Literature)

BAVANDI, K. B. (General History)

BEKI, A. A. (History of Eastern Peoples)

BEKI, D. A. (Philosophy)

BEHZAD NOSHADANI, Dr. G. (Heritage)

JEHANI, A. (Ethical Philosophy)

FARSIYAN, M. (General Education)

FARSIYAN, M. H. (Scholastic Logic and Philosophy)

FARSIYAN, M. H. (History of Persian Literature)

JAFARI, Dr. M. (Psychology and Psychological Data)

QAJARI, A. A. (Persian Literature)

QURESHINGI, Eng. G. M. (Arabic Literature)

HAGHAGHABADI, Dr. G. (Persian Literature)

HOSSEINI, Dr. N. H. (Pedagogy)

SHARAFI, Dr. F. (Social Psychology)

KAVAN, Dr. M. (Geography of Iran)

MADRASI, Dr. V. (Mathematics)

MURTAZAVI, Dr. ANSARI (Physical Geography)

NARAGI, S. (Persian Literature)

QURESHINGI, G. (Arabic)

RAZVIYAN, Dr. R. (History of Iran)

SADGI, Dr. F. (History of Pedagogy)

SADGI, Dr. GH. H. (Modern Pedagogy and Sociology)

SARAYAN, Mr. Dr. F. (Persian Literature)

SHARAFI, Dr. S. (Modern Philosophy)

SHIRAZI, Dr. A. (Psychology)

SIAMI, Dr. A. A. (Psychology)

SOHRABADI, Dr. L. A. (English Literature)

YAZDI, A. S. (Aesthetics)

Faculty of Agriculture:

ABDOL, J. (Zoology and Entomology)

ABDI, Eng. M. (Principles of Agriculture and Amelioration of

Plants)

BAKHARZI, Dr. T. (Principles of Breeding)

DAVANI, Eng. A. (Plant Pest and Disease Control)

FAZLALI, V. (Vegetation, Eng. R. (Agricultural Engineering)

GHANI, Eng. M. (Genetics and Biology)

HADJIKI, Prof. ANSARI (Economics, Public Finance, and

Administration)

KAVAN, Dr. E. (Plant Diseases)

KAZEMI, Dr. H. (Agricultural Chemistry)

MADRASI, ANSARI, Dr. M. F. (Meteorology and Statistics)

MIRZAYAN, Dr. M. (Mathematics and Physics)

SHARAFI, Dr. E. (Agricultural Machinery)

SIAMI, Dr. E. (Rural Industry)

TABATABAI, K. (Forest and Meadow)

ZAHEDI, Dr. J. (Rural Industry)

ZAVAR, Dr. N. (Vegetation)

Faculty of Fine Arts:

ABDOLMANSOUR, Eng. D. (Architecture)

BAKHARZI, Eng. K. (Topography)

GHORANBARI, A. (Painting)

FARSIYAN, Prof. M. (Archaeology)

KHAYAT, Eng. N. (Building)

KHAYAT, Dr. N. (Artistic Anatomy)

MADRASI, M. (History of Fine Arts)

MURTAZAVI, Eng. A. (Statics and Structural Geometry)

YAZDI, H. (Artistic Anatomy)

Faculty of Law:

ABDOL KAZEMIAN, Dr. A. (Commercial Law)

ABDOL, Dr. H. (Comparative Law)

ABDOL, Dr. E. (Finance Regulations)

ABDOL, Dr. M. H. (Finance Regulations)

ABDI, Dr. M. (Civil Law)

ABDI, Dr. M. (General History and Historical Geography)

ABDI, Dr. H. (Civil Law)

ABDOL, Dr. M. A. (Civil Law)

ABDOL, Dr. M. A. (Constitutions of Neighbouring Countries)

ABDOL, Dr. M. (Economics and International Organisations)

ABDOL, M. (International Law)

ABDOL, M. (Islamic Law)

ABDOL, ZAHEDI, Dr. M. (Penal Law)

ABDOL, Dr. A. (International Law)

ABDOL, Dr. A. A. (Banking)

ABDOL, Dr. G. (Constitutional Law)

ABDOL, Dr. K. (Administrative Law)

ABDOL, G. (Islamic Law)

ABDOL, M. (Islamic Law)

ABDOL, Dr. A. (Civil Law)

ABDOL, Dr. E. (General Jurisprudence)

ABDOL, Dr. H. (Constitutions of Neighbouring

Countries)

Faculty of Medicine:

ABDOL, J. (Pharmacology)

ABDI, M. M. (Forensic Medicine)

ABDI, V. (Surgery)

ABDI, H. (Midwifery)

ABDI, ANSARI, A. (Anatomy)

ABDI, N. (Physiology)

ABDI, J. (Hygiene)

ABDI, G. (General Medicine)

ABDI, E. (Neurology)

ABDI, M. (Infectious Diseases)

ABDI, A. (Histology)

ABDI, A. (Therapy)

ABDI, GHANIZADEH, H. (Dentistry)

ABDI, M. (Pathology)

ABDI, H. (Surgery)

ABDI, G. (Pharmacology)

ABDI, M. Y. (Surgery)

ABDI, N. (General Pathology)

ABDI, N. (Anatomy)

ABDI, S. (Urology)

ABDI, M. (Ophthalmology)

ABDI, M. H. (Biological Chemistry)

ABDI, M. A. (Therapeutics)

## IRAN—(EDUCATION)

**MEYMAZI, K.** (Tropical Diseases)  
**M. JAFARI, M.** (Zoology)  
**KUPADAK, S.** (Pharmacology)  
**NAJIB ABADI, A.** (Surgery)  
**NAJIBI, V.** (Internal Medicine)  
**NAJIBZADEH, E.** (Psychology)  
**NIKBAI, H.** (Plant and Animal)  
**QAZVI (History of Life and Children),**  
**KAZVI, H.** (Psychology)  
**QAZVI, M.** (Hematology)  
**SADEGH TURAN SHAH (Hematology),**  
**SAKHAI, H.** (Sociology)  
**SAYYAN, N.** (Dentistry)  
**SEIF, M.** (Gen. Pathology)  
**SHARI, N.** (Organic Chemistry)  
**SHIRAZI, GH. R.** (Surgical Medicine)  
**SHARI, M.** (Dentistry)  
**SOHRABI, H.** (Ophthalmology)  
**VANAN (Medical Chemistry),**  
**VANAN, A.** (Internal Diseases)

### Faculty of Science:

**ABTALI PEER, A.** (Calculus of Probability)  
**AMMAN VAZIRI, Z.** (Mechanic Cinematic)  
**AMIRYAN, A.** (Higher Geometry)  
**AZAD, A. A.** (Electricity)  
**GHOFSESI, A.** (Infinitesimal Geometry)  
**IRANPOUR, M. H.** (Palaeontology)  
**IRANI, BAYAN, Z.** (Acoustics)  
**KAZEM, T.** (Mechanics)  
**KAZEM, M.** (Zoology)  
**KAZEM, F.** (Sociology)  
**FOROOSH KAZI, GH. M.** (Biology)  
**GOLSHARI, A. M.** (Mathematics and Analysis)  
**HIGASHI, M.** (Light)  
**HOSSEINI, J.** (Astronomy)  
**IRANI, J.** (Biology)  
**IRANPOUR, KAMAL** (Mechanic Physics)  
**KANAKAR, FARSI, M.** (Mathematics)  
**KHABAZI, E.** (Dentist)  
**SHAYAN, A. V.** (Applied Mechanics)  
**PARTAK, A. A.** (General Chemistry)  
**PARTAK, A.** (Botany)  
**RAHMAN, GH. R.** (Industrial and Organic Chemistry)  
**ROSH, A.** (Astronomy)  
**ROSHAN, ZAH. A.** (Thermodynamics)  
**SABABI, Y.** (Himatology)  
**SEIFABADI, A.** (Psychology)  
**SHARIFI, A.** (Organic Chemistry)  
**SHIRAZI, F.** (Microbiology)  
**TARAFI, H.** (Biological Chemistry)  
**TAVASSOLI, A. A.** (Chemical Physics)  
**VANAN, A.** (General Mathematics)  
**VANAN, M.** (Differential and Integral Calculus)  
**ZAHEDI TURAN (Physiology)**

### Faculty of Technology:

**AGHA, ENG. M. S.** (Geology)  
**BARANQAN, ENG. M.** (Technical Engineer)  
**BARANQAN, JEMSHIDANI, DR. GH. A.** (Chemical Physics)  
**FOROOSH, ENG. M.** (Architecture)  
**QAZVI, ENG. M.** (Institute of Inorganic Chemistry)  
**GOWHARTAN, ENG. A.** (Resistance of Materials)  
**JAFARQAN, ENG. K.** (Topography)  
**JOYBARI, DR. S.** (Physics)  
**KAZEM, ENG. A. H.** (Building Construction)  
**MUJIBBADI, DR. M. A.** (Analysis and Algebra)  
**MUSAVVIRI, LOG. A.** (Applied Mechanics)  
**MUSAVVIRI, M. A.** (General Electromechanics)  
**MUSAVVIRI ZANJANSHI, ENG. M.** (Transmission of Electricity)  
**JAD MANSOUR, DR. K.** (Electricity)  
**RANJBI QAZVIAN, DR. V. GH.** (Electrical Communications)  
**RIZI, ENG. A.** (Hydraulics)  
**RIZI, DR. M.** (Mechanics)  
**SABAT AGHA, DR. A.** (Geometry)  
**RIZA SADEGH (Bio-Chemistry),**  
**YAGHAN HAKKI, DR. HAKI** (Metallurgy)

### Faculty of Theology:

**TAVAN, J.** (History of Islamic Law)  
**ASGAR, KAZEM** (Logic and Philosophy)  
**BATKASVAR, AGHA** (History of Arabic Literature)  
**FUROOZGAR, DAQIYRIZAN, AGHA** (Persian Literature)  
**FARSI, AGHA** (Mysticism and Metaphysics)

**FAYZ, DR.** (History of Islam)  
**MUKHLESABADI, DR.** (Arabic Language and Literature)  
**MUSAVVIRI, SAJYAN MOUSAVVIRI, AGHA** (Tradition and Fiqh)  
**QAZVIAN, AGHA** (Philosophy, Religious Thought, and Jurisprudence)  
**RIZI, MOUSAVVIRI, AGHA** (Mathematics and Astronomy)  
**SHIRAZI, MAJID, AGHA** (Logic, Philosophy, and Jurisprudence)

### Faculty of Veterinary Medicine:

**AGHA, DR. M.** (Surgery and Internal Diseases)  
**AMIRYAN, DR. E.** (Micro and Micro Zoology)  
**AGHA, DR. A.** (Physiology, Pharmacology, and Therapeutics)  
**AGHA, DR. F.** (Surgical, Bacteriology and Therapeutics)  
**DAJANI, DR. A.** (Physiology)  
**DAVARI, DR. M.** (Biology, Agriculture, and Veterinary Medicine)  
**DEIR, DR. L.** (Physiology)  
**KAZEM, M. A.** (Biological Chemistry and Medical Physics)  
**MUSAVVIRI NAJIB, DR. M. H.** (Veterinary Medicine, Zoology, and Jurisprudence)  
**MUSAVVIRI, DR. Y.** (Obstetrics)  
**MUSAVVIRI, DR. K.** (Zoology)  
**MUSAVVIRI, DR. H.** (Embryology, Histology, and Anatomical Pathology)  
**TARJAN, DR. A. A.** (Chemistry)  
**YAZDI, DR. A.** (Parasitology, Parasitology Diseases)  
**YAZDI ZAHEDI, M.** (Animal Husbandry, Hygiene, and Animal Husbandry)

## COLLEGE

### Technical College, The: Tehran: f. 1907.

**Dean:** Dr. J. MOJIBBADI  
**Vice-Chancellor:** DR. LAZARABADI, R.S.D.  
**Principal:** M. OGHABI, M.Sc.  
**President:** M. FARJAN  
**Secretary:** M. SHAYAN, R.S.D.  
**Registrar:** M. SANA

### Deans:

**Faculty of Chemical Engineering:** M. ZAHEDI, M.Sc., D.Sc.  
**Faculty of Electrical Engineering:** M. SHARI, M.Sc.  
**Faculty of Mechanical Engineering:** M. VAZIRI, M.Sc.

The College has 700 resident students (male).

### Additional Teaching Staff:

Associate Professors	35
Assistant Professors	10
Instructors	20
Lecturers	45

**Publication:** *ESMERALD* (Invention) monthly, scientific.

## LEARNED AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES

**Iranian Academy, The (Fakhriyeh):** Tehran: f. 1935; Pres. H.E. F. SAVU.

**National Body of UNESCO (Formerly Commission Iranienne de Co-operation Intellectuelle):** (in Ministry of Education, Tehran: f. 1935); Pres. Prof. A. A. HAKMAT; Hon. Secs. Dr. Z. NAFA, M. H. FARZAN; members: The Min. of Education, the Chairman of the Tehran Univ., the Pres. of the Iranian Acad., the Dean of the Teachers' Coll., the Dir.-Gen. of Higher Education, etc.

**Society of the Red Lion and Sun of Iran:** Place Sepah, Tehran; f. 1923 under the patronage of His Imperial Majesty, the Society aims to help people in urgent need of medical care and assistance in cases of earthquakes, fire, or other calamities. It sponsors activities in aid of prisoners and interests in wartime; publs. a quarterly; Pres. Her Imperial Highness Princess STRAS PANDAVI; Vice-Pres. H.E. Dr. HASAN AGHAAN, H.E. ALI MOHAMMAD OGHABI; Hon. Secs. H.E. Dr. ASHRAF HAFIZI; Treas. Gen. H.E. SADEGH VASSEGI.

**PROFESSIONAL ORGANISATIONS**

- Doctors' Club of Iran:** Tehran; Pres. Dr. H. ANZL.  
**Syndicate of the Dentists:** Tehran; Pres. Dr. M. SAYAN.  
**Syndicate of the Pharmacists:** Tehran; Pres. Dr. H. NIKRAM.

**MUSEUMS**

- Anthropological Museum:** Tehran; f. 1938; Dir. E. ZAFAR-  
 SHAN.  
**Archaeological Museum:** Tehran; f. 1938; antiquities from  
 5th century B.C. to A.D. nineteenth century; Dir.  
 A. GOSSEN; Curators Dr. BAHRAMI, M. BESHAR, Miss  
 SAYANI, Miss KAZEM.  
**Golestan Museum:** f. 1892; Dir. S. KHAMVOOR.  
**Pers. Museum:** Shiraz; f. 1938; exhibits include manu-  
 scripts, calligraphies, ancient coins; Dir. MOHAMMAD  
 HOSAIN SETAKHTEH; Curator HASRAT ZAHEDI SORICHE.  
**Qum Museum:** f. 1936. } Under the supervision  
**Khurasan Museum:** f. 1945. } of the Min. of Education.

**LIBRARIES**

- Albort College Library:** Tehran; Librarian H. HOSSEIN  
 ZAKER.  
**Adabsh Library:** Meshed; special collection of MSS.  
**Library of the Imperial Palace:** Tehran; special collection  
 of precious MSS.  
**Library of the National Teachers' College:** Tehran;  
 Librarian HOSSEIN HAGHABARIAN, Ph.D.  
**National Library:** Tehran; f. 1937; 40,000 volumes, 2,000  
 MSS; Librarian Dr. MAHDI BAYANI.

**TOURIST ORGANISATIONS**

- Iranfours (Tourist Travel Club):** Ave. Saadi, Tehran; Gen.  
 Mgr. G. H. ESTERHAY.  
**Leranfours (Tourist Square):** Tehran; f. 1945; Gen. Mgr.  
 A. A. KAVESHTAGHIAN.  
**Touriran (Tourist Club of Iran):** Ave. Saadi, Tehran;  
 f. 1939; Gen. Sec. G. H. ESTERHAY.

**THE PRESS**

**DAILIES**

- Ahlik:** Ave. Hafez, Tehran; f. 1930; Armenian, morning;  
 Editor HOSSEIN HOSSEINIAN.  
**Bahar Iran:** Shiraz; f. 1950; evening; Editor MOHAMMAD  
 HOSSEIN MOJAZEDI.  
**Democrat Iran:** Tehran; organ of the Democratic Party.  
**Erfan:** Isfahan; f. 1924; evening; Editor AHMAD FARAB.  
**Eshaaq:** Ave. Khayam, Tehran; f. 1925; evening; Editor  
 AHMAD MASSOUDI.  
**Iran:** Ave. Khayam, Tehran; f. 1871; morning; Editor  
 Z. ENOBI-AHMADEH RANJESH.  
**Iran MB:** Tehran; morning; Editor J. HOSSEIN RAZAVI.  
**Journal de Téhéran:** Ave. Khayam, Tehran; f. 1935;  
 morning; French; Editor JAVAD MASHEH.  
**Keyhan:** Ave. Barch, Tehran; Editor Dr. MEHDI ZAHEDI.  
**Kardovan:** Ave. Barch, Tehran; Editor Dr. R. RANJESHAN.  
**Mashr Iran:** Ave. Ferdowsi, Tehran; Editor MAHDI  
 MOVAHHEDI.  
**Rahbar:** Ave. Ferdowsi, Tehran; f. 1921; morning; organ  
 of the Tudeh Party; Editor IRAY ESTERHAYAN.  
**Setarsh:** Ave. Lalehz, Tehran; Editor AHMAD MALEKI.  
**Shahab:** Tehran; organ of the Iran Party.  
**Varzeshmand:** Italian Legation Ave., Marjion Street,  
 No. 22, Tehran; f. 1931; Armenian, social and literary;  
 Editor HAZO KARA KANZ.

**BI-MONTHLIES AND WEEKLIES**

- Ahshah Shargh:** Meshed; f. 1924; weekly; educational;  
 Editor ALI-REZA ANOUSHAH.

- Ayineh Jendubi:** English-Shahrooz, Kerman; f. 1910;  
 weekly; Editor SADEGH JERANDI.  
**Banar:** Tehran; Editor MUSE N. FARSAFI.  
**Ellehaq Hafezeli:** Ave. Khayam, Tehran; f. 1935;  
 weekly; Editor AHMAD MASSOUDI.  
**Khandanika:** Ave. Ferdowsi, Tehran; f. 1939; weekly;  
 Editor ALI ASSAGHAR AMIRANI.  
**Mende Fakhshan:** Meshed; f. 1942; bi-monthly; medical  
 journal; Editor Dr. M. MIR DAMADLI.  
**Omsh:** Ave. Lalehz, Tehran; f. 1942; weekly (Tuesday);  
 Editor NASSIRULLAH FARSAFI.  
**Saba:** Ave. Lalehz, Tehran; f. 1941; weekly (Wednesday);  
 Editor AHMADHOSSEIN FARSAFI.  
**Tehran Mossavar:** Ave. Pahlavi, Tehran; weekly; Editor  
 A. DERRAS.  
**Teligh:** Shahrsoor Street, Tehran; f. 1936; weekly (Wed-  
 nesday); Editor MOHAMMAD AVI TORJAN.

**MONTHLIES**

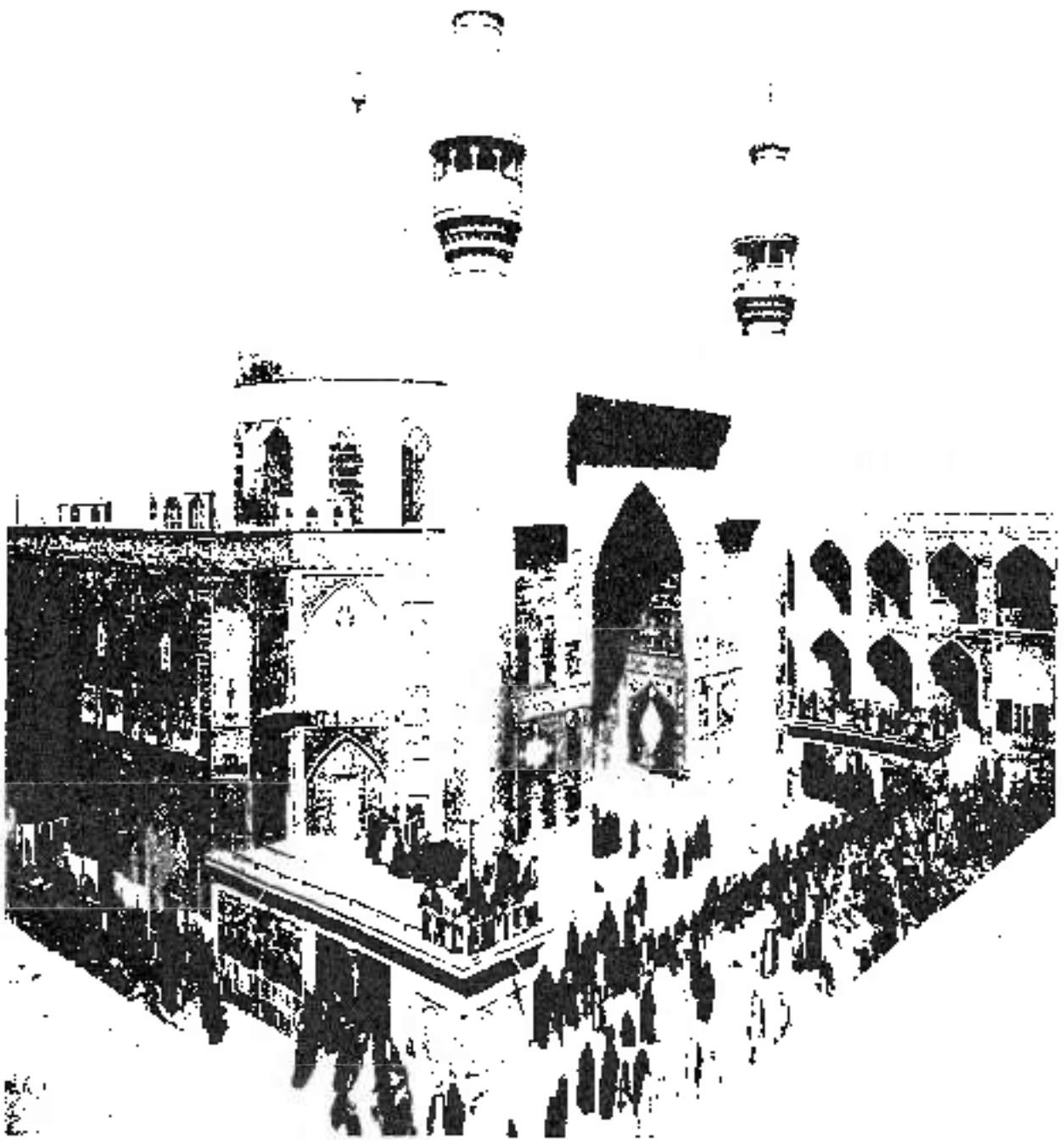
- Amuzesh va Parvarsh:** c/o The Ministry of Education,  
 Tehran; f. 1918; Chief Editor MOHAMMAD SHAMLI.  
**Ayaneh:** Pahlavi Alshar Street, Tehran; f. 1925; political  
 and literary review; Editor Dr. ARSHAN.  
**Bank Melli Iran Bulletin:** Khabar, Ferdowsi, Tehran;  
 f. 1934; Persian and English; Editors Bank Melli Iran  
 (The National Bank of Iran).  
**Rah-e No:** Ave. Pahlavi, Tehran; f. 1940; Editor-in-Chief  
 MOHAMMAD SADEH; Editor and Mgr. HOSSEIN HAYATI.  
**Sokhan:** Ave. Saadi, Tehran; f. 1942; literary, social  
 science, archaeology, etc.; Editor Dr. PARTIZ KHANLARI.

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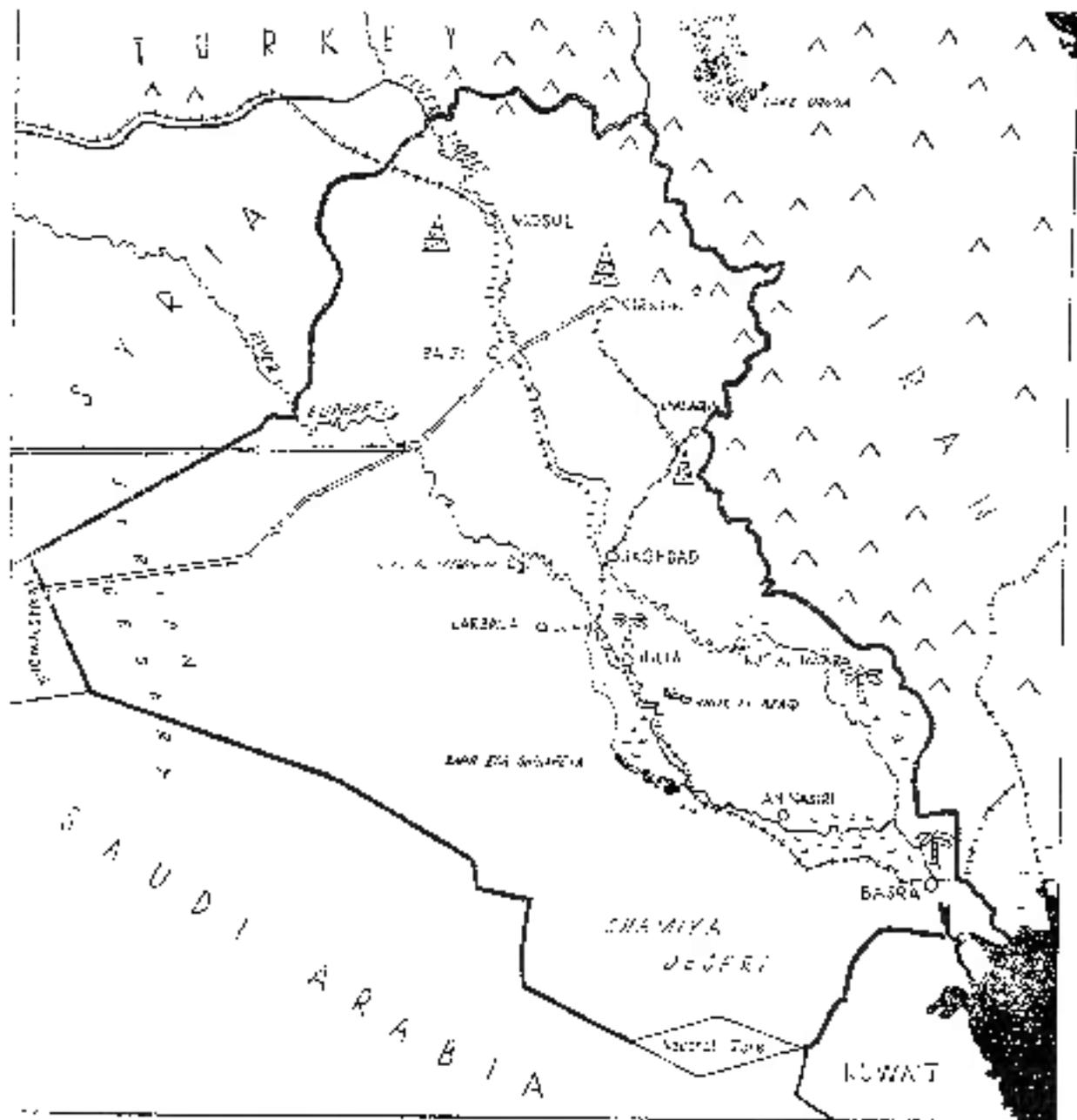


THE MOSQUE OF 1350

*Photo Royal Iraqi Embassy, 1950*

A MOSQUE IN IRAQ

# IRAQ



- |        |               |       |          |       |           |       |                  |                             |
|--------|---------------|-------|----------|-------|-----------|-------|------------------|-----------------------------|
|        |               |       |          |       |           |       |                  |                             |
| Cities | Oil pipe Line | Dates | Railways | Swamp | Mountains | Swamp | Boundary of Iraq | Boundary of Other Countries |

SCALE 80 MILES TO ONE INCH

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# THE KINGDOM OF 'IRAQ

## GEOGRAPHY

### FRONTIERS

'Iraq is bounded by the Turkish Republic on the north by the Kingdom of Iran on the east, by the Republic of Syria, the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan, and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on the west, and by Kuwait and the Persian Gulf on the south. The land frontier extends to approximately 2,225 miles (3,590 km) and sea boundaries to 55 miles (90 km). The northern frontiers commence at the joining of the Khabar river with the Tigris, stretching to the east via the Upper Zab and approaching the Iranian frontiers north of Rawandiz. Iraq's eastern frontier starts from the mouth of the Shatt-al-Arab, through the Her al-Hawazah, reaching a point east of Mandali and through the mountainous region north of Hlabja, climbing up the Huzman mountains, ending on the Turkish frontier. The western frontier line runs along the right bank of the Tigris, stretches south-eastward to the Euphrates, and then turns southward to the desert, until it meets the Transjordan-Iraq frontier. The Nejd-Iraq frontier begins at the confluence of Wadi-Qad with Wadi-Dan, 70½ miles (113 km) east of Kuwait, forming a neutral zone in the shape of a rhomboid; it continues north until it reaches the frontier of Transjordan. The southern boundaries of Iraq lie at the end of the Persian Gulf, beginning at the mouth of the Shatt-al-Arab and ending at the mouth of River Zubair and River Abulhab.

### MOUNTAINS

The mountains of Iraq are situated in the north-east of the country and are, according to their features, divided into three regions.

In the northern region, the White Mountain, Balhiz Zibar, and Ser-Amudjah are the most important formations. The middle region contains the Mardesh, height 6,700 ft. (2,040 m.), Ras, with its summit height 12,165 ft. (3,790 m.), the Al-Qadisi, Barman, and the Sulaimaniyah mountains, of which Pildar, Paz-Magnon, and Huzman are the most important. The principal mountains of the southern region are Ag-Tag and Jebel Hamrin (Table Mountain).

### RIVERS

The rivers of Iraq form the lifeblood of the country, the foremost being the Tigris and the Euphrates.

**The Tigris**, length 1,150 miles (1,850 km.), flows through two countries—Turkey and Iraq. It traverses the Turkish-Iraqi frontier at the south of Jazira (The Oasis, The Oasis Island). Its source is formed by two small streams by the name of Western Tigris and Eastern Tigris (Batman-Sul), and by other small streams from Lake Koljak. Several tributaries join the river, of which Batman-Sul, Al-Khabar (the Tigris Khabur), the Upper Zab, the Lower Zab, Al-Arbain, and Diyala are the most important.

**The Euphrates**, length 1,450 miles (2,350 km.) flows through three countries—Turkey, Syria, and Iraq—and the source of the river is divided into two streams, Kara-Sul and Murad-Sul. Kara-Sul has its source north of

Revanah, while Murad-Sul originates in the neighbourhood of Ezerik. The two streams meet at Nohur-Ghahja, and, traversing the Turkish-Syria frontier at Jarablis, the Euphrates flows to the south, crossing into Syria where the tributary V-Khabur (confluence Khabur) joins the river south of Dab-Sul-Zee, changing its course to the south east, traversing the Syrian-Iraq frontier at Abu-Khamai flowing in Iraq. About 5 miles (8 km.) south of Musayib the river divides into Shatt-al-Hindiyah and Shatt-al-Hilla. They unite again at Samawa, and from this point the Lower Euphrates is formed, ending at the junction with the Tigris at Kutuba.

**Shatt-al-Arab**. This river is formed by the junction of the Tigris with the Euphrates and has a length of 115 miles (185 km.), and its breadth reaches 1,000 yards (900 m.) at some places. This river is navigable by large steamers, and its many branches irrigate the palm gardens situated on its banks.

### LAKES

The largest lakes in Iraq are the Al-Hammir, with an area of 2,000 sq. miles (5,200 sq. km.), followed by Al-Jah-Banaya on the right bank of the Euphrates between Ramadh and Fallujah, with an area of 94 sq. miles (240 sq. km.).

### HARBOURS

The Port of Basra under the administration of the Port Directorate comprises the River Shatt al-Arab, with its extensive approaches from the open sea to Nabucumar (a distance of 100 miles), as well as wharves, jetties, dock-yards, airport, etc., covering altogether an area of 2,000 acres (12½ sq. km.). The commercial history of Basra as a seaport goes back to before the arrival of the Arabs in Iraq, but more has been attained in the last thirty years in the development of this sea gate of the *Land of the Two Rivers* than in all the previous centuries.

In 1914 the port installations at Basra consisted of three simple sheds. The bar at the mouth of the Shatt made it impossible for vessels drawing more than 19 ft. to enter the river. All loading and unloading was consequently done by "lighter", and in general, conditions were exceedingly primitive. With the advent of the British Army during the First World War, Basra became the base for a large expeditionary force, and the history of the modern port may be said to date from that time. Modern equipment was brought out, wharves constructed, land reclaimed, and railway sidings laid down. In fact, all provisions were made by the British military for the rapid landing of cargo, and as a result the return of peace found the newly constituted Port Directorate well set up in many important essentials. In 1919 it was transferred to a commercial administration and became a self-supporting unit with an advisory character consisting of representatives of commercial firms and the civil and military authorities. To-day the Port of Basra Directorate is an authority of quasi-autonomous nature, with its own finances. It is controlled by the Ministry of Communications and Works.

In 1917 entry to the Port was still restricted to ships drawing less than 12 ft. In the operations of the Anglo-Iraqi Oil Company in the port of Basra, Abqayn was severely restricted by the inability to pass fully laden gear to the land. A German ship, *Constante*, a cargo vessel carrying 10,000 tons of oil, had to be repurposed to discharge the cargo through a pier, and this process was hampered by means of a crane and the discharge of all ships using the channel. The original scheme provided for a channel 20 ft. deep and 100 ft. wide, but the depth was increased to 24 ft. and 100 ft. The entire channel 40 ft. deep and 100 ft. wide was completed in December 1924. As a result an increase of shipping was made possible for the first time since the British occupation of the Port.

The widening of the channel was effected by the dredging of the channel, the use of cutters, and the use of leveling the Port in 1925 was completed in 1926, commencing when the British Government imposed a order to limit the volume amounting to 100,000 tons of cargo.

Generally speaking the great expansion of trade passing through the Port was induced by the shortage of shipping entering it. Before 1917 the Port was for all practical purposes closed. By 1917 it had reached the level of 100,000 tons, and this was exceeded during the year 1925.

At the outset of World War II the Port had reached a stage of the most modern type. There were then available fully equipped wharves, the most of them fitted with modern equipment for the receipt and loading of all kinds of cargo, and many of them were served by railways lines directly connected with the Iraq and Persian Railways. An organized and experienced labour force of approximately 1,000 men was in existence.

On the entry of the Allied forces the Port facilities were still further extended, and the original labour force was able to expand to 2,500 men within twelve months. Two new wharves were built, and the efficient system of railway sidings and yards enabled additions to be made. Persian and Allied water were made available in unlimited quantities for the huge base camp at Basra.

For over two years, from 1941 to 1943, the Port at Basra worked at top pressure. All 24 hours were constantly occupied and every one worked day and night landing munitions for use in the field. Floating cranes, work shops, and every piece of apparatus available were incessantly in use. At the same time the Port of Basra was called upon to cope with the export of millions of tons of oil from the Persian fields. Vast quantities of supplies to Russia in the form of guns, machine tanks, vehicles, etc., were brought expeditiously and safeguarded to the Russian battlefield.

It can be said that the fleets and the armies of the whole eastern theatre of war were largely supplied with oil from the Port of Basra. The handling of this vast quantity of oil was only possible by the unremitting efforts of the Iraqi shipping fleet, and work in progress to get a still greater depth in the navigable channels so that larger and deeper-drafted vessels may enter the Port.

The development of the Persian side of the main artery of oil to Russia resulted in the handling of large quantities of military stores on the Port's own wharves at Kergal and the American-built wharves at Khorramshahr. The quantity of heavy-load cargo dispatched by the U.S.A. and handled through the Shatt-al-Arab had exceeded four million tons by 1944. The American-built wharves at Khorramshahr were only a practicable proposition on account of the fact that deeply-laden Liberty ships could be brought up the river.

Another valuable contribution that the Port made to the war effort has been the export of large quantities of

ore, oil, cotton, etc., to the Middle East and the countries of the Far East. Turkey was supplied in large quantities to British armies in Iraq, India, and Persia, as contributed in a very material way to alleviate the food situation in that province.

## IRRIGATION

In Iraq the rainfall in the southern provinces, supplemented by the waters of perennial streams, is sufficient to produce a rainfall average of 12.83 in. (326.4 mm. per year) though only insufficient to cover the needs of the area is actually cultivated in any one year. In the fertile delta lands of the south the rainfall is insufficient to irrigate and the water demands entirely on the distribution of river water in a system of canals. The potential of available water here is estimated at about 1,000,000,000 cu. yds. (10<sup>11</sup> cu. m.), though this figure is necessarily approximate on account of the continually changing conditions in the marshes and flats. The area actually cultivated in the irrigated lands is 1,000,000 cu. yds. (10<sup>11</sup> cu. m.) which means that in the whole country approximately 8,000 sq. miles (20,700 sq. km.) are cultivated in an average year.

There are two principal methods of irrigation by lift and by flow. The great increase in the popularity of the former system may be judged from the fact that 123 pumps working in 1921 increased to 2,375 in 1941.

All irrigation works in the south are annually in danger of damage or destruction by the spring floods and the removal of these by embankments and retention reservoirs some of the main preoccupations of engineers responsible for their development. The widely variable discharge of the Tigris varies in one of their most characteristic features. The discharge flow varies from 3,000 cu. yds. (3,000 cu. m.) per second in flood to 285 cu. yds. (300 cu. m.) in the summer, and has been known to attain a mean discharge of 1,370 cu. yds. (1,370 cu. m.). The Tigris varies from 3,000 to 300 cu. yds. (3,000 to 300 cu. m.). The southern extension is thus seasonally inundated with inundation in the spring and drought in the summer, and almost all the most desirable irrigation projects planned or undertaken in past years have been connected with the conservation and proper distribution of flood water by means of barriers and reservoirs. In 1921 two plans of this sort were conceived, one of them was the Fardjah Barrage on the lower Euphrates, which was actually completed two years later. It has a length of 200 yds. (200 m.) and through the hills canal and other channels brings 447,000 acres (180,000 hectares) of land under adequate irrigation in winter.

The second project was connected with Lake Habbaniya, which lies in a vast natural depression in the desert near Ramadi, and, with a storage capacity of 3,200,000,000 cu. yds. (3,200,000,000 cu. m.), would serve admirably as an escape for the Fardjah floods. To the south of it but separated by high ground is a second, even deeper depression called Abu Dharabah which could supplement this function. An escape channel from the river was actually begun in 1913, but the work was interrupted by the First World War. A revised scheme, which included an outlet from the lake back into the river about 25 miles (40 km.) downstream, was again interrupted by war in 1939, but is now to be resumed. An immense volume of useless flood water will thus be made available in the summer months.

On the Tigris a major accomplishment was the famous Kut Barrage, completed and opened by King Ghazi early in 1939. This ensures the irrigation of some 900,000 acres (361,400 hectares) of land through a canal called the Ghazrat, raising the line of what was once the main bed of the Tigris. This barrage has a length of 1,025 ft. (312 m.)

and resembles in design the Nak Hammadi Dam in Egypt. Another important hydraulic structure on a tributary of the Tigris is the weir across the Diyala at Table Mountain. This was erected in 1933 on the site of an older structure destroyed by flood in 1933, and controls the whole irrigation system of the Diyala province.

The contribution of the Irrigation Department to Allied war effort in co-operation with the British military authorities has been by no means inconsiderable. In addition to the strengthening of embankments, the erection of new dykes, revetments, etc., several larger projects have been undertaken in this most important region. The new regulator, for instance, at the head of the Chabokah (an affluent of the Tigris at Amara), ensures the navigability of the main river. The automatic weir at the head of the temporary inlet to Lake Habbaniya is another example. Finally, it is interesting to note that a variation of the irrigation regime at Habbaniya Barrage, at the suggestion of British medical experts, almost eliminated the local occurrence of malaria.

Next and foremost amongst the irrigation schemes planned for the future is the Bekhme Dam. The proposed site of this dam is located at a point where the Upper

Zab and Tigris rivers meet and flow out into the marshes southwards through a narrow gash. The dam would create a most spectacular reservoir some twenty miles long, extending along the foot of the Sulaymaniyah Mountain and up the Zab Valley as far as Zibar. Since the Zab is the most important tributary of the Tigris it has been pronounced a partial solution of the flood problem. In the spring the snow water from Kurdistan will be held up and stored, thereby removing the danger to Baghdad. In summer it would be released to increase the arable area of land. It would also be used for the generation of electric power on the lines of the Badkub Dam in the U.S.A. Another scheme is the new afloat from the Lower Zab (which will raise the electric output under construction) and the extension of the Abu Ghurib and Hamiyah canals which will add 98,420 acres (39,000 hectares) of land to the cultivated area. It is only fair to add that all work of this kind was greatly hampered by war conditions. Shortage of labour, inadequacy of technical staff, lack of spare parts for machines in operation, shortage and cost of building materials were but a few of the obstacles in the path of the irrigation engineers, which made their achievements all the more remarkable.

## PEOPLES AND RELIGIONS

## PEOPLES

The people of Iraq are all of the kind of fair-skinned and Semitic stock. They are differentiated by an Arabic (Arabs) race, except the small Kurdish race descended from the Caucasians. The populations of Iraq are roughly divided into four main groups: Arabs, Kurds, Iraqis, and Turks in the following proportions: Arabs, covered in 50 per cent of the total population; Kurds, 25 per cent; Iraqis, 20 per cent; and Turks, 5 per cent. The Arabs occupy a vast part of the country, the Kurds live in the mountain regions in the northwest of Iraq, the Iraqis live in the small coastal strip between the Arabs and the Kurds, and the Turks live close to the Iraq-Turkey border.

## LANGUAGES

Arabic is the official and most widespread language. Turkish, Kurdish, and Persian respectively are employed by the three respective minorities mentioned above.

## POPULATION

The general census which was taken on October 1914, 1917, showed that the total population of Iraq stood at 1,000,000 when the male is approximately 500,000.

## RELIGIONS

**Moslem Arabs.** About four-fifths of the population of the Kingdom of Iraq are Moslem Arabs.

**Kurds.** Truly there are a couple of million Kurds fairly equally divided between Iraq, Iran, and Turkey. They are fairly Indo-European by extraction. Their religion is that of Islam, but they have a language of their own. Kurdish families are characterized by the strongest sense of local, tribal, and a rigorous code of honor. Nevertheless, Kurdish women are allowed considerable freedom in their positions of respect and authority.

**Christians.** There are Christian communities in all the principal towns of Iraq, but the principal villages lie away in the Mosul district. The Catholics of Iraq fall into three groups: (a) the free Churches, including the Nestorian, Anglican, and Jacobite; (b) the churches known as Uniate, since they are in union with the Roman Catholic Church, including the Armenian, Greek, Jacobite, United, and Chaldean; (c) mixed bodies of Protestant converts, New Chaldeans, and Catholics. Armenian Christianity reached Northern Iraq and Syria in the very early years after the death of Christ. By the fourth century when Christianity became the State religion of the Roman Empire, there was a powerful church established in Antioch, and the missionary work of Tattai, a disciple of Justin Martyr, had gained its influence throughout Mesopotamia. The Antioch Church was split in two and Sassanid persecution scattered the Nestorians eastwards. Gibbon refers to the remarkable role played by the Mosul Church in evangelising Persia, and Nestorian missionary reached a climax in the time of Proterius, whose power carried Christianity eastwards to China. Religious apathy

characterized the Moslem's treatment of Christians, but the Tartars were less tolerant. Moslems eventually confined the Nestorians to a group of villages south of Samarra, and the Chaldeans, who had now separated themselves to the Mosul district. In 1693 the war brought the Nestorian Assyrians back to Iraq. Turkish Christians held responsible positions in the government of the country.

**Jews.** The majority of Iraqi Jews live in Baghdad. The nucleus of the present Hebrews in Iraq probably arrived as prisoners of war in the wake of the victorious armies of Tielek-Pasha, Shalmanasser, Sargon, and Nebuchadnezzar. Even at the time of the Abbasid Caliph the Jews benefited from their commercial and economic activities. The Jews are more assimilated into Iraq society than in the case of the majority of countries in which they have settled. In Baghdad, Jewish schools, hospitals, and charitable institutions are run and financed by the Jewish community, which is represented by a council of spiritual matters. In dealings with the Government Jews are treated as other Iraqi citizens.

**Others.** About thirty thousand Yazidis and a smaller number of Turcomans, Sabians, Suckies, and Lurs make up the rest of the population. The Yazidis in the hills north of Mosul have their own religion, based upon the population of the principle of evil. They are often erroneously called devil-worshippers. The Turcomans are a remnant of the fourteenth century invaders. They were retained by the Ottoman rulers in a line of settlements calculated to protect their own communications with Turkey in the newly conquered land. The Mandean "Baptists" are members of an ancient faith whose origins are buried among the ruins of Haran on the Turkey-Syria frontier. The Mandaean "Baptists" are now engaged in agricultural work at Baghdad and Amara, while the Lurs are mainly confined to city activities.

## RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES

- Jewish Community:** 100,000 adherents; Pres. Rabbi SASSAN KALANJARI; Chief Rabbi SALMAN HOSEI ARKON.
- Chaldean Community:** 68,000 adherents; Patriarch F. G. Y. S. KASSAB; H. A. S. PATERARDJEN; Bishop YAKUB GAZDAR.
- Syrian Catholic Community:** 25,000 adherents; Bishop of Mosul PAVLOS IZOUZ; DAIKAR; Bishop of Baghdad, BISHARA QADAN.
- Orthodox Syrian Community:** 10,000 adherents; Head Patriarch of Antioch and the East, H. G. JOHANNES IZOUZ (SABROW).
- Greek Orthodox Community:** 10,000 adherents; Acting Bishop of Baghdad HANNON HANNONIAN.
- Sabian Community:** 40,000 adherents; Head Sheikh DAKHIL, NABYJAH.
- Yazidis:** 10,000 adherents; Amir (Head) SHAR BIZ (SH. ATT. DIZ. HADARI).
- Carmelite Mission:** 975 adherents in Baghdad, convents at Baghdad and Samarra; Bishop of Baghdad ANTON DAIKAR.

## HISTORY

## BEFORE 1914

With the first known relics of civilized life in Iraq we find a culture, alien in origin, which dates from at least the fifth millennium B.C. Although it contained a Semitic element within it, this early civilization was predominantly Sumerian. There is reason to suppose that it was itself the heir of a much earlier culture widely distributed in southwestern Asia and linked with other centres of life against the onsets of the Eurasian steppe, from the Caspian to Mongolia. From the first these populations spread into Iraq from at least 6000 years B.C. to the Tigris and Euphrates, the latter propagating farther westward not across the Tigris but down the Euphrates. In the great delta these two streams of immigrants met and mingled in various local combinations. The earliest pre-history of Iraq is thus concerned with a settled race and a culture of ancient tradition and advanced type which is known to have flourished at Uruk, then a walled city at the confluence of the Euphrates and the Shatt al-Hai, between 3500 and 3000 B.C. The early occurrence of an Arabian type is also evident from human remains. The language of this early civilization was probably Semitic; there was a dynasty of kings with Semitic names as early as 3300 B.C. This quality of race, persistent throughout the history of Iraq, is suggested in the traditional names of "Sumer" and "Akkad." It appears to have continued in a possible sense in the language of the Semitic ruler Sargon of Agade (Akkad) between 2300 and 2250 B.C.

The subsequent history of Iraq falls into three main epochs, each with their sub-periods. The first epoch commences with 2250 B.C. under variations of the Babylonian and Assyrian empires. The second, extending to 539 B.C., is the history of the domination of Iraq by successive foreign empires. The third opens with the liberation and autonomy of Iraq in the present century.

**A. Before 539 B.C.—Sumer and Akkad, Babylonia, and Assyria.** This epoch falls into four main sub-periods.

**Sub-Period No. 1 (Sumer and Akkad)—to 2300 B.C.** Great Sargon established his Semitic dynasty near Sippar, in the delta of the Euphrates, and united Sumer and Akkad under a single rule. The history of lower Iraq centred in city-states, such as Uruk, Kish, U, Lagash, Agade, and Isin, which established loose hegemony over other cities similar in type. The primitive policy was predominantly Sumerian, it was pacific in character and herarchical in pattern of government. The extent of the power of these city-states was limited by the range of the prevailing sea or Euphratic transport. Under Sargon (2300 to 2250 B.C.) the combined realms first assumed an imperial character. Sumerian culture permeated this Semitic kingdom by which it was conveyed to the shores of the Mediterranean.

After approximately two centuries Sargon's kingdom was overthrown by an invasion of mountain peoples, possibly also to the Hittites of Asia Minor. During an otherwise succeeding period there was a revival of Sumerian culture and religion at Lagash under its priest-king (Lugal) Gudea, from which followed a closer union of Sumerian and Semites, the expulsion of the invaders and, in about the year 2200 B.C., the re-establishment of the dynasty of Uruk under the Kings Ur-Ninur and Dungi. The great age of Uruk marked by the first code of civil and criminal law

and the developments, in many forms, of Sumerian art and culture. The chief of the "kings", who now began to assume divine honours and the character of a saviour god, which was to influence the religious and political life of the Mediterranean world down to the end of the Roman Empire, appears in this period.

In 2200 B.C. this renaissance Sumerian civilization and polity was closed by an alloy conquest from Elam, where a similar revival had taken place. The downfall of Ur III, the last city of Uruk, became provincial of catastrophe. It was the end of the pre-historically Semitic age.

**Sub-Period No. 2 (The First Babylonian Empire)—2200 to 550 B.C.** The Elamite ruler Sargonid fell in 2200 B.C. to be succeeded by the first Babylonian Empire, a period of Semitic political supremacy and Sumerian civilization. It was raised by the conquest of Sumer and Akkad by the Amorite or Amorites, Semitic-speaking invaders from North Syria, and was consolidated under Hammurabi (1792, 1763 B.C.) with its capital at Babylon.

Hammurabi was great, not only as warrior but as a construction statesman. Under his sway the empire of Babylonia was extended to approximately three frontiers which contain the modern state of Iraq; his legal code, controlling both the religious and the secular life of the empire, was the prototype of many succeeding codes. It was typical of Semitic-Sumerian relations under the Babylonian Empire that Hammurabi's code was rather the integration into a written code of previous Sumerian precedent, custom and law-like than a new creation. The new regime was Semitic in form rather than in content. The Sumerian language, script and culture survived the conquest and in spirit dominated the conquerors, through a Babylonian intermediary. Akkad assumed supremacy over the Sumerian pantheon, and the Babylonian language and script superseded Sumerian as the medium of general and diplomatic intercourse. The Sumerian tradition, thus preserved, was conveyed by Babylonian arms and influence throughout the ancient world.

At the beginning of the second millennium B.C. the empire of Hammurabi fell before an invasion of Kassite immigrants from the north-eastern highlands, a migration which carried the Hittites to Anatolia and the Hyksos "Shepherd Kings" to Syria, Palestine, and Egypt. Iraq became the new kingdom of the Mittani. This new invasion was carried to conquest by the introduction of the horse with its advent the whole tempo of life in the Middle East accelerated and changed. The new invaders, like the Hittites and Hyksos, were a mixed warrior caste with little culture or taste for the arts of peace; they conquered not to make their subjects, whose indigenous life again continued under the surface without radical intervention. In 1750 B.C. a Kassite king established himself as "King of the Four Regions, King of Sumer and Akkad, King of Babylonia", and founded a dynasty which controlled Babylonia for nearly six centuries until 1000 B.C. For some considerable time, however, the "sea-country" of southern Iraq was the sphere of the Persian Gulf, the sanctuary of the Sumerian people, surrounded in defying Babylonian rule. It was eventually subdued, but continued, throughout the history of Iraq, to remain an area troublesome to its northern rulers.

The downfall of Kassite rule was once again precipitated by invasion from Elam. In 1200 B.C. it was finally over-

600 B.C. A few years before a successful revolt of native Babylonians against a cruel and arbitrary ruler, Sardanapalus, the Persian dynasty—which endured for 232 years of constant wars with the expanding northern power of Assyria. Its most prominent and able monarch was Nebuchadnezzar II (605-562 B.C.) who was defeated by the Assyrians in 612 B.C. and led to burn the upper Akkad in ruins at Babylon. In 539 B.C. after some two centuries of chaos in Middle Eastern lands, the whole of Mesopotamia, including the "Sea Country" where elements of Babylonian civilization still lingered, was subjected by the Assyrian and Elglished Chaldeans.

Section No. 3. THE ASSYRIAN INVASION—605-562 B.C. The Assyrian Empire of which Babylonia was one among many subject provinces, was flourishing and in decay, respectively. The first by a succession of campaigns into the richly Assyrian war-ware, the conquests in further waves of nomads, the Scythians, from the Russian steppe and the rising power of the Medes, at last, and a final and more catastrophic and complete One that of his empire is recorded in Iraq. In the year 605 B.C. Nebuchadnezzar, the last emperor of a dynasty of a mainly Assyrian, made this with the Medes under Kyaxares and led Nebuchadnezzar.

Although under Assyrian control, Babylon was thus subject to the city of that time to an almost unenviable position status at the time. In 562 B.C. it was deliberately and utterly destroyed by Sardanapalus. This by the fact it had risen from its ruins and, when Nebuchadnezzar was obliterated, a Babylonian renaissance began. Until the Macedonian conquest in the fourth century B.C. the city of Babylon remained as only the capital of Babylonia, but also a world-capital, owing to an exceptional geographical and economic importance in the Middle-Eastern world. For it not only controlled the irrigation system upon which Babylonia depended for its very existence, but was also the natural junction of the great main international trade routes of the Near East. Babylon was not only a trade, moreover, as a religious centre. Her monumental traditions, in which, in spite of a long sequence, the ancient Semitic law and culture were still preserved, made of her the Rome or Mecca of the ancient world.

Section No. 4. THE neo-BABYLONIAN EMPIRE—605-539 B.C. The Assyrian Empire was now divided between Babylonians, renaissance under Nebuchadnezzar II, and the Medes, who, linked to her both by blood and marriage, detected the right and seat of Babylonia. Babylon attacked the Assyrian empire, and Egypt. In 605 B.C. the Egyptian army was routed at Cadmus Hill, Syria and Babylon accepted Babylonian suzerainty and in 598 B.C. Nebuchadnezzar sent a large army and deported a large part of its population to Babylon. For the final decade of his reign of over thirty years Nebuchadnezzar's empire from the Egyptian frontier to the Persian Gulf enjoyed a pre-eminence. His frontiers thus secured, that monarch devoted the remainder of his reign to architectural projects of an unparalleled magnificence, including the walls of Babylon, to him, to direct and broad enough for four hours to be drawn abreast, the "Median Wall", new and independent temples at Babylon and Borsippa, and great irrigation works at Sippar. He repaired the ancient canal system and set four new canals connecting the Tigris and the Euphrates, improved the navigation of that river, and controlled its floods, and established a port (Persepolis) at its mouth, which opened up a trade route with Arabia and India.

With Nebuchadnezzar's death the neo-Babylonian Empire rapidly declined. The Persians, federated with the Medes under Cyrus, were now in the ascendant. In 539 B.C. Babylonia was again invaded from Elam, in 539 B.C. the last Babylonian King, Belshazzar, was defeated at Opis, and in 539 B.C. Cyrus entered Babylon in triumph,

with the consent of a general assembly of citizens. It was the result of what may be termed purely Assyrian and Persian local administration and not purely the Babylonian tradition. The Babylonian people under the Persian Empire (539-333 B.C.) was the rest of a satrapy, and rights, the most fully than the metropolis of the Middle-Eastern world.

D. AFTER 539 B.C.—Foreign Rule. This epoch is a mere one of administrative change.

Section No. 5. THE ACHÆMEANID OR PERSIAN EMPIRE—539-333 B.C. During the approximately two centuries of Achæmean rule the history of Iraq is that of a province of Persia. Under Cyrus, Babylon and Borsippa retained a privileged position and much of their ancient pomp, but in 522 B.C. after the rebellion of Darius against Darius in the death of Cyrus' brother Cambyses, Babylon ceased to be the seat of government and was reduced to the status of a satrapy. But its ancient customs and institutions remained. It seems likely to have earned an official and nominal recognition by the loss of political autonomy. The geographic position in the vast Persian Empire gave it an even greater strategic and economic importance than it had previously enjoyed.

Commerce, in relation, retained by the genius of exile Jews such as the great banking firm of "Babylon", the merchants of their age, for some four centuries, inherited its position as an emporium of world trade business from political responsibility featured an exquisite, if decadent, elegance in art and manners. Persia borrowed from Babylon the art of writing and carried her cultural influence far and wide. On the other hand, Babylonia in this period was profoundly influenced by Persian art and the Zoroastrianism which was afterwards so powerfully to colour the Hellenistic art in Islam. Nevertheless, moreover, from the system introduced by Cyrus, the art of an expert civil administration, and profited by the elaborate Persian system of royal administration throughout the empire.

The Persian period prepared the way for the later penetration of West and East and welded the Eastern segregated Middle-Eastern states, including Babylonia, into a single military, civil, and economic administration and with the adoption of a new "kingship" system, into a new, if loose, cultural unity. Babylonia became the centre of a vast empire, so that when Alexander conquered Babylon in 331 B.C. he recognized that he held the heart of the East. The Greek invasion had been preceded by the famous raid on Babylon and thence throughout Iraq to the Caspian sea, led by Darius, in 401 B.C.

Section No. 6. PERSIAN AND THE SUCCESSOR EMPIRES—333-330 B.C. The Achæmean Empire fell from its own inner debility. The coup of 336 was given by the young Macedonian prince, Alexander, in a lightning campaign which crushed the towering Persian power decisively at the battle of Gaugamela, near Artah, in 331 B.C. Babylon was immediately occupied by the conqueror and, after a far-ranging career of conquest, Alexander returned there in 330 B.C. In his "prayer at Opis" he expounded his policy of a "marriage of West and East" by his own symbolic marriage with Roxana and, later, with Statira, the daughter of the Persian monarch, Darius, and by a "mass marriage" of eighty Macedonians with Persian brides he sought to establish that policy. But, in the summer of 323 B.C., in the prime of his powers and with his bold policy barely initiated, Alexander died at Babylon. With his death died his dream of an international world-state.

Alexander's chief generals became his heirs. They reverted immediately to actualism, power-politics, and constant internecine strife. These "successors" divided the empire under four different dynasties. Babylonia fell to the Seleucids. Under their rule a superficial Hellenisation

was carried out, but the Macedonian cities and colonies planted in Asia tended increasingly to become Greek colonies in an alien land under the surface Hellenistic civilisation and culture endured.

For a time Babylon flourished. Alexander had restored the city to her former status as capital of the Eastern Empire, had added to its architectural magnificence, enhanced its commercial possibilities by an immense extension of the empire, by the excavation of a great harbour at Babylon, by clearing the Tigris and the Babylonian canal-system for navigation, and by the opening of sea routes in relation with India, for which he had established the port of Alexandria-Cyrene at the head of the Persian Gulf. In 246 B.C., however, the real capital was transferred to Seleucia some thirty miles from Babylon. But the heart of Babylonian civilisation and culture remained at Babylon under Antiochus Epiphanes (175-163 B.C.), after a time of distress, it was rebuilt and Hellenised.

By the middle of the second century B.C. the tide of Western Imperial expansion was in full ebb, and a tide from the East flowed westwards with the invasion of the Parthians, a nomadic people, probably Turanian in origin, from the steppe north of Hyrcania. In 141 B.C. Mithridates I, the Parthian warrior-king annexed Babylonia, and in the following year entered Seleucia and assumed the traditional title of "King of Kings" and the imperial mark.

With the rise of Parthia there began a resurgence from the East which was, in the event, almost to submerge Europe. But though Greek imperialism had faded, its economic and cultural influence upon the succeeding dynasties was great. It was developed by the Parthians, Sassanids, and Arabians. The culture of the Greek cities continued intact, and the Greek "Koine", with Aramaic, became the common historical media of intercourse, an intercourse with Europe which continued until the fifteenth century A.D.

**SUB-PERIOD No. 2 (THE PARTHIAN EMPIRE: 141 B.C.-A.D. 226).** In so far as Iraq is concerned, the Parthian Empire endured for 367 years until the decisive battle of Hormuz in A.D. 226, when the last of the Parthian Arsacid dynasty was defeated and slain by the first of the Sassanids. It inherited the greater part of the empire of the Seleucids and assimilated much of its civic and economic systems and culture. But it was, in spirit, both anti-Hellenic and anti-urban. The court of the Arsacids, like that of the Achæmenids and Sassanids, was migratory between the different capitals of the empire. In Babylonia's new capital, Ctesiphon, grew up opposite Seleucia, on the banks of the Tigris and some twelve miles below the modern Baghdad. Under Phraates II (146-128 B.C.) Babylon was devastated and its citizens sold as slaves. The reign of Orodus I (53-38 B.C.) saw the supreme triumph of Parthia against the now expanding power of Rome, when the general, Crassus, was defeated and killed at Carrhae in northern Iraq. But under Phraates IV (36-2 B.C.) the campaigns of Pompey were followed by the surrender of the Roman standards taken at Carrhae and the recognition of the Euphrates as the frontier between the two empires. During the succeeding century the intercourse between Rome and Parthia became close.

Between A.D. 19 and 34 a powerful Jewish minority assumed control in Babylonia, but was suppressed in the year A.D. 41, when some 200,000 Jews were massacred—the first appearance in an acute form, of the Jewish problem in Iraq. The inevitable feud with Rome was rarely for long in suspense. In A.D. 114 Trajan enslaved Alexander and made a triumphal progress through Iraq, and in A.D. 163 Seleucia was captured and burned and Ctesiphon again occupied by the Romans, who were, however, forced

to retreat by an outbreak of plague. In A.D. 217, in a final supreme effort, the Parthians defeated the Emperor Maximian near Nisus, but in A.D. 226 Parthian unity succumbed to Artabanus, the usurping King of Persia and the first of the Sassanid line.

The Parthian period saw the rise of two great religions, both of Asiatic origin—Buddhism, a peculiarly Parthian conception, and Christianity, which was widely diffused throughout the Middle East in the first and early third century, an Asia State in the north-east of Babylonia, in Armenia, and elsewhere. It was a period of profound religious developments and upheaval. The economic prosperity opened up in the Macedonian era was maintained and developed, and commerce with China now began. There was also an active trade with the Roman world by way of the desert caravan routes, such as the Silk and Hara in Carmania. The period saw also the development of a specifically Parthian art and architecture, Oriental in type, which was developed on for the Sassanids. Aramaic tended to replace the Greek "Koine" as the language of diplomacy and commerce, and became a literary language. Papyrus replaced the traditional clay and cuneiform records.

**SUB-PERIOD No. 3 (THE SASSANID EMPIRE: 226-637).** Under the Sassanids the history of Iraq is again that of a subject province. The provinces, which were afterwards styled by the Arabs Iraq-Arab and Iraq-Ajemi (Babylonia, Mesopotamia, and Asama), were incorporated into one of the four great super-states of the empire, and thus became a single political entity with frontiers approximately similar to those of the modern state. Babylonia remained, however, the heart of the empire and Ctesiphon the sacred and favourite capital. An unrelenting warfare with Rome continued, with few intermissions, throughout these centuries, towards the end of the period the eastern frontiers of the empire were also assailed by the Scythians and Turans (or Elythians) and the north-western by the nomad and raiding nomads from Arabia, which was ultimately to overwhelm it. In A.D. 288 Sapor I occupied and captured the Roman Emperor Valerian. The empire was again, for a first by Rome, but by the brilliant but short-lived Sasanid empire of Palmyra under Odenathus and Queen Zenobia. In A.D. 297 Odenathus defeated Sapor's armies, and for two years included Babylonia in the Palmyrene Empire. In A.D. 288, however, the Romans defeated Zenobia, overran Palmyra, and captured Zenobia and Odenathus. But in A.D. 325 Sapor II routed the invaders and recaptured Ctesiphon and Babylonia.

In A.D. 303 the Emperor Julian, like his predecessor Trajan, tried to repeat the exploits of Alexander, but was halted before the walls of Ctesiphon and mortally wounded in retreat at Samarra. His successor concluded an inglorious peace by which Babylonia was again ceded to Persia. During the reigns of Varaban and Isidore II (A.D. 420-437) an accommodation was reached with Rome, prompted, on the side of Persia, by the growing Scythian and Tartar menace. But the beginning of the sixth century saw renewed war with a Byzantine Empire now consolidated under Justinian. The great Byzantine general, Belisarius, waged war on the northern frontiers of the empire. But the act of the great Sassanid king, Chosroes, preserved and extended it, until in the last year of his reign the Byzantine emperor raided Babylonia, and Chosroes fled to Ctesiphon, where he died in A.D. 579.

Thereafter the Persian power steadily declined. The Arabs from Hira now invaded lower Babylonia. But under Chosroes II (A.D. 590-628) the Persians were again everywhere victorious, Babylonia was recaptured, and even Byzantium itself was threatened. In an astonishing recovery,

however, Heraclius defeated Chosroes, overran Babylonia and Christianized Persia, where the Persian king was murdered. After a first century when the art of the Sassanids languished, it brought a series of better but lessing battles against the Persians leading to final battles of Islam now known as the "Jihad" against the infidel world. In 632, the Arabs captured Christian, and from that date Babylonia became Arab, and has never since ceased to be predominantly Muslim in faith.

The Sassanids had preserved the Empire's frontier and the Oriental habits of life, and which for four centuries against the invasion of Rome, the west and the Tartar invasions on the east. They inherited an Islamic faith and culture even more richly than their predecessors.

The reformed Zoroastrian religion revived the ancient Persian story and the art of agriculture upon the ruins of Achaemia that, though religion may exist with a state, a state cannot exist without religion, and that there can be no power without an army, no army without money, no money without agriculture, and no agriculture without justice. Justice was severely enforced by a strict discipline and agriculture became a religious duty protected by the Great King. A great artistic revival, the expression of the Iranian Renaissance, took place and the art of architecture of the Sassanids was discovered through the Parthian, Sasanian and the Sassanid art academies to which the Sassanid emperors gave a home and patronage. The great period of Islamic art was one of the great lost remnants of a splendid Sassanid prehistory which lay before the Islamic art by the Middle East, where the beginnings of an artistic era which was later, via Byzantine, to invade Europe.

It was an age of religious ferment. The Zoroastrian reformation was rivaled by the new religion of Manichaeism, first preached by Manes at Arbela in Mesopotamia in A.D. 224, by a persecuted but rapidly spreading Christianity, by a revival of Judaism which produced the "Babylonian Talmud", and finally by the fiery faith of Islam, which had been heralded by the fanatical asceticism of sects such as the Manichaeans and Mandaeans. When Christianity became the official religion of the Roman world the Persians expressed it. Under Sapor II a great persecution took place, and the Arabidships of Seleucia, Mada Nahrain, with many others, were martyred. Talmud, a disciple of Jesus Christ, disseminated the Christian faith in Iraq and is said to have converted the Durastron, a locality of the people of which a fragment has been found at Doura in northern Iraq. Some the Nestorian heresy, afterwards protected by Islam, and carried by missionary zeal to the Far East, flourished and still survives. The religious and cultural legacy of the Sassanids, in which the Hellenic tradition survived but an Oriental attitude was supreme, was inherited by the Abbassids, and powerfully and permanently influenced the life and subsequent history of Iraq.

Sun-Person No. 9 (The Arab Empire—A.D. 641-1258). The Arab Empire endured in Iraq for over six centuries, but the Muslim religion which it conveyed has remained the dominant religion of Iraq ever since. Under the Abbassid Caliphate, Iraq A.D. 750 onwards until the Mongol devastation under Ilkhan Khwarizm in the thirteenth century, Iranian influence again predominated in Iraq and at the court of Baghdad. The Abbassid civilization was the result of a fusion of Semitic and Iranian elements with which Iraq had been familiar from the beginning of her history. The fruit of that fusion was a culture more splendid and more characteristically Iraqi than any which had preceded or has yet succeeded it: the "golden age" of Harun al Rashid was also the great age of Iraq.

The rise of Islam was the climax of a resurgence of the genius of the East against the political and cultural domina-

tion of the West, which had long been in gestation. It was due at least as much to economic and ethnological as to religious causes. The spirit of Mohammed corresponded with a racial eruption caused by a concentration of race in population and power in Arabia. The fiery faith of Islam opened an imperious field for expansion to a burning point, and the armies of Islam pointed by the existing network of a caravan system with centers such as those at H. Mecca, Hama, Ummayyad, and Dura, and Arab kinships such as those of Quraysh and Lakhm, which its desert warfare on the western desert routes of Iraq. It was an economic system with which the idea of Iraq had long been identified.

Within a century and a half the then vast Arab Empire already tended to divide into eastern and western parts. Eastern and Abbassid and Western and Omayyad Caliphates corresponded to the empires of Rome and Byzantium. In the scheme, Iraq and Baghdad became metropolitan for the East as did Spain and Cordova for the West. With the loss of Spain, the Abbassids remained the real "Commanders of the Faithful", and for some centuries the politics and culture of the eastern Arab Empire were centered in Baghdad.

The Arab conquest of Iraq was completed in ten years. The first policy of the Caliph was that of the Mohammedans, they invaded, the military camps of Kufa and Basra were centers of a similar military settlement elsewhere in the empire. But, as political and racial mobilization proceeded, such distinctions ceased to be real, and these garrison towns were superseded by capital cities such as Cordova, Cairo, and Baghdad. With the death of the Caliph Omar in A.D. 644 the foundation of the Omayyad dynasty by Muawiyah in A.D. 661 and the murder of Ali in Iraq in A.D. 661, the place of "holy war" passed into that of established empire. Iraq and Persia espoused the cause of Ali against Muawiyah, and the murder of his son Husain at Karbala in the year A.D. 680 not only exacerbated the dynastic and political schism, but also gave rise to the religious schism between the Shi'as of the East and the Sunnis of the West.

The Shi'a sect of Islam remained a minority movement under the Abbassids, but the schism was fermented into a political and racial cleavage in the clash between the Shi'a, Sunnis and Sunni Omayyads in the sixteenth century, and has continued to this day as a divisive factor not only in Islam, but also in Iraq itself. In the future, for the Shi'a sect of Islam Ali and his successors, the "Imams", were held to be the true and only successors of Caliph of the Prophet. The twelfth Imam was said to have disappeared in A.D. 873 at Samarra, to reappear at the Day of Judgment as the "Mahdi" or guide of man. The Shi'a cause thrived mainly in the East, and constituted a close bond between Iraq and Iran, which continued and enhanced the former strong Iranian influence. The strong hold and seed-plot of the international Shi'ism has remained in lower Iraq around the Shi'a shrines of Najaf and Karbala, which became a center for Iranian, Arab, and Arabic elements not only of the Shi'a schism, but also of Syrian culture.

During the succeeding seventy years the power and expansion of the Arab Empire reached their climax, and a Persian and Iraq opposition, led first by the Kharijites and later by the Abbassid party, rose to power as the Omayyad dynasty with its capital at Damascus declined. Under the Caliph Abdul Malik (A.D. 685-705), his able delegate, Hajaj, created an Arab administration in Iraq, in which, while the higher posts were held by Arabs, the lower functions were performed by Iraqis. The way was thus cleared for the racial integration which ensued under the Abbassids. In A.D. 750 the last Omayyad Caliph was killed in the battle of the Great Zab, a rebellion fostered

in Persia, which was, in effect, a Persian victory. The Abbassids inherited the greater part of the vast Umayyad dominions.

The Abbassid Caliphate endured in name for over five hundred years, but what is known as the "Golden Age" of Islam lasted for less than a century from the death of the Caliph Wazir in A. D. 807. At its zenith, with its capital at Baghdad, it extended from the Indus to the Atlantic and from the Gorman to the Indian Ocean. With the decline of his empire between the two sons by Harun al Rashid the dismembering of the great empire began.

The Abbassid triumph had been the work of a remarkable king-maker, one Abu Muslim, a native of Khurasan in Persia and a slave of the Abbassid family, the first, in fact, though not in title, of a long line of "Wazirs" content to wield vast power behind the façade of the Caliphate. During the course of the seventy reigns of the Caliph Abu Jafar, known as Mansur, the Victorious, the second city of Baghdad was built in A. D. 762. Under Mansur, Persian influence became dominant at the court of Baghdad. The administrative of the empire followed the Sassanian pattern and was mainly styled by Persians; the Abbassid style was constructed on the Sassanian model, and the policy and culture of the great Abbassid period of which he laid the foundation, was strongly Persian in type.

The Abbassid Empire provided not only the administrative machinery, but also the inheritance of the Sassanid tradition, and to that tolerance was due the diffusion of Nestorian Christianity and, with it, Hellenic culture, the liberal intercourse of Jew and Arab and the contact with Sanskrit literature and Hindu culture, which widened, deepened, and fertilized the Abbassid civilization. The book-binding industry and the manufacture of paper, an art learned from the Chinese, spread the catholic culture to an unparalleled extent. Encyclopedists such as Mas'udi, geographers such as Yaqut ibn Ghar'ib al-Hamavi, philosophers such as Ibn Sina (Avicenna), and innumerable poets, mystics, lawyers, grammarians, astronomers, and physicians added its range and fecundity. During the European "Dark Ages" Baghdad kept alight the lamps of learning and guarded the Greek culture, which was carried thence to Islamic Spain and, by the "wandering scholars", thence to the Western world.

The political basis of this power and magnificence was weakened. At the height of his power Harun introduced a principle of separatism, following a Persian example, by dividing the empire between his sons and adopting the disastrous policy of reliance upon foreign mercenary guards. The former quickly resulted in constant dynastic strife, the latter in the ultimate domination of the Caliphate by war lords and their dynasties, Saffarid, Samanid, Ziyarid, Bulukic, Seljuqid. The rise of the Seljuqid house was the beginning of a social and religious revolution which was, in the event, to smother the Eastern Empire into Turkish or Ottoman-Sultan and Safawid-Shi'a areas, and to arrest and paralyze the power of Islam. It was during the reign of this dynasty that the great statesman, philosopher, and patron of learning, Abu Ali Ibn Is'haq, known as the Nizam-ul-Mulk, author of a famous *Treatise on Politics*, founded the now-extinct Nazamiyah University in Baghdad in the seventh century.

With the opening of the thirteenth century came the Mongol invasion under Jenghis Khan (A. D. 1206-1227). In 1258 Baghdad fell to his successor, Hulagu Khan, and the effect, Abbassid Caliphate came to an abrupt end. The fall of Baghdad was the end, not only of the Caliphate, but also of the great age of Islam and of the third Islamic expansion westwards. It also ended the greatest and, until our own age, the most truly national period of Iraqi history.

SUN PERIOD No. 10 THE MONGOL, TURKISH, AND SAFAWID EMPIRES—A. D. 1258-1554. With the fall of the Abbassid Caliphate to Hulagu Khan, Iraq lost the dominant position in the political, economic, and cultural world of the East and Islam which she had hitherto maintained. From that time she became a province of alien Mongol or Turkoman empires. From 1262 to 1332 she remained some measure of her former status under the tolerant Ilkhanid Shah Rukhan of the latterlands; thereafter, save for one brief interlude, she was to more than a foot square of the six continents of an Ottoman Empire, with its centre far removed to the west at Constantinople.

The period of Mongol rule lasted for a century and a half. At the beginning of the thirteenth century its rising zeal and power were relaxed under the terrible hand of Timur the Lame. It was a period of the ultimate and progressive deterioration of the civilization which Hulagu had founded. He not only looted the immense wealth of Abbassid Iraq, but he deliberately destroyed the ancient and elaborate civilization upon which our prosperity depended. Mosques and cities he completed the ruin. The unity of the country dissolved. It became separated into what were afterwards termed the "vilayats" or provinces of Basra, Baghdad, and the Jazirah, whose princes of the ruling house held sway as semi-independent agencies, who, in times of anarchy, ignored the mandates of both Baghdad and Constantinople. A few public works, such as Hulagu's observatory at Baghdad, and, under Ghazan Khan (1295-1304), an attempt towards reconstruction and social and executive reform, alone mitigated a period of continuous decline.

Both the Seljuqid and Abbassid culture took refuge in the Mameluke Empire in Egypt, while Persia and Iraq, thus deprived of the prestige and culture of orthodox Islam, developed a predominantly Persian and Shi'a type of Mohammedanism and an Iranian culture detached from Western and Sunni influences.

In the essentially and inveterately nomadic regime of the Mongols there was no element of stability. By the end of the fifteenth century two rival powers, the Ottoman or Ottoman Turic and the Safawid Persians, contended for the domination of the Middle East. In 1499 Esah Ismail II, who traced his descent from the seventh Imam, overthrew the Turkoman "White Sheep" dynasty, and in 1558 the Safawid dynasty which he founded seized Baghdad. Ousted from northern Iraq by the Ottoman Sultan, Selim the Grim, the Safawid rule was maintained in Baghdad and lower Iraq for fourteen years. In 1534 Sultan Sulaiman (the Magnificent) entered Baghdad and, save for a brief Safawid inter regnum under Shah Abbas from 1603-1607, Iraq fell finally to the Ottoman Empire, of which, for nearly four centuries, she remained a neglected province. The Turco-Persian frontier now again followed the line of the Euphrates from the Persian Gulf to Alexandria and the Caucasus.

SUN PERIOD No. 11 THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE—A. D. 1517-1918. The occupation of Iraq by the Ottoman Empire was part of a general realignment of political, economic, religious, and cultural frontiers. The Euphrates now became the frontier between a Sunni and Arabic-speaking and a Shi'a and Persian-speaking polity and culture. Iraq, now largely a devastated area, became once again a buffer state between two opposing spheres of influence. The inherent dualism of Iraq in race, religion, and culture was intensified by the rule of a people notoriously hostile to Turk and alien in blood, whose imperial purpose had been defined in the code of law framed in 1476 by Ibrahim Halky as the conquest of conversion of infidels to the Sunni way of faith and life. At the same time, the Safawid Empire founded by Shah Isma'il clamped

Shams, with a million soldiers, and had the permanent outpost in the city of Mosul, Iraq.

With the advent of the westward expansion of the Ottoman Empire after the fall of Byzantium, its permanent domination over imposed an Islamic empire upon the entire country, and accordingly developing the Western civilization of the Asiatic Empire. At the same time, with Western maritime penetration and the establishment of maritime trade routes, the Islamic civilization gradually came into decline, and its world importance and power gradually diminished. The state was thus set for a general decline in her fortunes, which continued for some time longer.

In spite of the tolerant policy with which became the Ottoman Empire and granted his rule, the Ottoman Government was, from first to last, a foreign military government concerned primarily with the aggrandizement of the Sultan and the ruling Turkish caste, the plantation of its order upon other states was "conducted by vague Jesuitical devices" in Iraq, in blood and iron. The subject people were regarded as "infidel" Turks, by this name, which was bitterly and unparalytically resented both by the local nomadic Arabs and the Shia sect. Only Mosul in Iraq was solely Islamic; the centre of such were mainly Shia, and in constant struggle with Persia. The towns were held by force of arms, the cities were obedient to their rulers, only their unadvised by central authorities with little or less impunity.

During the sixteenth century the Ottoman Empire was constantly at war with Persia. In 1598 a Persian invasion was repulsed by the famous general, Hajjbalakhan (the "Cobra"), whose name is attributable to his victories to Baghdad and the Euphrates. In 1600 peace was signed with Persia. But in 1603 Baghdad was betrayed to the Persians by the rebel Ismaily Baisi, and until 1625, when it was retaken by Sultan Murad, Iraq became a province of the Persian Empire of Shah Abbas. Thereafter the Ottoman Empire maintained a loose and uneasy rule over the country.

During the seventeenth century a struggle for maritime trade supremacy between the British, Portuguese, and Dutch was in progress in the Persian Gulf, when the British had a share in the game in 1692. By the end of the century the British had gained the ascendancy over their rivals. Capitulations were signed with them by the Sultan in the century's end and continued in force. And by the beginning of the eighteenth century the British commercial sphere in all these was well established. It was consolidating in the second half of the century. Western penetration into Iraq had accelerated.

The history of Iraq during this period consists of little save the succession of clan tribes of warring efficiency and the frequent revolt of the fanatics. The administration settled down into a stagnant bureaucracy staffed by foreign officials more anxious to continue an obnoxious rule than to consider the interests of Iraq. The central authority had small control over the tribes, in 1690 a great migration of the Shammars and Sheikh Fakis entered Iraq and clashed with the 'Anisah. They were eventually driven into the 'Anisah, where they have since remained. During the same period the Beni Lam established themselves to the west of the Tigris. In Kurdistan the rule of the house of Baban was consolidated by Sulaiman Bey.

In the first half of the eighteenth century a final attempt to revive the Persian Empire under Nadir Shah threatened Iraq; Baghdad was twice besieged. The attempt was defeated under the semi-dynastic Mamluk house established by Hasan Pasha (1704-1713) and his son Ahmad Pasha (1717-1749), which continued in power until 1830.

In 1745 Nadir Shah renewed his attack on Iraq and besieged Mosul and Basra, but in 1749 he was assassinated, and Persia never again seriously challenged the Ottoman Empire. As the course of the real world affairs both empires passed from a growing equality to gradual disintegration. The first came into complete, imposed upon the world to the Western world. During the eighteenth century the West impinged upon Iraq from the south with British and from the north with Russian penetration and ambitions set in motion by Peter the Great (1689-1725).

The Mamluk Government of Iraq was one of autocracy and oligarchy, a throne and a royalty. The Circassians who entered it were remarkable for their vigor and ability, and the same when tended to be the ruler of "tribal" and military slave and retainers, the "Janissary". Under this regime all sense of loyalty to the State perished in Iraq; obedience was given only where it could not be done. The maintenance of peace, first by emergent tribes such as the Muntalib, Lami, and Kharzi, and the Shia holy cities, justified a constant warfare with Persia. Measurably British influence, first consolidated in the Gulf and in Iraq, was fostered by able agents such as Mr. Lagrange, who protected the Bahrahs during the Persian occupation of the port, and Claude James Kirk, the Resident in Baghdad.

With the rise in the nineteenth century a new power, that of the Wahhabis, a Persian sect founded by Muhammad Ibn 'Abd al Wahhab, threatened Iraq from Arabia. In 1801 the Wahhabi raiders raided Najaf and sacked Karbala, and for many years their yearly raids across the western border were a constant menace. By the end of the first decade the relations between Iraq and the Wahhabi Empire of Najaf had settled down to an uncontentious trade. But the Wahhabi menace, to be removed at a later date, remained.

In 1830 the last of the Mamluk dynasty, Isma'il Pasha was deposed, an imperial nominee, 'Ali Kadha Pasha succeeded him with the revived title of Pasha, and Iraq became a province of a modernized Turkish Empire. With the increasing "Drang nach Osten" of British and later German policy in quest of the oil wealth of Iraq, the country began once more to be gathered into the mesh of world affairs. Liberalizing administration reforms were slowly and hesitantly instituted, including a "village" system under a hierarchy of "vaks", "muntasils", and "muhassils" or "mudirs". Mosul and Kirkuk became "sanjaks" of Baghdad and Basra varied between the status of "sanjak" and "vilayet". But the new régime was not more out of touch with the Iraqi than the old, it was still a slave régime in modern dress.

The tribal problem continued unsolved and necessitated constant tribal campaigns. Midhat Pasha attempted to grapple with the problem with his "Tariq" system of the sale of State lands to easy terms to tribal sheikhs and peasant-farmers, but, owing to the corruption of the administration, this policy failed in the end as signally as that of compulsion. With a superficial modernization in municipal administration and civic services, however, more success was achieved. River traffic and was opened up by the initiative of the British firm of Lynch Brothers, and the development of the railway fell into German hands; by the outbreak of war in 1914 a Baghdad-Basra line had been constructed. Improved communications brought the Western world much closer, and capitalist imperial expansion continually increased the interest and competition of the Western powers in Iraq. At the time of the outbreak of the 1914-18 war the time was ripe for the re-entry of Iraq upon the scene of world politics, and the forces, external and internal, which were to free her were already in motion.

## AFTER 1914

## C. Independent Iraq.

See PARSON No. 12. The vast upheaval of the first World War affected Iraq. The revolt instigated by the Young Turks and the Committee of Union and Progress in 1908 had kindled Turkish, but disappointed Arab and Iraqi, nationalisms. The Iraq-Turkish war of 1914-18 and the Balkan war of 1912-19 began the tardy disengagement of the Ottoman Empire; the events of the period from 1914 to 1919 completed the process.

The emancipation of Iraq was a fact of not only a general insurrection of the Arab people, but also of a wide and profound penetration of the East against the domination and exploitation of the West. The war of 1914-18 shook the power and pretensions of not only Turkey, but also all Western, colonising imperialism. In Iraq the awakening of an Arab and still more of an Iraqi, nationalist, owing to her previously obscure and retrograde condition, was more ready than elsewhere in the Ottoman Empire, but, when war reached Iraq, it became swift, and the revolt against Ottoman tyranny quickly passed into a refusal of all forms of Western control.

Modern methods of transport had placed Iraq more upon the main lines of communication to India, and, as of, became one of the arteries of a mechanised modern world. British interests in the oil resources of Iraq and Persia became a matter of crucial concern. British policy before the war had aimed at the annexation of lower Iraq as an annex to the Indian Empire. It was not finally abandoned till 1920. During the war Iraqi support of the British varied with the success of their arms; a Turkish appeal for a "Jihad" met with British response. On its successful conclusion a British administration, under the control of the army, but subject to the direction of a Political Department under Sir Percy Cox and, later, Sir Arnold Wilson, was formed upon the model, in the main, of British rule in India.

Under the leadership of the family of King Hussein of the Hejaz and Col. T. E. Lawrence, Arab nationalism, however, had come of age in the course of the brilliant campaign in Palestine and Syria on behalf of the Allied cause and the guarantee of Arab independence. A similar movement for the emancipation of the Arab provinces, including Iraq, Calcutta, had long been active. With the conclusion of hostilities, Iraqi opposition to all foreign control, whether colonial or mandatory, soon took to form first. The first administration, federal in pattern and largely Indian in personnel, imposed by Sir Arnold Wilson, became increasingly unpopular. Its very efficiency, especially in revenue administration, by which four times the revenue extracted by the Turks was taken by the British, made it the more unpopular with a traditionally lax-by people. Iraqi patriots, riled by this policy and the Fabian delays of the British Government in formulating a definitive policy, and excited by nationalist agents from Syria and by Shi'a seditionists from the Holy Cities, came to the conclusion that, in the words of one of the Iraqi leaders of the Arab revolt, Ja'afar Pasha, "complete independence is never given, it is always taken". In 1920 the gathering storm burst, and Iraq attempted to take her independence by violent rebellion.

The rebellion of 1920 (the "Am al-Nakhla" or "Year of Catastrophe") cost Britain forty million pounds and ten thousand casualties, and forced her to a complete reconsideration of policy. In March 1921 a policy of "freedom with honour" was sponsored by Mr. Churchill at the Cairo Conference and adopted by the Government. After an advisory period, subject to the Mandate of the League of Nations, Britain guaranteed the independence of Iraq. During the probationary period supreme control was

vested in the High Commissioner, Sir Percy Cox. An advisory was substituted for direct administration. Feisal, a scion of the Hejaz dynasty and one of the prime leaders of the Arab revolt, was chosen as the first King of Iraq, and reigned for twelve difficult years. A Council of State, which represented between Ottoman Iraq and Western political ideas, was established, and an Organic Law constituting a Senate nominated by the King and an elective Chamber of Deputies was adopted.

The delays during this institution continued, under the guidance of Sir Percy Cox and his successor, with constant concessions to the Iraqis until full independence, until 1932, when, by a succession of treaties, a treaty relationship was substituted for the previous protectorate. The last of the series guaranteed Britain's sponsorship for the entry of Iraq as a sovereign independent State to the League of Nations in 1932, signed upon an abjuration of past and war for twenty-five years, and the responsibility for internal defence, financially upon Iraq, and guaranteed stations and communications for the British Air Force.

King Feisal's reign till his death in 1933 was a time of many troubles for the fledgling State. Tension between Shi'a Iraq over half the total population of Iraq and Sunni, the growing power and menace of the Wahabi sect, which had assumed imperial proportions and dimensions under Ibn Saud, the traditional antagonism between the urban "clerics" and the tribesmen which culminated in a serious tribal rising in the disturbed area of the Middle East since 1923, aggravated its difficulties. The task of laying the foundations of Iraqi self-rule, however, went indefatigably on in the hands of a devoted minority of more enlightened Iraqi patriots and a diminishing number of British advisors. The Turkish administrative system was revised. The police, at first British-trained, came eventually wholly under Iraqi control, and an Iraqi army and air force were established. The railway system, begun by the Army of Occupation, was taken over by the Iraqi State, and in due course connected with the Istanbul line at Mosul.

With the attainment of sovereign status, nationalist feeling, fomented by German and Italian propaganda, now moved towards repudiation of the British alliance. Government succeeded government with bewildering rapidity, and since each change involved a reshuffle in the civil service, the whole country was involved in these political disturbances. In 1933 King Feisal died and was succeeded by his youthful son Ghazi. Ghazi's political inactivity and capriciousness were an irreparable loss of an extremely critical period. In 1934 an ominous series of Iraq *d'états*, mostly engineered by the army, began.

In 1935 Ja'afar Pasha was murdered at the instance of General Dazir Edin, and the pro-royal party, led by Nuri Sa'ud (also a veteran of the Arab revolt), fell from power. A further military coup *d'état* took place in 1936, and for the third time the army set up a government. Anti-Hittite and anti-Jewish feeling ran high. In February 1936 King Ghazi was killed in a motor accident and was succeeded by his infant son, King Faisal II, and the regency of the Emir Alstaf Habi, a representative of the Hashemite family. In April 1937 the British Consul was murdered at Mosul, and the visits of the Anglo-Pasha and pro-Nazi Mufti of Jerusalem reinforced the anti-British intrigues of Dr. Ghabba, the German Minister. When war broke out, though the Iraqi Government declared its intention of fulfilling the spirit and letter of the treaty, Iraq did not declare war.

Political murders continued. In 1940 Rustom Haidar, the Minister of Finance, was murdered by army officers. Intigue with the Axis Powers led to a further crisis; a

revel led by the pro-Nazi Rashid Ali, broke out on April 19th, 1941, and his followers seized Baghdad, and the Regent fled to Mosul. On the following day the new British airbase at Sin Khabanah Campvallis arrived, and strong measures were taken by the British authorities. The pro-Axis forces fought bravely. British subjects were concentrated in the British Embassy and U.S. Legation in Baghdad and in the Consulate in Mosul. At the end of May the "Golden Square" group fled to Iran and fighting ceased. In June the Regent returned, and a new cabinet under Fajal Nadiri was formed. Under British pressure Iraq declared war on the Axis at the end of 1941.

The period of independent sovereignty had been more anarchic upon the surface than at the heart of Iraq, although normal life in the country had not been seriously disturbed. In spite of variations with the Axis the foundations of a system of solidarity between the Middle Eastern states had been laid. In 1937 the Treaty of Sa'adabad, between Iraq, Iran, Turkey and Afghanistan placed the inevitability of their mutual frontiers, abstention from interference in internal affairs, and consultation on international questions affecting their common interests. In the same year the visit of the Emir Faysal eased the suspicions and tensions between Iraq and her southern neighbour. The fear of position of Iraq remained exceptionally sound—an achievement due to a financial conservatism characteristic of the Iraq, and to oil royalties which estimated at a capital value of \$50,000,000, supply a substantial yearly quota of the national income.

Politically emancipated and set once more upon the January of world affairs and communications, with an increasing solidarity with the Arab world and her immediate neighbours, and financially assured by her position in oil, Iraq's prospects in a world which has seen so many crises since around the Middle East and in which the tide of Western expansion is ebbing, bid her to give to her again that central and strategic position in world affairs which, so often in her long history, she has held before.

#### The Treaty of Portsmouth, January 1948

A new Treaty of Alliance between Great Britain and Iraq was signed at Portsmouth, England, on January 19th, 1948, by Mr. Ernest Bevin, the British Foreign Minister, and Sayid Sabih Jafar, the then Iraqi Prime Minister.

This Treaty, to run for a period of twenty years, was

designed to supersede that of 1930. It did away with those clauses in the 1930 document which imposed upon Iraq's sovereignty, while still leaving Great Britain with certain defence facilities. It stipulated that while Great Britain no longer would maintain troops in Iraq nor control the two important air bases at Habbaniya and Shaib, none the less, in the event of war she would be permitted to send troops and, if necessary, weapons and supplies to Iraq and in return would receive assistance and all facilities from Iraq, including the use of the ports, airbases, and lines of communication. The British Military Mission was to be disbanded and its functions taken over by a Joint Defence Board, composed of equal numbers of the military representatives of each country. Until the final peace treaties had come into force and Allied troops were withdrawn from all enemy countries both Great Britain and Iraq were to maintain the maximum measure of readiness for defence, including facilities for the British R.A.F. at the two above mentioned Iraqi air bases. In return for the facilities proffered by Iraq Great Britain would provide Iraq with facilities designed to assist Iraq's economic development and would also help to provide for the accommodation, training, and equipment of the Iraqi defence forces. In supplementary exchanges between the signatories, the Sa'adabad Pact of July 1937 and the Covenant of the League of Arab States of March 1945 were expressly recognised as being included among the existing international agreements acceptable to both parties.

The signing of this Treaty was the signal for a series of violent demonstrations of public disapproval in Baghdad which caught both signatories by complete surprise. For days there were fierce riots, resulting in a considerable death toll. Sayid Sabih Jafar hurried back to Baghdad on January 24th to attempt to get the Treaty ratified, but met with the adamant opposition of all the parties who issued a joint statement condemning the Treaty in 1948. He resigned once and fled to the protection of a powerful tribe near Hilla. A new right-wing Cabinet, headed by Mohammed al-Fadhil, took office on January 29th. The appointment of Mohammed Mahdi Khabba as Minister of Supply was widely regarded as significant for he was the first member of the extreme right-wing Independence Party to hold office since the receipt of that.

On February 27th, on the advice of the Iraq Government, the Regent dissolved Parliament and ordered a general election.

## THE GOVERNMENT

## THE CONSTITUTION

**Preliminaries.** The first step taken after the application of the Mandatory system in Iraq was to create a national government. A provisional government was established (October 1920) under the leadership of Abdul Kadir al-Yaqib. The provisional government's function was to make preliminary preparations before the coming of Emir Faisal, whose nomination for the throne was later proposed at the Cairo Conference (March 1921) and sanctioned by a plebiscite in Iraq which was held in 1922.

On August 29th, 1921, Emir Faisal was proclaimed King of Iraq. This ceremony marked the beginning of the national government of Iraq.

Two outstanding landmarks in the political development of Iraq were immediately to follow. The first was to draw up a Constitution for the new government, and the other was to conclude a treaty with Great Britain which would define the relations between the advisory and the advised governments. The treaty was signed on October 10th, 1922, and the draft Constitution was finally completed in the autumn of 1923. Both instruments had to wait for the Constituent Assembly to be convoked before they could be ratified and approved. This took place in March 1924 after the delayed general election. The treaty was regarded as the basic instrument for defining the foundation and the framework of the new State as well as its relations with the League of Nations and Great Britain. It was, therefore, thought necessary that it should be presented to the Constituent Assembly before the Constitution. But the treaty elicited a long and heated discussion, which lasted more than two months before it was finally settled on June 10th-11th, 1922. Then the Constitution was discussed and approved on July 10th, 1924. Thus the two instruments, defining the country's internal organisation and foreign relations, were completed in 1924.

But though the Iraqi Government was established in 1921, and its constitutional organisation was completed in 1924, yet Iraq was not considered under international law, an independent State. For the constitutional organisation of a country is not enough to form a new State, unless it is admitted as an independent member of the Family of Nations by the usual procedure of recognition. Iraq had to remain under the Mandatory system for almost another decade before that stage was reached. According to the terms of the Mandate Iraq had to progress until she was able to "stand alone"; yet the Iraqi Government was endeavouring to get independence as a matter of right, as promised by responsible Allied leaders, rather than a matter of capacity for independence.

In 1925 Great Britain declared her intention of bringing the Iraqi Mandate to an end. For this purpose a new treaty was concluded on June 10th, 1925, by virtue of which Iraq became the ally of Great Britain, and was admitted to membership of the League of Nations on October 3rd, 1927. In this way Iraq was finally recognised as a sovereign independent State.

The Iraqi Constitution, if taken to mean all the fundamental laws dealing with the framework of the government and the rights and obligations of the people, is more than

the document known as the "Organic Law of Iraq". From a historical point of view the Iraqi Constitution may be regarded as including the following instruments:

- (1) Article 22 of the League of Nations Covenant.
- (2) Article 3 of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty of 1922.
- (3) Articles 36-39 of the Treaty of Lausanne of 1923 (which deal with the personality of Iraqis).
- (4) The Organic Law of March 21st, 1924.
- (5) Articles 1, 3, 4, and 5 of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty of June 10th, 1925.
- (6) The seven Articles of the League of Nations.

The foregoing instruments are by no means ordinary laws or statutes. They are rather "fundamental" laws, since no legislative body has the power to alter them by the ordinary process of legislation. They cannot be altered by statutes which, on the contrary, have to be enacted in a manner to conform to them. But it is to be noted that some of these documents are now only of historical value, since their provisions have either expired or have been superseded by others. Such are Article 22 of the League Covenant, Article 3 of the Treaty of 1922, and Articles 36-39 of the Treaty of Lausanne. Article 22 of the League Covenant ceased to be binding from the moment when Iraq became a member of the League of Nations. Article 3 of the Treaty of 1922 has been superseded by the Anglo-Iraq Treaty of 1925, and Articles 36-39 of the Lausanne Treaty have been embodied in Article 5 of the Organic Law (as defined in the Nationality Law of October 9th, 1924).

The Iraqi Constitution may be classified among the so-called "written constitutions". Unlike the British Constitution, all the instruments which constitute the Iraqi Constitution are "written", i.e. were enacted and issued at a certain specified time and recorded, so to speak, in the statute book. The document which is at the head of the Organic Law is the most important of all the constitutional instruments. It was agreed to by the Constituent Assembly on July 10th, 1924, but it did not come into force until March 26th, 1925, when it was signed and promulgated by the King.

**Amendment of the Iraqi Constitution.** The Iraqi Organic Law may be amended by the approval of a two-thirds majority of both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. After such an amendment the Chamber of Deputies must be dissolved and a new Chamber elected. The amendment then has to be submitted to the new Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. If approved by a two-thirds majority of each the amendment is submitted to the King for promulgation. The first amendment of the Organic Law was made on July 10th, 1925, in conformity with Article 113, which allowed for an amendment of the Organic Law to be made within one year of its promulgation on condition that it was supported by a two-thirds majority of both houses and dealt with matters of secondary importance only. The amendment of July 20th, 1925, dealt mainly with the method of appointing a representative of the King during his absence outside Iraq as well as specifying a period of four months as the maximum limit for his absence, unless Parliament decide otherwise.

The second amendment of the Organic Law was initiated in 1925, approved by the Parliament, and promulgated on October 14th, 1925.

## IRAQ--(THE GOVERNMENT)

Article 9 of the present constitutional statute Article 10 of the Organic Law of 1925 in the following manner:

“(1) The heir apparent shall be the eldest son of the King, in the direct line, in accordance with the provisions of the Law of Succession.

“(2) If there be no heir apparent according to the Law of Succession, the eldest adult male descendant of the sons of the sons of King Ismael Ibn Ali shall be the heir, and there is an heir apparent.

Thus, His Royal Highness Prince Abdul Hady, the Regent, became the heir apparent to His Majesty King Faisal II in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 9 of the present constitutional statute of the Organic Law issued under No. 19 of 1925. His Majesty King His Royal Highness Prince Abdul Hady is the Regent and the Prime Minister.

The theoretical constitutional doctrine, by a proclamation of independence, is established or assumed. On the actual diplomatic character an agreement between the parties is made up.

The Government of Iraq is a parliamentary government modeled at least in form on the Government of Great Britain. In contrast to the so-called "presidential government", where the executive has a definite period of office, parliamentary government is distinguished by the fact that in succession, the Cabinet is made responsible to Parliament, the members of the Cabinet being members of Parliament, and the Cabinet's life is dependent on a vote of confidence by the House of Commons. The head of the State in a parliamentary government, in contrast to a president, delegates the exercise of his powers to the Cabinet. Parliament is controlled by the House of Commons—and the Cabinet is controlled by the majority party in the House of Commons; the latter bears responsibility to the electorate and the force of public opinion. Thus in a democracy, in contrast to a dictatorship, the conduct of government is ultimately decided by the consent of the governed, either through the vote of the elector at the polls, or the vote of the elector at the polls.

**The Monarchical System and the Prerogatives of the Crown.** The monarchical system in Iraq was instituted by the Organic Law which stated: "It was instituted by Arab tradition and by British support for the Hashemite family and the monarchical system. The monarchy of Iraq was defined in a document issued by the provisional government on July 11th, 1921, which declared that it should be "constitutional, representative, and democratic". The Organic Law confirmed the establishment of the monarchy, but added, "Sovereignty belongs to the people, and it is entrusted by them to King Faisal, son of Hussein, and to his heirs after him".<sup>3</sup>

The King attains his majority on reaching his eighteenth year. "In the event of the throne passing to a person below that age, the King's prerogative shall be exercised by a Regent chosen by the former King, until such time as the King attains his majority." Parliament should approve this appointment. "Should Parliament not approve, or should the former King fail to appoint a Regent, the Regent shall be appointed by Parliament." King Faisal II had not attained his majority upon the death of the late King Ghazi on February 4th, 1933, and consequently His Royal Highness Prince Abdul Hady will remain the regent until King Faisal II attains his majority in 1935.

"The King is safeguarded and is not responsible." He is the supreme head of the State and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. He confirms laws, orders their promulgation, and supervises their execution. He may also proclaim martial law, subject to the conditions of the Organic Law. He issues orders for the holding of general

elections and for the continuation of Parliament. He opens Parliament, closes, prorogues or dissolves it. When Parliament is not in session and the necessity arises for the maintenance of order and public security, for the urgent expenditure of public moneys not authorized by the budget or by special laws for the fulfillment of essential duties, the King issues ordinances with the concurrence of the Council of Ministers, directing that the necessary measures be taken, according to circumstances. These ordinances have the force of law, provided that they are not contrary to the provisions of the Constitution and must all be laid before Parliament at its next session.<sup>4</sup>

The King selects the Prime Minister, and appoints the other ministers on his recommendation. According to the recent amendment of the Constitution, the King can, likewise, dismiss the Cabinet.

The King, with the recommendation of the Cabinet, appoints the members of the Senate. The Constitution does not specify that the appointment should be on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, but in practice this is so.

The King exercises his powers by means of royal *decrees*. They are issued on the proposal of the ministers, by means of ordinances, with the concurrence of the Prime Minister, and are signed by them. This transfer of responsibility to the King's ministers, as in any other parliamentary government, has, in practice, delegated the exercise of the Crown's power to the Cabinet, subject only to the approval of the King.

**The Cabinet.** The King selects and appoints the Prime Minister, and on his recommendation appoints the other ministers of the Cabinet. According to the recent amendment of the Constitution the number of ministers may not be less than seven (including the Prime Minister and a number of Ministers without Portfolio).<sup>5</sup> The King was also empowered usually to demand the resignation of the Cabinet "when it is deemed necessary in the interest of the country".

Any person appointed a minister, and already a member of Parliament, may not retain his position more than six months unless he is in the meantime appointed a senator or elected a deputy.

The Cabinet is responsible for the conduct of public affairs, and the ministers are jointly responsible to the Chamber of Deputies for all the acts of the Cabinet as well as being individually responsible for the policies of their own ministries. Should the Chamber pass a vote of no confidence in the Cabinet at most except, if the resolution in question relates to one minister only, that minister must resign. The vote of confidence, however, may be postponed at the request of the Prime Minister—out once

<sup>3</sup> There was a small section of the people who supported a republic.

<sup>4</sup> Article 19 of the Organic Law. In Article 20 it is stated that the heir apparent should be the eldest son of the King in a direct line.

<sup>5</sup> Article 25. This article is an expression of the doctrine of the perfection of judgment in British Constitutional Law. "The King," says Blackstone, "is not only incapable of doing wrong, but of thinking wrong". The necessary result is that responsibility has been shifted to the King's Ministers, since they must sign his orders. The position in England is, as Toynbee said, that "the King reigns but does not govern". (See A. V. Dicey, *Law of the Constitution*, pp. 457-65).

<sup>6</sup> Article 26. If the ministers are not approved by Parliament they are no longer operative, and are to be stricken from the date of their declaration.

<sup>7</sup> A number of parliamentary representatives were also stipulated in the recent amendment to be selected from among the members of the Chamber of Deputies when there is a need for them.

only—for a period which should not exceed eight days. During that period the Chamber may not be dissolved.

The Cabinet meets once or twice a week under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, and all its decisions are submitted to the King for approval before they are carried out.

**Parliament.** Legislative power in Iraq is vested in Parliament and the King. Parliament is composed of two houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

Members of the Senate cannot exceed one fourth of the number of the Chamber of Deputies. They are appointed by the King from among Iraqis who are prominent in public life and have served their country with distinction. A senator should not be less than forty years of age. The term of membership is eight years. The Senate meets and adjourns at the same time as the Chamber of Deputies.

The Chamber of Deputies is an elected and representative body. The total number of deputies shall, as far as possible, be at the rate of one deputy to every 20,000 registered males of Iraq. Deputies are elected according to the Electoral Law No. 11 of May 27th, 1946, by indirect election through a secret ballot.

The right of suffrage is not universal, because females do not vote, yet it is universal male suffrage. According to Article 1 of the above law citizens are of two degrees, primary electors and secondary electors. Primary electors shall mean any person entitled to elect secondary electors. Secondary electors shall mean any person entitled to elect deputies. Every Iraqi male who has completed his twentieth year and whose name is entered in the electoral register shall be considered a primary elector, excluding any male person who (1) has been judged bankrupt and has not been legally rehabilitated; (2) has had an order of inhibition passed against him by a court which has not been released; (3) has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term not less than one year on account of a crime other than political, or has been sentenced to imprisonment on account of theft or bribery or any other crime absolutely affecting his honour, unless his corrected rights are restored to him; (4) is a lunatic or is mentally defective. All persons not so disqualified are primary electors and can vote for the secondary electors. There is one secondary elector for every two primary electors.<sup>1</sup>

Any person possessing the qualifications of a primary elector may be a secondary elector. It is the duty of the secondary electors to elect the deputies. He shall not be a deputy: (1) who is not an Iraqi, having acquired his Iraqi nationality by birth, or under the Treaty of Lausanne, or by naturalisation, provided that a naturalised person should belong to an Ottoman family which habitually resided in Iraq before 1914, and that ten years should have elapsed after his naturalisation; (2) who is below his thirtieth year of age; (3) who has been judged bankrupt and has not been legally rehabilitated; (4) who has an order of inhibition passed by a court against him from which he has not been released; (5) who has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term not less than one year on account of a crime that is not political, or has been sentenced to imprisonment on account of theft, bribery, breach of trust, forgery, fraud, or any other crime absolutely affecting his honour; (6) who holds a post or an appointment or is in the service of a person or an establishment, under contract with a public department, or has any material interest, direct or indirect, with such contractor, unless such interest arises through his being a shareholder in a company composed of more than 25 persons, excepting leases of Government lands and property; (7) who is a lunatic or is mentally defective; (8) who is related to the King up to the fifth degree. Secondary electors retain their status until the dissolution of the Chamber of

Deputies or the termination of its term. Deputies are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. Three, two, and one electors must be elected from Baghdad, Mosul and Kirkuk respectively; two, one, and three electors may be elected from Baghdad, Basra, and Mosul respectively. The present Chamber of Deputies, elected according to this new electoral law, is composed of 133 deputies.

The term of the Chamber of Deputies is four sessions, each session of one year, beginning on December 1st.<sup>2</sup> Legislation can be initiated in the Chamber of Deputies or proposed by the Government.<sup>3</sup> Any deputy, if supported by ten of his colleagues, may propose legislation, except such as involves imperial matters. If the proposal is accepted by the Chamber it is sent to the Cabinet in order that a draft law may be prepared. If it is rejected it may not be reintroduced during the same session. A draft law received in one of the Chambers is, as a general rule, referred after the first reading to one of the standing committees for examination and report.<sup>4</sup> Fundamental amendments are frequently recommended by the committee and usually accepted by the Chamber at the second reading of the draft law. Draft laws which are prepared by the Government must be submitted to either one of the two houses if passed, they are presented to the other. A draft law once rejected by the one Chamber, but insisted upon by the other, is put before a joint assembly and can only be accepted by a two-thirds majority.<sup>5</sup> Draft laws are passed article by article and then again as a whole. Draft laws, when passed by both Chambers, become laws only after being confirmed by the King. The King may confirm or reject legislation, stating reasons for so doing, within a period of three months. If one of the houses decides that a law is of urgent nature, it may be confirmed or returned within a period of fifteen days for reconsideration, with a statement of the reasons for rejection.

Every member of Parliament may put questions to and demand explanations from ministers. Meetings of both houses are open to the public unless one minister, or four senators, or ten deputies requests that the debate should be in camera.

Members of Parliament have absolute freedom of speech and are immune. They are not liable to arrest nor can they be brought to trial while Parliament is in session, unless they have been arrested while committing a crime or the house of which they are members has passed a resolution requiring their arrest.

**Control of Foreign Relations.** Foreign relations are conducted in the name of the King. He appoints and dis-

<sup>1</sup> Armed forces and the police may not participate in the elections. This, however, does not prevent officers from nominating themselves to be elected as deputies. Ministers, (1) administrative, (2) judicial, judges, commanders of police, or military commandants may not nominate themselves for election in the electoral areas within their competence.

<sup>2</sup> If that day falls on a holiday, then the following day is chosen. Parliament meets for six months and the other six are a Parliamentary vacation.

<sup>3</sup> The Senate cannot initiate legislation. It endeavoured to obtain this right in 1946, but the proposal was rejected.

<sup>4</sup> There are various standing committees both in the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies and they usually have great influence over legislation. At the beginning of every session the following standing committees are elected: Petitions Committee, Committee on Administration, Military Committee, Finance Committee, Economic Committee, and Education Committee. A minister is allowed to attend the meeting of the committee which examines draft laws related to his ministry, but he is not allowed to be a member of, or to vote in, any standing committee.

<sup>5</sup> By a request of the Prime Minister, or any minister, a draft law may be submitted at a joint assembly, but in order to be accepted it requires a two-thirds majority.

## IRAQ (THE GOVERNMENT)

in general diplomatic representations, concludes treaties (subject to the approval of Parliament), and declares war (subject only to the consent of the Chamber). Conclusion of peace treaties must be approved by Parliament.

On September 21, 1932, the Cabinet passed a resolution to the effect that "International agreements of minor importance of a technical nature and not concluded between the heads of States concerned, but between high officials of the governments of such States, need not, if of a technical nature, be submitted to Parliament." Thus, in Iraq as in the United States, executive agreements are concluded by the executive government alone.

The King, however, may issue such ordinances as may be required without submitting them to Parliament for the purpose of fulfilling treaty obligations already approved by Parliament or the Chamber des Deputes.

There are, however, some international obligations which qualify the King's power with regard to foreign relations. First, there is the Anglo-Iraq Treaty of June 30th, 1930, in which Iraq is bound to have "full and exclusive consultation with Great Britain in all matters of foreign policy" to be Great Britain's ally if the latter is engaged at war, and to give such aid as may be possible in "its territory, including the use of railways, rivers, ports, aerodromes, and means of communication." Secondly, Iraq is bound by a declaration of the Council of the League of Nations, September 24th, 1931, in which it is stipulated that a Mandated territory, in order to be recognized, should declare itself bound by the so-called Seven Guarantees, including respect for minority rights, the principles and purposes of the League, all obligations assumed by the former Mandatory Power, and any rights acquired during the Mandatory regime.<sup>1</sup>

Thirdly, Iraq became a member of the League of Nations on October 2nd, 1932, a party to the Kellogg-Briand Pact and to the Sèvres Pact, July 24th, 1923. Iraq is also bound by a score of treaties with neighboring countries as well as European and Eastern countries which regulate her foreign relations.<sup>2</sup> She is now a member of the United Nations and of the Arab League.

**Administrative Organisation.** When the Ottoman administration Iraq was divided into three *Vilayets* (provinces) each governed by a *Vali* (governor) who was directly responsible for his administration to Constantinople. The three *Vilayets* were the *Vilayet of Mosul*, *al-Hakkari*, and *al-Basra*. Each *Vilayet* was subdivided into *Sandjaks* (districts), governed by a *Qaimmaqam*, who was responsible to the *Vali*.

Since 1927 Iraq has been divided into fourteen *liwas* (districts), each governed by a *Murashid*. Every *liwa* is subdivided into a number of *Qadhas*, administered by a *Qaimmaqam*; every *Qadha* is in turn subdivided into a

number of *Nahias*, administered by *Mudirs*. The *Murashid* is responsible for the entire administration of the *liwa* and the *Nahia* is responsible to the *Qaimmaqam*, who in turn is responsible to the *Murashid*. Municipal affairs are administered by means of a municipal council for every city or town, elected by the people and presided over by a *mayor* who is appointed by the Minister of Interior and responsible to him for the affairs of the municipality.

The defence of the Kingdom of Iraq is maintained by the Royal Iraqi Air Force, the Royal Iraqi Army, and the Royal Iraqi Police Force. Military training is compulsory for all males between 18 and 25 years for a period from eighteen months to two years.

### HEAD OF STATE

H. H. King FAYSAH I. I. May 20th, 1925, succeeded to the throne, April 4th, 1929.

Rogent and Heir-Apparent: H. H. Prince ABDUL ILAH.

### THE CABINET

(Formed January 16, 1935)

Prime Minister: H. E. MUHAMMAD AL-SAYID  
Minister for Foreign Affairs: H. E. HASAN AL-DARAZI  
Minister of Finance: H. E. SAJJID AL-BAYATI  
Minister of Education: H. E. RUDIA AL-SHAIBI  
Minister of Justice: H. E. OSMAN NASSIR  
Minister of National Economy: H. E. MURAD AL-UMAYRI  
Minister of Interior: H. E. JAMIL AL-MADANI  
Minister of Defence: H. E. AHMED AL-UMAYRI  
Minister of Supply: H. E. MUHAMMAD MAHDI KUBBA  
Minister of Transport and Public Works: H. E. JAMIL BAYATI  
Ministers without Portfolios: H. E. NASSIR AL-SAYID, H. E. SAJJID AL-BAYATI, H. E. MUHAMMAD AL-ANJAR.

### SENATE

President of the Senate: NOORI AL-SAYID  
Deputy President of the Senate: MUSTAFA AL-UMAYRI  
Members of the Senate: AHMED AL-UMAYRI, ISMIL NASSIR, TAYFIC AL-SAYID, JAMIL BAYATI, HASAN SHAMSI, ABUL HASAN AL-NAJIB, HASAN AL-BAYATI, KHAYYAR AL-UMAYRI, DAWUD AL-HAKIRI, SAJJID AL-BAYATI, SAJJID JAMIL, MAJID AL-AZIZI, ABUL KAZEM AL-AZIZI, ABUL KAZEM BASHIRAN, ABUL HADI AL-UMAYRI, ABUL MAHDI, BEHA MANSOUR DANIS, AUL AL-SAYID, OSMAN NASSIR, MUHAMMAD HASAN QUBBI, MUHAMMAD AL-SAYID, MUHAMMAD AMIN ZAKI, MUHAMMAD AL-HADJI, MUHAMMAD AL-UMAYRI, MUHAMMAD MUSTAFA, HUSAYN ALI AL-SAYID, YUSUF QADHARI.

### DEPUTIES

President of Chamber of Deputies: ABUL ASID AL-NASSAR  
First Deputy President: ISMIL AL-NAJIB  
Second Deputy President: SAJJID AL-HAKIRI

### MEMBERS

Amara Liwa: TAHIR AL-UMAYRI, NOORI HUSAYN AL-KHAYYAR, ABUL KARIM AL-SHAIBI, KARIM AL-SAYID, AHMED MUHAMMAD, MAJID AL-KHAYYAR, ABUL MAJID AHMED, ISMIL AL-SAYID  
Arbil Liwa: SUDDUD SHARAF KADIR, ISMIL MULLAN, MUHAMMAD AL-NASSIR, KHAYYAR AHMED, MUHAMMAD ZIND, SAJJID AHMED ALI, FAYYAZ HUSAYN, SAJJID MAHDI.

<sup>1</sup> In Great Britain the Cabinet is not bound to submit treaties to Parliament for approval, but the practice since the First World War has been for them to be so submitted.

<sup>2</sup> *Official Journal of the League of Nations*, 1932, pp. 2049-52.

The following are the most important treaties which Iraq has concluded and is still bound by: Treaty between the United Kingdom and Iraq and Turkey, June 5th, 1926; the Kellogg-Briand Pact, August 26th, 1928; Anglo-Iraq Treaty of June 30th, 1930; Treaty of Amity between Iraq and Afghanistan, December 20th, 1932; Treaty of Arab Amity and Islamic Friendship and Alliance between Iraq and Small Arabia, April 6th, 1934; Treaty between Iraq and Iran regarding Frontier Settlement, July 4th, 1932; the Sèvres Pact, July 6th, 1923; Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the Kingdom of Iraq and the United States of America, December 2nd, 1932; Treaty of Amity between the Kingdom of Iraq and the Republic of China, March 26th, 1928. There are, however, a score of other treaties, conventions, and agreements which Iraq has concluded or adhered to during the Mandate and after. For a list of these instruments see Special Report on the Progress of Iraq, 1932-33 (H. M. Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1933), pp. 32-33.

**IRAQ—(THE GOVERNMENT)**

**Baghdad Liwa:** RAFA-UL-DEEN SAID, JASSAM AMIN, JASSAR FAYANZI, JAMIL ABDEL-WAKKAR, HUSSAIN AWAN AL-SHALEH, DHIRAN AL-GHARRAN, SHAFER EL-WALI, DHIYA JASSAR, ARDUL-KAZZAK AL-ENBROU, ARDUL-AMR JAMIL, ARDUL AMR AL-KASSAR, ARDUL-MADH AL-KASSAR, ADI AL-BALADH, GHANI AL-SAYI, MOHAMAD KASSAB AL-SHARAFI, NASSIR AL-FARSI, SALMAN SHINA, IRAHADI MULLAN NESHIN, FAKH SAUDH SAKRA, IZZAT MURAD AL-SULIKH, TALAB GOZDI.

**Basra Liwa:** JASSAR AL-BARIK, HAYDI AL-HAMOOD, ARDUL-KAWAL, ARDUL-JASSAR AL-MALLAK, ARDUL-SALIM BASHAYAN, ARDUL-HADJI AL-BAGHADI, ARDUL AL-KALLAK, MOHAMAD SAUD AL-ARDUL-WALID, MUSTAFI AL-TARA AL-ELEMAN, NAJIB-UL-DEEN AL-NAJIB.

**Deleim Liwa:** HAMED AL-WADI, KHALIL KASSAB, ARDUL-KASSAB AL-SAYI, MUSA HAN AL-HADDAN, NAJIB AL-KAWI.

**Diwaniya Liwa:** ARDUL AL-ARRAB, JASSAR NASSIR, ZULFIKAR AL-ARDUL-ARRAB, ZULFIKAR MAGHAR, SHAFER AL-SALIMAN AL-THAGIR, ARDUL-AMR AL-SALIMAN SAUDH AL-YASSIN, ARDUL-ARRAB AL-MUHAMMAD, ARDUL-KASSAB AL-MARZUKI, ARDUL-MADH AL-SAYID NOOR AMARA AL-SHAJOUN, FATHI AL-JAMIL, FATHI AL-GHATHIF.

**Diyala Liwa:** JAMIL AL-ORFALI, HAMED AL-KHAYKHA, SALMAN AL-SHEIKH DAWUD, SALMAN AL-KARAGHOLLI, SALMAN BASHA, JAWHAR AL-NAJIB.

**Hillah Liwa:** ARDUL ZAKI AL-KHAYYAT, HANAN AL-AWZANI, DHIRAN AL-HASSAN, SALMAN AL-BARAK, ARDUL-MUNIR AL-GHARRAN, ARDUL-MUNIR FASSIR, ARDUL WASHAB MURJAN, ARDUL HADI SALEM, GHATHIRAN AL-JAWYAN, NOORA AL-AWAN.

**Karbala Liwa:** HUSSAIN AL DADANI, SAAD QILAB KADHIM AL SAUD ALI.

**Kirkuk Liwa:** AMIN KASSAB, AMIN KASSAB DARA AL-DAWADA, DAWUD AL-JAF, SULAIMAN FATTAR, FATHI AL-TALABANI, KASSAB AL-YACOUBI, MOHAMAD AL-NAJIB.

**Kut Liwa:** ARDUL HADJI, JAWAD JASSAR, FATHI AL-ASKARI, ARDULKAR AL-YASSIN, MUSA AL-SHAMARANI.

**Mosul Liwa:** ARDUL AL-JAMIL, JAMIL AL-MUSTA, HAJI SHAYKH, SAUDH NASSIR, ARDUL-JAM HAFIDH, ARDULKAR AL-DANALOGHI, FATHI AL-JAFIR, MUSTOU KHOLAY, MURIB AL-WAKAA, MOHAMAD TAYIB AL-NAYIB, MOHAMAD KASSAB, MOHAMAD AL-YOUNIS, MAHMOUD AL-ZINARI, MUSLIM AL-NASSIRABANDI.

**Munbafih Liwa:** ISHAFIR YOUSUF, ISHAFIR AL-SAYIDH, FATHI AL-SAYIDH ISSA, FASSAN AL-KASSAB, SALIMAN AL-SHEIKH, SALIMAN AL-SAYI, FATHI MOHAMAD ALI, ARDUL GHANI AL-HAJ HANMAD, MUNSIF AL-HARIB, MUSA AL-KHARIR-ALLAH.

**Sulaimaniya Liwa:** ARDUL JAMIL, DARA ALI, RAFA-UL-DEEN NOORI, TAYIB WASHAB, HAYDI AL-JAF, SALIM MOHAMAD.

**PRINCIPAL COURT OFFICIALS**

**Head of the Royal Diwan:** SAUDH AHMAD BABAN.  
**Head Master of Ceremonies:** SAUDH TAYIB KASSAB.  
**Head Aide-de-Camp:** AMIRATA ARDUL-WASHAB ARDUL-LATHI.  
**Head of Privy Purse:** SAUDH HANAN.  
**Secretary-General:** H. E. SAUDH NOURI AL-QADHBI.

**OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER**  
**Council of Ministers:** FATHI H. E. MOHAMMAD AL-SAYID.  
**Higher Supply Committee:** FATHI H. E. MOHAMMAD AL-SAYID.

**GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS**

**Controller and Auditor-General:** H. E. SAUDH JAMIL BABAN.  
**Diwan:** H. E. SAUDH AHMAD MOHAMAD BABAN.

**MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR**

**Director-General of the Interior:** SAUDH AHMAD HANAN SHAKI.  
**Director-General of Police:** SAUDH ATILAN H. SHAKI.  
**Lord Mayor of Baghdad:** DR. FAKH SHAKI.  
**Director-General of Propaganda:** SAUDH ARDUL-JASSAR AL-AMIN.  
**Director-General of Municipalities:** SAUDH ARDUL KASSAB SHIRKARA.  
**Director-General of Civil Products:** SAUDH GEORGE GURGI.  
**Controller of Foreign Properties:** SAUDH ARDUL HAYDI KHAT.

**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

**Director-General of Customs and Excise:** SAUDH KHALIL ISMAIL.  
**Director-General of Accounts:** SAUDH ISMAIL NAJIB.  
**Director-General of Revenue:** ARDUL-HASID ARDUL-MADH.  
**Director-General of Income Tax:** SAUDH ALI JASSAR.  
**Director-General of Finance:** IRAHADI AL-KASSAB.  
**Inspector-General of Finance:** ARDUL AL-SAYID.  
**Director-General of State Domains:** ARDUL ZINAB.  
**Controller of Foreign Exchange:** J. C. DEKKA.  
**President of Iraq Currency Board:** LORD KENNEDY (Eng. Ind.).

**Iraq Currency Officer:** IRAHADI AL-KASSAB (Acting).  
**Director of Industrial Bank, Baghdad:** SAUDH ARDUL-GHANI AL-DALIL.  
**Director of Agricultural Bank, Baghdad:** SAUDH ARDUL-MADH MAHMOUD.  
**Pension Officer, Baghdad:** SAUDH ARDUL-LATHI SAHNAJRY.  
**Director of Stationery and Printing Dept., Baghdad:** SAUDH ARDUL-KASSAB BASHA.  
**Treasury Officer, Baghdad:** SAUDH SALMAN KHANDEJIR.

**MINISTRY OF JUSTICE**

**Director-General of Justice:** SAUDH SALIM MUMTAZ (Acting).  
**Director-General of Taps:** ARDUL-KASSAB AL-QUBI.  
**Director-General of Land Settlement:** AHMAD NASSIR.  
**Director of Minor and Interrelated Persons:** SAUDH AHMAD MUMTAZ.

**MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND WORKS**

**Director-General of Communications and Works:** ARDUL-JASSAR CHALANI.  
**Director-General of Public Works:** ARDUL-JASSAR CHALANI (Acting).  
**Director-General of Irrigation:** SAUDH ARDUL-AMR AL-LIBI.  
**Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs:** SAUDH MOHAMAD KASSAB AMR.  
**Director-General of State Railways:** MAJOR-GEN. H. C. SOUTH.

## IRAQ—(THE GOVERNMENT)

**Director-General of Survey:** Major AHSAN SOLEIM (Army)  
**Director-General of Iraqi Airways:** Col. SAMIR NEGAD  
AL-SAYID.

**Director of Civil Aviation:** P. J. TOWNSEND (Air Force)  
**Director of Meteorological Department:** P. J. LAWRENCE  
(Air Force).

### MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

**Director-General of Higher Education:** Dr. MATTA ABDELM  
**Inspector-General of Education:** SAYID MUHAMMAD-DIN  
YOUSUF.

**Director-General of Secondary Education:** SAYID HASAN  
JAWAD.

**Director-General of Elementary Education:** SAYID BISHAM  
AL-ABDULLI.

**Secretary to Ministry of Education:** Dr. BAHR BISHAM.  
**Director-General of Antiquities:** NAJIB AL-ABDI.

### MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

**Director-General of Foreign Affairs:** SAYID ABIDAL AB-  
DULATI.

**Director of Political Department:** SAYID YOUSUF AB-  
DULATI.

**Director of Economics Department:** SAYID ABIDAL-KADIM  
AL-DULATI.

**Director of Arabic Department:** ABIDAL RAHMAN AB-  
FARAH.

### MINISTRY OF ECONOMICS

**Director-General of Economics:** Dr. NURDI TA'ALABADI.  
**Director-General of Tobacco:** SAID HAKIM AL-TASSANJ  
AL-DULATI.

**Director-General of Agriculture:** SAYID D. HUSSEIN AB-  
DULATI.

**Director-General of Industrial Research:** SAYID SULEIM  
SAYIDAN.

**Director-General of Dates Society:** ABIDULLAH AL-KASSAB.  
**Director of Veterinary:** Dr. HUSSEIN AL-SAYIDAN.

### MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS

**Director-General of Social Affairs:** Dr. ABID AL-ABDULLI.  
**Inspector-General of Health and Social Affairs:** SAYID  
HUSSEIN AL-SAYIDAN.

**Director-General of Health:** Dr. ABIDULLAH BASHARATI.  
**Director-General of the Royal Hospital:** Dr. HUSSEIN AB-  
DULATI.

**Director-General of Prisons:** ABIDAL RAHMAN AL-KAWI.  
**Director-General of Census:** SAYID HUSSEIN AB-SAYIDAN.

**Director-General of Labour and Security:** SAYID ABIDAL-  
KASSAB AL-DULATI.

### MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

**O.C. Royal Iraqi Air Forces:** Brig. SAID FARJAN.  
**O.C. Royal Military Colleges:** Col. ABIDAL-KADIM SAID.

**Head of the British Advisory Military Mission:** Major-Gen.  
J. M. G. RIVINGTON.

### MINISTRY OF SUPPLY

**Director-General of Supply:** SAYID KHALID ISMAIL.  
**Director-General of Imports:** SHARIF MOHAMMAD HAYDAR.  
**Director-General of Engineering Supplies:** W. G. AUSTIN.

## DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES

### AMBASSADORS

**Great Britain:** Sir R. H. PRINCE AMIR ZAKI, London.  
**U.S.A.:** SAYID ALID JAWHAR AL-AWFI, Washington, D. C.

### EMBASSY REPRESENTATIVES AND CONSULS TO EXTERIOR COUNTRIES

**Albania:** SAYID KHALID AL-ZAKAWI, Nal'li.  
**Turkey:** AMIR AMIN, ANKARA.

**Iran:** MOHAMMAD SA'ID AL-KAZBI, Tehran.  
**Saudi Arabia:** ISMAIL HAKIM AL-ABDI, Jeddah.

**Transjordan:** SAYID JAWHAR AL-AWFI, Amman.  
**Syria:** W. G. AUSTIN.

**Lebanon:** W. G. AUSTIN.

**U.S.S.R.:** SAYID ABIDAL-KADIM, Moscow.

### CHARGES D'AFFAIRES

**France:** SAYID SULEIMAN KASSAB, Paris.  
**Egypt:** SAYID ABIDAL-KADIM AL-KAZBI, Cairo.

**Lebanon:** SAYID HUSSEIN AL-DULATI, Beirut.  
**Syria:** SAYID HUSSEIN AL-DULATI, Damascus.

**Belgium:** SAYID TARIQ AL-DULATI, Brussels.  
**Switzerland:** SAYID SA'ID MAHDI, Berne.

### CONSULS-GENERAL

**U.S.A.:** SAYID ABIDULLAH HAKIM, New York.  
**Palestine:** ABIDULLAH HUSSEIN AL-KASSAB, Jerusalem.

### CONSULS

**Turkey:** SAYID HUSSEIN AL-KASSAB, Istanbul.  
**Iran:** SAYID MUHAMMAD AL-GHAYATHI, Shiraz; SAYID  
FARJAN MAHDI, Tehran; SAYID KASSAB, Kermanshah.

**India:** SAYID HUSSEIN KHALID, Bombay.  
**Syria:** SAYID ABIDAL-KADIM MAHDI, Aleppo.

**Egypt:** SAYID HUSSEIN AL-GHAYATHI, Alexandria.  
**U.S.A.:** SAYID ABIDULLAH HAKIM, New York.

### VICE CONSULS

**Iran:** SAYID NAWAF JAWAD, Kermanshah.  
**Hongkong:** SAYID KASSAB.

**Sweden:** SAYID KASSAB, Stockholm.  
**Finland:** SAYID JAWHAR MAHDI, Helsinki.

## POLITICAL PARTIES

**Liberal Party, The:** Pres. FAYD SA'ID.  
**Independence Party, The:** Pres. MOHAMMAD MAHDI KASSAB.

**National Democratic Party, The:** Pres. KASSAB AL-KASSAB.

## THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The judicial system of Iraq, as in most modern States, is designed to be free from interference by any other governmental agency. The judicial agreement supplementary to the Anglo-Iraq Treaty of June 30th, 1930, stipulated that nine English judges are to be employed by the Government in order to ensure the just administration of law in the country. It was owing to the existence of this agreement that the regulations inherited from the former Ottoman Empire were nearly abolished.

There are three types of Courts in Iraq, (1) Civil Courts; (2) Religious Courts; and (3) Special Courts.

The jurisdiction of the Civil Courts extends to all matters of civil, commercial, criminal law, and actions for or against the Government (with the exception in each case of matters which come within the jurisdiction of the Religious Courts).

## IRAQ—(THE GOVERNMENT, COMMUNICATIONS)

The Religious Courts include the Shari'a Courts, which have jurisdiction over *Shari'a*, which deal with the personal status of the Moslems, and the Administrative or Waqf Courts, which are secular, and the Shari'a of Christians and Jews which deal with matters relating to marriage, dowry, divorce, etc., and any other matter of personal status.

The Special Courts, which are normally set up only when necessary, are the following:

- (1) Special Courts or Committees for dealing with certain military offences, tribal disputes, disputes between Government officials and the Government, and disputes relating to land.

- (2) The High Court for the trial, administration and members of Parliament accused of political offences, certain judges, and for examining matters connected with the interpretation of laws, and their conformity with the Constitution. The Court is composed of eight members (not including the president) elected by the Senate, four from among the Senators, and four from among the senior judges.
- (3) The Special Court (*Dawlat Nizamat*) to deal with the interpretation of statutes and regulations and particulars of any law relating to public administration.

## COMMUNICATIONS

### BROADCASTING

Government-controlled broadcasting station at Baghdad.

### AIR LINES

As transport in Iraq dates as far back as 1923, when military aircraft of the British Royal Air Force maintained a weekly service to Cairo in Basra. In 1929 Imperial Airways inaugurated their first Empire service from Cairo to Basra, and also to India and Australia. They were soon followed by the K. L. M. (Dutch) Company operating from Amsterdam to Basra, and by Air France from Paris to Haiphong in French Indo-China, with a shuttle service between Damascus and Baghdad. In competition, these air lines gradually accelerated their services and increased their frequencies. Thanks to facilities afforded by airport authorities in Iraq and elsewhere they did much of their flying at night.

In the years immediately before World War II Iraq, by virtue of her geographical position, had become a primary air junction for services to all nationalities. In addition to the three companies mentioned above, the German, Italian, Egyptian, and Iranian air lines were operating to and through Iraq, so that every day a great variety of air lines passed through the airfields of Iraq carrying passengers, mail, and freight to remote parts of the world. Prospects for further increased activity were also bright, as other companies (such as the Polish and Japanese Airways) had already applied for concessions, while those already operating were planning to speed up their schedules.

As the public became increasingly air-minded the traffic grew greater from month to month, until in the month of August 1939 more than 250 planes were handled and serviced at Baghdad, Basra, and Habbaniya airports. The Iraq Government did all in its power to keep pace with this increasing volume of aircraft, and to this end in 1937 they established a modern airport at Baghdad provided with the latest amenities for passenger accommodation, night-landing facilities, radio communications, refuelling, etc. In 1935 a very comprehensive meteorological service was created, and in 1936 a large combined land-and-water, all-weather airport was inaugurated at Basra (Margil) including among its amenities an air-conditioned hotel, swimming pool, tennis courts, and elaborate aerodrome facilities, so that it ranked as one of the best airports east of Suez. In 1937 a seaplane base was established at Lake Habbaniya for flying boats on the Cairo-India route.

**Air France:** weekly service, Paris-Rome-Athens-Basra-Baghdad.

**British Overseas Airways Corporation Ltd.:** daily service, London-Marseilles-Niata-Cairo; weekly connecting ser-

vice, Cairo-Baghdad; service on Sun., Tues., Wed., Fri., London-Basra-Niata-Cairo; weekly flying boat service, Paris-Alexandria-Cairo-Basra.

**Compagnie Générale de Transports:** weekly service, Beirut-Baghdad.

**Iraq Airways:** five times weekly service, Baghdad-Beirut (Cable service).

**Middle East Airlines:** twice-weekly service (Sun., Tues.), Beirut-Baghdad.

**Misr Airlines:** twice-weekly service, Cairo-Lydda-Baghdad.

### RAILWAYS

The famous Berlin to Baghdad railway, which was to have been the main lever of Germany's "Drang nach Osten" before the first World War, only became a fact when, in 1940, the Iraq Government completed the line between Mosul and Tel-Nebek on the Syrian frontier. Baghdad is thus now linked with Turkey and with the European network. Meanwhile, daily passenger trains connect Baghdad with the principal towns of Mosul, Basra, and Kirkuk, and twice a week through-trains run from Baghdad to Syria and Istanbul.

It was during the first World War that the British Army laid the track which was to become the main part of the present 1,535 miles of Iraqi State Railways. About a third of this is standard gauge and the rest metre gauge, but it is hoped that soon the whole system will become standard.

During the recent war the Iraq railways rendered invaluable service to the Allied war effort. From 1941 onwards depends on the railways for the movement of troops, stores, and fuel-tanker supplies to Russia, kept in motion, taking stock and personnel working continuously at full pressure. Schools were opened where personnel were trained as stationmasters, guards, maintenance men, etc. New stations and crossing points were built up and down the country, and considerable extensions made to the marshalling yards at Baghdad and Basra.

Selected Allied troops were brought in to cooperate with the permanent staff, and by 1944 the number of railway employees was almost double the pre-war figure—25,000 as against 13,000. All the time that the increased military traffic was thus handled the normal civilian services were maintained, and these included periodically moving thousands of pilgrims to Karbala and the other holy cities.

**Iraqi State Railways:** Dir.-Gen. Major-Gen. H. C. SUTRA.

Iraq has 1,535 miles of railway connecting the main important cities from north to south and from east to west,

## IRAQ—(COMMUNICATIONS)

(including the metre gauge lines from Basra to Baghdad (254 miles), Baghdad to Kirkuk (200 miles), standard-gauge line, Baghdad to the Karachi (then Istanbul-Paris), and the line Qamishan to Amnagur, 17 miles.)

### ROADS

From Haifa (Palestine), the transport service to Baghdad is operated by the Trans-Desert North Company's car services. Districts not served by rail are accessible by car. Motor transport and tariffs are controlled by the Director-General of Communications.

The most important roads are: Baghdad-Kirkuk-Mosul, 300 miles (484 km.); Baghdad-Sharqat-Mosul, 170 miles (273 km.); Kirkuk-Sulaiman, 70 miles (110 km.); Baghdad-Amara-Basra, 370 miles (598 km.); Baghdad-tilfala-Basra, 380 miles (612 km.); Baghdad-Damascus, 425 miles (685 km.); Baghdad-Tehran, 420 miles (676 km.); Baghdad-Had-Medina, 480 miles (772 km.).

### SHIPPING

The Port of Basra is the commercial gateway to Iraq, connected up by various ocean routes with all parts of the world and constitutes the natural distributing centre for overseas supplies. The British India Steam Navigation Company maintains a weekly mail service (operated as a service from Basra to Bombay via Aden, Suez, Djibouti, and Karachi, connecting at Bombay with the Peninsula and Great Mail Services to England, Australia, South Africa, and the Far East). Regular cargo service to the United Kingdom and the Continent is carried out by the Strick and Edgerman Lines, to Hong Kong, India, Egypt, and French ports.

**Basra Port Directorate:** Basra, Dir. C. F. J. JENSEN

#### Shipping and Forwarding Agents

##### Baghdad

**Abul-Hadi Abdul-Hussain Chalabi:** Rawaj Street

**Africa and Eastern (Near East) Ltd.:** Mustansir Street, P.O. Box 17.

**W. J. Coker:** Rashid Street, P.O. Box 93.

**Thomas Cook & Son Ltd.:** 507-9 Rashid Street, P.O. Box 12.

**Dwyer & Co. Ltd.:** 403-7 Rashid Street, P.O. Box 22.

**Esra Wajih Shaya:** Khan al-Baqasli.

**Haim H. Nathaniel:** Rashid Street.

**Ibrahim S. Muhammad:** Mukammal Building, Rawaj Street, P.O. Box 14.

**Murad I. Sadiq:** Safah Street.

**Naim Bahosh:** Khan al-Khadhani.

**Palestine and Egypt Lloyd Co. Ltd.:** 401-3 Rashid Street.

**Frank G. Strick & Co. Ltd.:** Mustansir Street, P.O. Box 145.

**Weir, Andrew & Co.:** Rawaj Street, P.O. Box 51.

**Yusuf Mishi and M. Tug:** 511-9 Mustansir Street, P.O. Box 129.

##### Basra

**Abadi and E. Y. Uzair:** Abul-Aswad Street.

**Bechari, Ibrahim:** Sawaad Road.

**British-India Steam Navigation Co.**

**Jabba, Abdul Chalabi Al-Khadani:** A-har.

**Weir Tug and Y. Mishi:** Khan Tug.

**Perzine Gulf and Iraq Navigation Co.**

**Slim Ezra and E. Gabbay:** Fawaj al-Shakhly, Ashar.

##### Mosul

**Misnar Bashi Bros.:** Customs Street, P.O. Box 10.

**Muhammad Najih al-Jadir:** Nineveh Street.

**Tawfik Chaimaran:** Babul-Tob.

## THE ECONOMIC LIFE

### STATISTICAL SURVEY

#### IMPORTS

(In 100 dinars)

COUNTRY	1938	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
U.K.	2,519	1,338	1,457	1,700	1,559	3,263
U.S.A.	549	355	1,480	656	1,070	3,646
Japan	1,306	1,048	521	101	10	2
India	605	1,104	6,278	3,742	4,156	3,378
Syria	16	142	173	1,588	2,343	1,339
Iran	595	427	659	1,022	1,357	3,153
Palestine and Transjordan	18	25	71	651	902	912
Others	3,123	1,469	1,354	1,352	1,353	1,079
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,312</b>	<b>6,065</b>	<b>22,121</b>	<b>15,732</b>	<b>14,218</b>	<b>26,834</b>

#### EXPORTS

(In 100 dinars)

COUNTRY	1938	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
U.K.	521	521	365	197	957	1,072
U.S.A.	534	1,031	613	144	560	1,978
Japan	354	446	—	—	—	—
India	168	195	240	169	477	373
Syria	128	120	1,206	1,530	648	1,261
Iran	57	7	111	1,359	1,191	424
Palestine and Transjordan	154	436	714	536	1,679	1,468
Others	249	972	742	3,718*	3,608*	4,165*
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,452</b>	<b>5,006</b>	<b>4,475</b>	<b>6,147</b>	<b>9,171</b>	<b>9,818</b>

\* Most of these exports went to the British Army.

#### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(In dinars)

YEAR	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
1919-39	6,916,697	7,142,348
1942-43	16,122,496	13,679,549
1943-44	21,166,127	16,939,717
1944-45	22,618,647	21,882,291
1945-46	19,675,409	23,668,557
1946-47	27,851,630	26,000,982

**IRAQ—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)**

**OIL ROYALTIES GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS**

Year	Oil Royalties	Government Receipts
1929	2,077,150	
1930	2,201,000	
1931	2,075,100	
1932	2,171,000	
1933	2,291,000	
1934	2,381,000	
1935	2,725,000	
1936	3,000,000	

**Iraq's Sterling Balances.** It is estimated that between 1930 and 1935, Iraq's sterling balance in London is largely backed sterling balances.

**Area and Population.** The total area of the country is about 1,000,000 miles. Of the total area of 124,000,000 acres, the potentially cultivable area is only about 10,000,000 acres, 70% of which being in the rainfall zone and the rest in the irrigation zone. Some 6,500,000 acres are only irrigated at present.

The population of Iraq (Census October 1936) is 4,800,000, of whom about 2,000,000 are urban.

**Population by town:**

Baghdad (town)	320,000
Baghdad Area (District)	1,018,000
Mosul (town)	200,000
Mosul Area (District)	503,000
Basra (town)	200,000
Basra Area (District)	473,000

**Principal Imports and Exports.** Iraq's principal imports are: textiles, iron and steel products, machinery, sugar, tea, motor vehicles, cement, clothing, leather, electrical machinery and materials, paper and cardboard, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, soap, rubber, manufactures, lubricating oil, optical and other instruments, leather, coffee and spices.

The principal exports of Iraq are: dates, livestock, grain, raw cotton, raw wool, oil, hides, and skins.

**Currency.** The Iraq currency is linked to the pound sterling, one Iraqi dinar (I.D.) being equivalent to £1. The dinar is divided into 1,000 fils. The currency is backed by sterling and sterling area securities.

**BANKING**

**Agricultural Bank of Iraq, The:** Samawal Str., Baghdad, c. 1940; cap. £500,000; Chair. and Dir.-Gen. SAJJID ABUDD MAJID MAHMOOD; Pres. at Mosul, Basra, Sulaimanyeh, Arbil, Kirkuk, and Tikrit.

**Arab Bank Ltd.:** Baghdad, Head Office, Jerusalem, Palestine, P.O. Box 886, I. 1930; cap. £75,000,000; res. fund £7,500,000; Chair. ANTON HANFRAZ SAJJAM; Dir. at Mosul (Man. YAKUB MURTAZI).

**Banque Zibcha S.A.E.:** Baghdad, Head Office, Beirut, Lebanon, Syria, S. 1899; cap. £1,500,000; Prop. K. A. ZIBCHA.

**Trade Bank (Collective Company),** Samawal Str., Baghdad; f. 1945; cap. £50,000; Dir. SAJJID MAHMOOD JOORJI, SAJJID MAHMOOD MAHMOOD, and JOSEPH NASSIR NATHAN.

**The Eastern Bank Ltd.:** Baghdad; Head Office, 2-3 Crosby Square London E.C.4; I. 1900; sub. cap. £2,000,000; p. 1937; cap. £1,000,000; res. fund £250,000; Chair. Sir Thomas STANLEY; Pres. at Mosul (Man. N. S. GARDNER); Pres. at Tikrit, Kirkuk, Amara, and Basra.

**Imperial Bank of Iraq:** Baghdad and Basra; Head Office, 11 Telegraph Str., London, E.C.4; est. 1879; cap. £1,000,000; res. fund £250,000; Chair. Sir Hen. Luke-KNIGHT, P. O. Box 1, London, E.C.4; Man. F. HARRIS; Pres. throughout the kingdom.

**Industrial Bank of Iraq, The:** Kasbiyeh Str., Baghdad, I. 1940; cap. £500,000; Chair. and Dir.-Gen. FAYD ABUDD MAJID ABU-DALAY.

**Ottoman Bank:** Baghdad; Head Office, Galata (Constantinople), I. 1889; cap. £1,000,000; sub. cap. £5,000,000; res. fund £1,000,000; dep. £60,000,000; Pres. at Mosul and Basra; offices in London, Manchester, Paris, Marseille and branches in Turkey and throughout the Near East.

**Raffia Bank:** Samawal Str., Baghdad (f. 1921); cap. £1,000,000; res. fund £1,000,000; Chair. SAJJID MAHMOOD JOORJI; Dir.-Gen. SAJJID MAHMOOD ATJ; CHALABI; Pres. at Mosul, Basra, Kirkuk, Kallah, and Amara.

**INSURANCE**

**BAGHDAD**

- Ades, I. & Co.:** Numan Street.
- African & Eastern (Near East) Co. Ltd.:** Mustansir Street.
- Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.:** Agents: Essa Meir Hakkak and Sons Ltd.
- Antoin & E. Aris:** Mustansir Street.
- Atlas Assurance Co. Ltd.:** Agents: African & Eastern (Near East) Co. Ltd.
- Bashir Kazandji:** Rashid Street.
- British Overseas Insurance Co.:** Hashid Street.
- Century Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Agent: Salem Ghali.
- Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.:** Agents: Stephen Lynch & Co. Ltd.
- Dwyer & Co. Ltd.:** Rashid Street.
- Edward Aboudi:** Samawal Street.
- Fowler, Y., & Co.:** Hashid Street.
- Ghani, Said A. Kakhali:** Rashid Street.
- Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.:** The Agents: Iraq Insurance Office.
- Hakkak, E. M., & Sons Ltd.:** Rashid Street.
- India Life Insurance Co.:** Rashid Street.
- Iraq Insurance Office, The:** Mustansir Street.
- Libenthal, C. & E. Soffer:** Rewaj Street.
- Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Agents: D. S. Moses, Rashid Str.
- Lloyd's Agents:** Gray, MacKenzie & Co. Ltd.
- London Assurance Co. Ltd.:** The Agents: Andrew Weir Co. Ltd.
- L'Union Fire, Accident & General Insurance Co. Ltd. (of Paris):** Agents: J. & C. Ades Ltd.
- Mesopotamia-Persia Corporation, The:** Mustansir Street.
- New Zealand Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Agents: David Sassoon Co. Ltd.
- Northern Assurance Co. Ltd.:** Agents: African & Eastern (Near East) Co. Ltd.
- Raffia Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Inc. in Iraq 1946; cap. £15,000,000.
- Satchi, S. & D. N.:** Mustansir Street.

## IRAQ—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

South British Insurance Co. Ltd.: Agents Sheket and Akelab Co. Ltd.  
Guardian Assurance Co.: Agent: Salim Dward  
Strick, Frank C., & Co. Ltd.: Mustansir Street.  
United Scottish Insurance Co. Ltd.: Agents The Royal Trading Co. Ltd., Mustansir St.  
Weir, Andrew, & Co.: Rawag Street.

### Basra

Alliance Insurance Co.: Mustansir's Street.  
Asfar & Co.: Strada Street.  
Foster & Co. Ltd.: Church Street.  
Iraq Insurance Co., The: P.O. Box 34  
Lloyd's Agents Stephen Lynch & Co. Ltd.

### Mosul

Jabrail, Zebouani: Ghaz Street.  
Al-Yadiz, Mohamed Najib: Kaderat Street.

## AGRICULTURE

The greatest task confronting the Iraqi Government after 1921 was the revival of agriculture and its return to a leading place among the economic assets of the country. For this purpose the Department of Agriculture was established, and experimental farms and laboratories where the respective merits of the various crops and methods of cultivation were examined. Land tenure, methods of irrigation and an expert campaign of seed selection was undertaken on the basis of a General Survey. Except in the date groves and the fruit or market gardens around the large towns, the Iraqi farmer is mainly engaged in very extensive cultivation of wheat, barley, rice, maize, sugarcane, and sesame. This means that a light amount of work is put into a large area, and that in long times and during inadequate drainage the farmer transfers his cultivation to new ground. Such uneconomical methods can only be gradually discouraged by control and instruction, and the efficiency of the Agricultural Department has shown good results so far. Cotton cultivation is already well established in Iraq, and it was proved that good-quality American cotton gives a profitable yield, and the export of this commodity has already increased rapidly.

Livestock has an important part in the general economy of the country. Cattle being mainly to the settled cultivators of the northern and the irrigated areas, although there are large herds in Kurdish country in the north-west. Arabs in the wastelands area specialize in buffalo breeding, the animals being distributed along the riverain area. The majority of the sheep and goats are in mixed flocks in the possession of nomads at some nomads, and move from the desert winter pastures to the riverain areas for the summer.

**Dates.** Three-quarters of the date palms of the world are found in Iraq, and from the Port of Basra before the war 80 per cent of the dates entering the international market used to be shipped. The date-growing region of Iraq is along both banks of the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, from Ana on the Euphrates and Samarra on the Tigris down to the Persian Gulf. Here, at the southern end where the two rivers join to form the Shatt-al-Arab, is the most productive area, and in it seven million of Iraq's total of thirty million palms are situated. The date palm is a simple tree to cultivate: all that it needs is plenty of root moisture and a continuous spell of five or six months of

high temperature, and it will not demand any other special attention. These conditions are found in Iraq. The local soil washed down by the two great rivers is of great richness, and the summers are long and hot enough to ripen the date clusters. Water is brought to the roots of the palm trees either by the elaborate system of irrigation which crosses the country, or, in the Shatt-al-Arab area, by the regular tidal rise and fall of the Persian Gulf. Under the shade of the palms other fruits and crops—Apples, oranges, pines, and vegetables—can grow, so that almost all the produce of the soil is wasted.

The date palm is grown from small seedlings, which begin to bear after ten or five years. Early in April the blossoms of the female palm—which is the fruit-bearing tree—are fertilized by hand, and about one month later the fruit forms. At first the dates are small, hard, green and bitter, but by the middle of the summer they turn red or amber, and in August the full-ripe fruit is chiefly being sold in the bazaars, although it is not yet ready for export. In September the fully-ripened fruit is cut off the trees and placed in wooden boxes which are carried down the river to the packing stations. Here it is packed for export under the most hygienic conditions possible, carefully controlled by officials of the Government's Health Department.

Export trade is of two sorts—bulk-packed and carton-packed. In the bulk trade the dates are filled into boxes holding about sixty-eight pounds, which are then stacked under the shade of palm branches until the clumsy but efficient river barge is ready to take them off to the ocean-going steamers. Nowadays, however, increasingly large quantities of selected dates are being packed in calico-hat wrappers and cartons. Before packing, these dates are graded and cleaned. Sometimes their stones are removed and in their place walnuts, almonds or pistachio nuts are inserted.

All palm trees may look very much alike to the unexpert eye, but in fact there are about 350 different types of date grown in Iraq, although only five of these are cultivated for export. These are the Halfawi, Khadrami, and Safer—grown mostly in the Shatt-al-Arab area—and the Khastawi and Zafali—which are chiefly grown in the groves round Karbala and Baghdad. The Halfawi is a favorite date with the American consumer on account of its light and attractive color. The Khadram is perhaps the best commercial variety from the point of view of taste, while the Safer is one of the most widely grown dates, although of comparatively inferior quality. However, the food value of all the varieties is about the same. By chemical analysis it can be shown that the date contains all the elements required for a balanced diet: 70 per cent consists of sugar, 2.5 per cent is fat, and 7 per cent proteins in a readily assimilated form. On account of this high percentage of carbohydrates the date is a concentrated energy producer, and in fact has a higher caloric value than any other fruit. Of the 2,000 calories required each day by an ordinary workman, 1,330 units could be obtained from a pound of dates. For several hundreds of thousands of Arabs the date is actually their staple—and sometimes their only—food, and these are among the healthiest members of the community.

The date industry of Iraq is now directly under the control of the Government and is organized by the Date Board, which assists in the marketing of dates abroad. There are also growers' and packers' associations which meet periodically to discuss questions relating to these aspects of the business. Finally, there is a research station, situated at Basra, which is engaged in the scientific study of improving the date crop and utilizing the by-products.

## IRAQ—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

### DATE EXPORTS FROM IRAQ

Commodity	1939		1941		1943	
	Tons	Value in I. D.	Tons	Value in I. D.	Tons	Value in I. D.
Wool King lion	14,871	244,340	32,801	231,426	47,360	322,137
Wool	15,015	260,670	20,094	263,229	14,694	220,072
Wool	—	—	10,758	244,375	27,032	443,245
S.A.	2,574	205,023	24,377	225,015	15,714	312,453
Pakistan and Turkey wool	—	—	3,013	120,667	5,475	142,441
Wool	5,014	20,000	437	12,164	9,595	127,220
Other Commodity	27,736	2,5114	14,210	413,100	11,077	454,441
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>115,207</b>	<b>404,074</b>	<b>107,623</b>	<b>4,141,136</b>	<b>103,300</b>	<b>2,010,421</b>

**Tobacco.** Tobacco has an increasingly important place in Iraq's economic system, and the livelihood of a considerable section of the population depends upon its cultivation. Production was formerly limited to the main type, and primitive methods of cultivation and picking were used. Modern development of the industry began in 1920 when a variety-manufacturing machine was introduced as equipment for the harvest of the tobacco leaves. The number of manufacturing factories is 25 per cent of the factories present. The share of the output of a factory in Iraq has so far exceeded the 50 per cent mark.

The cultivation of tobacco in Iraq is confined to the mountainous Kurdish districts, where the soil and climate are most favourable. The yield in 1943 reached an approximate total of 1,000 tons, which was double the amount produced six years before.

In 1939, in order to put the tobacco industry on a sound footing, the Government adopted the monopoly system, thereby following the example of neighbouring tobacco-growing countries. This system has assured satisfactory profits to the cultivators and traders, and has resulted in an increased output.

The prospect for increased production in the future is good. Any improvement in the quality of Iraqi tobacco will depend on improved scientific methods of planting, picking, curing, packing, and storage at the farm, based on wider research and on the selection of more suitable seeds. This might even result in a surplus to the requirements of the country, which could then be exported.

**Horse Breeding.** Since the earliest times the Arab horse has occupied a privileged place in the economic and domestic life of the Arab tribes. Graceful in appearance, it combines great energy and endurance with an intelligent docility which makes the bit almost superfluous. In riding, in hunting, and on many other occasions the life of an Arab tribesman may depend on the speed and endurance of his horse, and in this way its worth has for centuries been proven and its fame has spread through the world.

The pure Arab horse or *Asil* is of two basic strains: *Mahayin* and *Suwayh*. Each strain has its subdivisions, such as *Hamawi* and *Jafari*, which may be combined in breeding under certain rules to produce pure types suitable for any specific purpose. In the so-called "Arabian" found to-day in the countries bordering on the Arabian desert, pure types bred with local blood in the past have produced certain definite types such as the "Syrian", "Persian", or "Egyptian" country-bred, which are not considered *Asil*. All other unrecognised cross-bred are treated by the expert breeder as nonentities and contemptuously referred to as *Kadish*.

Up till the early years of the present century the cir-

cumstances of tribal life and other characteristics of the country had enabled Iraq to become the largest breeder of Arab horses in the world. More recently, with the introduction of motor transport and the gradual suppression of riding, the Arab horse has begun to lose its privileged place among the tribes. Thanks, however, to the keen interest shown in the subject by the royal family, effective measures have been taken to arrest the decline in breeding. Racing for instance, which was introduced in Baghdad after the British military occupation in 1917, was developed and regulated with a view to encouraging and protecting breeders of bloodstock. A stud book was established with compulsory registration, and horse racing has now become the most popular and democratic sport. There are about seventy five days' racing each year between October and May with not less than eight events each day. About eight hundred horses are in constant training and the stakes have been sufficiently increased to finance the sport satisfactorily. Betting is by totalisator, and in the season of 1943-44 over 1,100,000 passed through its accounts.

Substantial purchases of Iraqi horses have been made in recent years by Turkey, Iran, China, and other countries for their armies, and racehorses with incredible records have found a ready and profitable market in India and Egypt.

Although much mechanisation has taken place in the armed forces of Iraq, yet owing to the peculiar character of the country, the horse remains indispensable, and mounted police and cavalry are extensively used.

Hunting takes place on traditional and individual lines. These are no stud farms, and pedigrees are usually regarded only in the mind. The buyer is expected to know horses and to judge quality of strain by conformation and action. These two factors have been officially adopted by the racing authorities as standards in classifying Arab horses. Thus for admission to "Class I Arabis" speed over short distances is of secondary consideration and a horse with a good racing record may not qualify if he defaults in action or conformation. There are, in fact, the traditionally recognised criteria of endurance and stamina and so of capacity for speed over long distances, in which the Arab horse excels.

## INDUSTRY

Iraq was from older times one of the countries that manufactured textiles. The silk of Mosul became famous, eventually giving its name to the special type of cloth known as *muslin*. Iraq has never abandoned the manufacture of textiles, despite the replacement of hand looms by machinery. Baghdad manufactures silk cloth of various

## IRAQ (The Economic Life)

kind—such as the *gha'f* and *kefiya* (Arab headwear), turban, and other articles, while Mosul manufactures cotton and woollen cloth.

There were in Iraq no factories other than those installed in Baghdad by the Turkish Government, such as the weaving factory known as *Abdolhamid*, the oil factory, and the mill, and others established by private companies, such as the leather factory at Kirkuk, and the wool dairy at *Usturan* for the members of Baghdad, and the pumps installed for irrigation.

After the formation of the National Government in Iraq, those in power endeavored to establish factories. The first were tobacco factories which have made good progress and the spinning factory of *Barak Parka* at *Kachi* (Iraq) which exports its manufactures to Iraq and the Arab countries. Two tanning factories have also been instituted in Baghdad and a spinning factory in Mosul. Moreover, factories for the manufacture of bricks, the distilling of wine, and the spinning of cotton have been created. The Government has two factories, one of which was established by the Ministry of Defense for the manufacture of ammunition, cartridges, and shells, and the repairing of military equipment, and the other being established by the War Department in Baghdad for spinning, carpentry, and bookbinding. Apart from all these there is a large factory at *Saadeh-yah*, which was established by the Iraq Railway for the construction and repair of railway wagons, etc.

Iraq is famous for its jewellery, silver work, and enamel, but at which the Syrians are adept. The construction of sailing vessels is also a flourishing industry in southern Iraq.

### OIL

Petroleum has been known and utilized for various purposes by the inhabitants of Iraq for several thousand years. Yet its industrial importance was not realized until the early years of the present century, when British and American experts became interested. Thereupon the country soon came into prominence as a potential oil-bearing region. Political and other exigencies, however, delayed the development of her resources until after the first World War.

Iraq has become in recent years a substantial oil producer and has great potential reserves. In 1939 it ranked eighth among the oil-producing countries of the world, but it is now firmly believed that Iraqi fields are capable of producing several times the present quantity.

There are at present four oil companies operating in Iraq. They are:

The **Iraq Petroleum Company**, which obtained in 1925 an oil concession from the Government of Iraq for a period of seventy-five years covering all lands in the former vilayets of Mosul and Baghdad. The concession gave to the company the right to select after examination twenty-four plots, each of an area of eight square miles, for its own exclusive use. After the company had made its choice, the Iraq Government had the right to put the remaining territory of the concession on the open market. In 1931 the concession was revised. Under the new agreement the surrender of territory proviso was removed, and the company was given the sole right to exploit all lands situated to the east of the Tigris—covering an area of 32,000 square miles. In return for the renewal of the above proviso the company undertook to construct a pipe line system of a total capacity of not less than 3,000,000 tons per annum, and to pay the Iraq Government the sum of £400,000 (gold) each year until the commencement of regular export of oil.

The company discovered oil in three quantities in 1927, when the famous *Siba Gulzar* well near *Kutuk* came in with a production of 60,000 barrels per day. The results of drilling have since proved the vast possibilities of the *Kutuk* oil field. The *Kutuk* structure is some miles in length, between one and two miles in width, and is one of the biggest single oil structures in the world. The oil, produced at *Kirik* is sent to the ports of *Haifa* in Palestine and *Tripoli* in Syria through a two-veline pipeline which has a capacity of 1,000,000 tons of oil per annum.

The export of oil from the Iraq fields is, at present, limited by the suspension of the *Shah* oil company pipeline, but Iraq expects that within a brief time to have her own reserves of oil.

**Mosul Petroleum Company.** Following the withdrawal of the Iraq Petroleum Company's concession, the Mosul Petroleum Company, previously known as the *M.P.O.*, was granted a concession in 1922 over all lands in the Mosul and Baghdad vilayets situated west of the *Siwa* Tigris and east of the thirty-third parallel. This company is still in the exploratory stage, and pays the Government a dead rent which started with 100,000 gold in 1933, increasing by £2,000 (gold) annually up to £200,000 (gold). Over sixty wells have been drilled and oil in large quantities has been found. By the terms of its concession this company has eventually to construct a pipeline with a maximum capacity of 1,000,000 tons a year or to make arrangements for the transport of that minimum quantity.

**Basra Petroleum Company** obtained a concession in 1928 covering all lands situated south of the vilayet of Baghdad. This company is still in the exploratory stage and has carried out a thorough survey of its concession area, which included both geological and geophysical examination. It pays the Government of Iraq a dead rent of £200,000 (gold) annually and has eventually to make satisfactory arrangements for the transport of 1,000,000 tons of oil per annum.

The **Khanakin Oil Company** was formed in 1922 to acquire and operate the concession held by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company to the strip of land along the Iraq-Iran frontier known as the "transferred territories". This company produces oil from the *Nad-Khanakin* field and delivers it through a twenty-five-mile pipeline to its refinery on the *Alwand* river near *Khanakin*, the entire output of which is consumed locally.

The oil companies pay a royalty of four shillings (gold) per ton of oil exported or sold in Iraq. The Iraq Petroleum Company, Mosul Petroleum Company, and the Basra Petroleum Company pay a sum of £200,000 (gold) on the first 4,000,000 tons of which royalty is payable and £20,000 (gold) and five shillings on each subsequent 1,000,000 tons in compensation of taxes. The Government is entitled to take up to 20 per cent of the total oil produced by the Mosul Petroleum and Basra Petroleum Companies, free of charge, for local consumption.

The marketing of petroleum products within Iraq is, at present, undertaken by the *Parfian* Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Iraq Petroleum Company, which is a selling organization and does not manufacture oil products. Supplies are drawn partly from the *Khanakin* Oil Company's refinery at *Alwand* and partly from the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's refinery at *Abadan* in Iran (Persia).

The Government of Iraq has given careful consideration to a project for the erection of a State oil refinery capable of supplying the country's requirements of oil products. There are two sources of supply available at present from which the Government has the right to obtain oil for the proposed refinery, viz. the *Kirik* and *Usturan* crude oils. Experts have been engaged to study the technical and

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economic aspects of the problem of refining in Iraq and producing the country's needs of the different products from the crude oils available. The proposed scheme involves the use of both the Kirkuk and Basra oils and will provide for the production of aviation spirit, motor spirit, kerosene, gas, diesel, and light oils, and asphalt furnished by the domestic market. It is expected that work will start on this project in the near future.

### MINERALS

Besides oil, Iraq is rich in various mineral products of the "earthly" type, such as coal, bitumen, sulphur, salt, limestone, marble, gypsum, clay, sand, and metallic ores. But these are usually of value only if worked efficiently near their point of production, owing to the heavy transport costs. This, however, does not imply that there are any great chances of the existence of valuable mineral deposits, other than oil, to be exploited in the near future.

### TRADE ORGANISATIONS

#### CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

**Baghdad Chamber of Commerce:** Baghdad; f. 1926; Pres. M. KAMIL AL-KHAYRI; Vice-Pres. IUSUF HAYI; Sec. M. JAWAD AL-SHAHRI; Acting Sec. BASIM AL-TAMIMI; 2403 members, including job brokers.

**Basra Chamber of Commerce:** Basra; f. 1926; Pres. HASAN AL-KHAYRI; Vice-Pres. ILIJ SAJJAD AL-DUKKALI; Sec. HAJI SULEIMAN AL-SAYID; Acting Sec. HAJI AL-JAWAD; 600 members.

**Mosul Chamber of Commerce:** Mosul; f. 1926; Pres. MUHAMMAD AL-JAWAD; Sec. HASAN AL-KHAYRI; 250 members.

#### THE DATE BOARD

HASAN AL-KHAYRI, MUHAMMAD AL-AJIL, HASAN AL-NAGIB, AYOUB AL-KAMIL, ABUL FAZL AL-SAYID, ABUL-KADIR BASHAWAN

## EDUCATION

## SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

Iraq's approach to education to-day may be characterized as nationalist, democratic, and progressive. It is nationalist in the sense that it tends to make the rising generation more conscious; to recall the tradition of Iraq as a centre of Arab culture in the past; and to stimulate its future contribution to human welfare. It is democratic in the sense that it strives to provide equal opportunities for education to all sections of the population; it already provides free primary and secondary education to some; it recognizes no class, race or denominational distinctions. It is progressive in that it appreciates all that is best in Western education, with its attention to physical, mental and social preparation as well as industry and application. But this in no way interferes with its efforts to recall the peculiar literary and spiritual heritage of the Arabs and stimulate their persistence.

The present system is composed of three stages. Six years of primary and five years of secondary education are followed by higher training. The primary stage aims at developing in the children a capacity for observation and thinking as a preliminary to studying the language, literature and history of their country. Higher education is free, though completion has yet to be everywhere enforced.

During the school year 1945-46 the following schools were in operation:

## State Elementary Schools

- (1) For boys, 773 (pupils 30,179).
- (2) For girls, 221 (pupils 28,068).
- (3) For young children, 54 (pupils 7,045).

## Private and Foreign Private Schools

- (1) For boys, 41 (pupils 11,591).
- (2) For girls, 25 (pupils 7,977).
- (3) For young children, 17.

The majority of the last-named receive a State grant.

The statistics of the secondary schools for the year 1945-46 were as follows:

## Elementary Schools (First stage)

- (1) For boys, 85 (pupils 31,911).
- (2) For girls, 29 (pupils 2,751).

## Secondary Schools (General stage)

- (1) For boys, 40 (pupils 4,476).
- (2) For girls, 5 (pupils 758).

In addition, there are three technical schools for boys, a school for handicraft for girls, an agricultural school, a school for health officials, a school for nurses and midwives, a school for police inspectors and non-commissioned inspectors, a fine art institute, and a physical training institute.

The curriculum in the intermediate schools consists of religion, Arabic, English, mathematics, biology, elementary physics and chemistry, hygiene, physical training, and drawing. In the second stage of secondary education there is a special course for girls dealing with child welfare. The programme for boys is divided into three branches: scientific, literary and commercial.

Iraq has no university at present, but the following colleges fulfil many of a university's functions:

- (1) The Law College, with 1,081 students.
- (2) The Higher Teachers' Training College, with 347 students.
- (3) The Royal Faculty of Medicine, with 300 students.
- (4) The Pharmacy College, with 48 students.
- (5) The Engineering College, with 176 students.
- (6) The Higher Police Training College, with 63 students.
- (7) The Queen Alia Institute, with 57 girls students.

The training of students is conducted on three academic levels: the intermediate, the secondary, and the higher. At the intermediate level there are three Rural Training Schools for boys at Rustamlyab (in the suburbs of Baghdad).

## PUBLIC EDUCATION, 1945-46

Institutions	Number of Schools			Number of Pupils or Students			Number of Teachers		
	Male	Mixed	Female	Male	Mixed	Female	Male	Mixed	Female
Elementary Schools	743	—	221	90,479	—	27,668	3,354	—	1,418
Intermediate Schools	33	—	21	7,054	—	2,068	—	250	—
Secondary (Preparatory) Schools	16	—	6	2,440	—	685	156	—	73
Elementary Training Colleges	5	—	2	669	—	263	63	—	12
Higher Teachers' Training Colleges	—	1	—	156	—	115	54	—	—
Technical Schools	3	—	—	139	—	—	58	—	—
Fine Arts Institute	—	1	—	—	336	—	15	—	—
School of Agriculture	1	—	—	179	—	—	9	—	—
Domestic Arts School	—	—	1	—	—	132	—	—	11
Queen Alia Institute	—	—	1	—	—	69	—	—	24
Law College	—	1	—	1,081	—	50	24	—	—
Medical College	—	1	—	283	—	29	—	—	—
Pharmacy College	—	1	—	86	—	14	—	—	—
Engineering College	1	—	—	155	—	—	—	—	—
Higher Police College	1	—	—	65	—	—	—	—	—
Health Official School	1	—	—	81	—	—	—	—	—
Midwifery School	—	—	1	—	—	91	—	—	—

chools at Baghdad and at Mahawrah, and the Elementary Training School for girls, each of which is a five-year course, in addition to all the primary schools. These institutions draw their students mainly from the rural areas, and particularly from such cities and villages. Besides giving ordinary academic and educational instruction, the Girls' Training School lays special emphasis on agriculture and hygiene. The Girls' Elementary Training School pays special attention to domestic science and child welfare, in addition to the usual subjects.

On the secondary level, there is the Primary Training School for boys, the head and students for a three-year course in education after they have passed their intermediate public examination, physical education, handicrafts, and hygiene, as among the subjects taught here. In the year 1935, there is a Primary Training School for girls, which also gives a three-year course in education for girls who have passed their intermediate public examination.

The Higher Teachers' Training College admits students who have passed their Secondary public examination, and gives them a two-year course. This institution is, in fact, a college which prepares teachers for the country's intermediate and Secondary schools. The students here can specialize in any of the following subjects: (1) Arabic literature, (2) chemistry and biology, (3) mathematics and physics, (4) social sciences, (5) education and psychology.

The objectives which the Ministry of Education has set itself may be summed up as follows: a primary education which is universal, a secondary and technical education which answer the increasing educational and technical needs of the country. The campaign against illiteracy is already under way; 120 tribal schools have been opened, with 5,505 students and 223 campaigning teachers. Large sums were spent on the kind of school during the school year 1935-36. Books are distributed free to the poorer students. At the same time, schools are being used as the best medium for improving the health of the nation; free meals and medical attention are being provided where necessary, and instruction in the principles of health and hygiene is being given to all students.

#### COLLEGES AND HIGHER INSTITUTES OF LEARNING

**Al-Shari's College, Baghdad:** Dean Prof. HAJI KAMIL AL-AJIBI.

**College of Commerce and Economics, Baghdad:** Dean Dr. SALAH AL-DIN AL-NAHL.

**Engineering College, The, Baghdad:** Dean Prof. BAHAJ AL-NAJIBI.

**Higher Police Training College, The, Baghdad:** Dean SAYID JAMIL AL-RAWI.

**Higher Teachers' Training College, Baghdad:** Dean Prof. KHALID AL-HASHIMI.

**Institute of Fine Arts, Baghdad:** Dean AL-SHERIF MURSIDIN HAIDAR.

**Law College, The, Baghdad:** Dean Prof. HUSAIN ADI AL-ADIBANI.

**Pharmacy College, The, Baghdad:** Dean Dr. HASSAN AL-WIKI, M.D.

**Queen Alia Institute, Baghdad:** Dean Prof. AMAL SAYID.

**Royal Faculty of Medicine, The, Baghdad:** Dean Dr. HASSAN AL-WIKI, M.D.

**Royal Military College, The, Baghdad:** Dean O. C. ABDOL-KADIR SAZED.

**Royal Staff College, The, Baghdad.**

#### ROYAL FACULTY OF MEDICINE, THE

BAGHDAD

Founded 1927.

**President:** Dr. HASSAN AL-WIKI, M.D.

**Vice-presidents:** JOSEPH HAZZO.

**Secretary:** Dr. ZAKI BAKR-ET-DIN, M.D.

**Librarian:** ADIB NURBAN.

Number of students: 100.

The library contains 4,000 volumes.

**Publications:** *The Journal of the Royal Faculty of Medicine of Iraq* (Baghdad); Dr. HASSAN AL-WIKI, M.D. and Prof. W. R. G. DREW.

**Dean:**

Prof. HASSAN AL-WIKI.

**Directors:**

*School of Medicine:* Dr. HEDDICH KASSAN.

*School of Pharmacy:* SAYID YAKHA AWED AL-SAFI, D.D.S.

*Hygiene Department:* Dr. MOHAMMED ABDEL FATTAH, M.D.

*School of Nursing and Midwifery:* Miss LATIFA SAM-ADY, B.S.N.

**Professors:**

AKRAWI, ISTEYFAN, M.D.

ALUSI, ISMAHIL ABU, M.D.

AL-WIKI, HASSAN, M.D.

AL-ZAHAWI, SHAWKI, M.D.

ARAWI, JEMAL.

BURDAS, W. C., F.D., M.A., M.B., F.R.C. (Contd.), F.R.C.S. (Engl.).

BUSSON, C., M.D., D.D.S.

CEWA, L. M., B.S., Ph.D., F.R.C.

DEAN, T. F., D.S. (CHIL.), F.R.C. (PEDIATRIC), Ph.D.

DREW, W. R. G., M.B., Ph.D., F.R.C.P., D.M. (ANAT.).

KASIR, ABDELHAK, M.D.

MILLS, E. A., M.B., B.S., D.S.M. AND R.

NORDAN, A. C., M.B., B.S., CH.D.

RAHMAN, AMIN BUGHADLI, M.D.

ROBERT, L. S., M.B., M.S., CH.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.S.D., Ph.D., D.S.

SPAWWEL, SAMI, M.D.

STANTON, C. W., D.S., Ph.D.

THOMASIAN, M.D.

#### INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS

BAGHDAD

Founded 1930.

**Dean:** AL-SHERIF MURSIDIN HAIDAR.

**Director of Administration:** WALTER E. E. JENKE.

**Assistant Director:** HANNA PALCOS.

Number of students: 339.

The library contains 500 volumes.

**Professors:**

ADIB, SAYID (Urn, Vase).

AL-SINDI, HAJI (Decorative Art).

DARWISH, SHAWKI ALL.

HASSAN, FAHIM (Painting and Drawing).

HEZZI, JULEAN (Paint).

JENKE, WALTER E. E. (Oboe and Clarinet).

MALKASSIAN, NURAN (Khorram).

MURSIDIN HAIDAR, AL-SHERIF (Oude and Cello).

PALCOS, HANNA (Brass Wind).

SAYID-LADWA, MRS. (Sculpture).

#### SCHOOLS OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH

**American School of Oriental Research, Baghdad:** f. 1925;

Dir. Prof. E. A. SPEAR; Librarian GEORGE AWAN (No.

of vols. in library 2,665); *Public Excavations at Tell*

*Garza, Joint Expedition with the Iraq Museum Trust*

(6 vols.), *Joint Excavations with Harvard University*

## IRAQ - (EDUCATION)

at Nineveh (3 vols.); *Nineveh: Report on the Excavations at Fozzan Tapa, near Kirkuk*, by Richard F. S. Starr (2 vols.)

**British School of Archaeology in Iraq** (Gertrude Bell Memorial): Baghdad; 1. 1952; London address: 26 Wilton Street, London, S.W.1; Chair: Sir Harold Goddard-Gaulton, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.I.C., Dir. of Excavation; M.E. Mallowan, M.A.; Library of the School at the Institute of Archaeology, 100m. Circle, Regents Park, London, Publ. *Journal Iraq* (twice annually); Editor: C. E. Garth, F.R.A., F.S.A., British Museum, London W.C.2.

### LEARNED AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES

**Committee of Publications, Translation:** Ministry of Education, Baghdad.

**Al-Kalam Club (P.E.N. Club):** Baghdad.

**Al-Rabita Society:** Baghdad.

**Teachers' Society:** Baghdad.

**The Royal Medical Society:** Baghdad.

**American University Alumni Association:** Baghdad.

### MUSEUMS

**The Iraq Museum:** Baghdad; 1. 1903; Dir. Dr. Najib-Asad, Dir. Gen. of Antiquities; *Librairie TANA BAGDAZ*, S.A. The Iraq Museum houses vast collections of antiquities dating from prehistoric times down to the Sassanian and Islamic periods (3rd-17th century A.D.). These objects represent the various periods in the history of the country: Prehistoric periods, Sumerian and Akkadian, Old Babylonian, Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian, Seleucid, Sassanian, and Islamic periods. It has a library of 12,000 vols. at the present time.

**The Abbasid Palace Museum:** Directorate General of Antiquities, Baghdad.

**The Natural History Museum:** Higher Teachers' Training College, Baghdad.

### LIBRARIES

**The Public Library of Baghdad:** Baghdad.

**Emir Ghazi Public Library:** Mosul.

**Basra Public Library:** Basra.

**Amara Public Library:** Amara.

**Nasiriyah Public Library:** Musaiq.

**Diwanliya Public Library:** Dwanliya.

**Hillah Public Library:** Hillah.

**Ramadi Public Library:** Dajim.

**Shayba Public Library:** Diyala.

**Kirkuk Public Library:** Kirkuk.

**Sulaimaniya Public Library:** Sulaimaniya.

**Arbil Public Library:** Arbil.

**Najaf Public Library:** Najaf, Karbala.

**Karbala Public Library:** Karbala.

**Kut Public Library:** Kut.

**The Diwan Library:** Ministry of Education, Baghdad.

**The Library of the Directorate of Antiquities:** Baghdad.

**Library of Amqal, Tikrit:** Baghdad.

### PRIVATE LIBRARIES

**Bash A'yan Library:** Basra.

**Taha El-Rawi Library:** Baghdad.

**Abbas El-Azzawi Library:** Baghdad.

**Père Anstas El-Karmal Library:** Baghdad.

**H.E. the late Abdul Rahman Al-Haqib Library:** Baghdad.

**Yacub Sarkis Library:** Baghdad.

**Adv. Muhammad Ahmad Library:** Basra.

**Al-Hussainiyah Library:** Najaf.

**Al-Kashef Al-Ghataa Library:** Najaf.

**Abdul Haq Shabib Library:** Baghdad.

## PLACES OF INTEREST

**The Tourist Season in Iraq.** The best season for visiting Iraq is from the beginning of October until early May. This season is delightful, with moderate temperatures and a sky which is rarely overcast.

During this season game is plentiful. Wild game such as the chukar and quail, and deer hunting is a favorite sport. Partridges are found in great numbers in cultivated fields and gardens, while ducks and geese are plentiful in the rivers and marshes. Beyond such small game are in considerable numbers in the deserts and mountains. In Iraq there are extensive plains in which herds of antelope roam; also in the forests of the country the wild cat is hunted for its fine fur. Apart from all these, the sportsman will find foxes, hyenas, jackals, wolves, hares, rabbits, hares, and other animals which inhabit these lands of flat.

Moreover, during this season archaeological historians from the museums and universities of Europe and America come to Iraq to excavate in all parts of the country so that the tourist has the opportunity to become acquainted with the ancient history of Iraq.

**Iraqi Summer Resorts.** Nature has endowed the north of Iraq lavishly, the scenery being much admired by visitors.

The summer resorts in Iraq are many. In the north, not far from the towns of Mosul, Arbil, and Sulaimaniya, there are lofty mountains—snow-topped in winter—with streams in all the valleys. The region is well wooded and admirable for sportsmen and holiday-makers in the hot summer months, the sun's rays being tempered by the altitude, so that the climate is always bracing.

A few years ago the Iraq Government started to surface the winding forest roads leading to the mountains. These are now completed, and visitors can reach all the beauty spots by motor car without trouble. A number of hotels have been opened, and it is hoped that the summer resorts of Iraq will continue to grow in importance.

### TOURIST AGENCIES

**Cook, Thomas, & Sons:** Rashid Street, Baghdad.  
**Dwyer & Co. (Iraq) Ltd.:** Saluyya Street, Baghdad.  
**Iraq Travel Agency:** Rashid Street, Baghdad.  
**Iraq Tours:** Rashid Street, Baghdad.  
**Levant Tours:** Rashid Street, Baghdad.  
**Main Transport Co. Ltd.:** Rashid Street, Baghdad.  
**Palastine and Egypt Lloyd Co. Ltd.:** Rashid Street, Baghdad.  
**Pellegrini S.A.E.:** Rashid Street, Baghdad.  
**Raphidain Transport Co. Ltd.:** Rashid Street, Baghdad.  
**Saigon Transport Co.:** Rashid Street, Baghdad.

### ANTIQUITIES

It is probably safe to say that the name of Iraq is mainly associated in the mind of the outside world with two things, oil and antiquities. The second of these is the more long standing, for scholars and explorers from the West made pilgrimages to the sites of Babylon and Nineveh long before the mineral wealth of the country had begun to interest

foreign industrialists. Throughout the land a strange variety of standing monuments testify to its illustrious past and represent a succession of widely differing periods in the longer history of any single State in the world. In Iraq the stone-hulk temples, the pyramids and rock-mass tombs of Egypt are missing—their natural building material is lacking, which has not stood up to the passage of time very well. Yet the ruins of many brick and stone structures and others have been brought to light by excavations' work.

Almost every part of the great States into which the Sumerians divided lower Iraq until the twentieth century became Christ has but traces of its capital city, with ruins of temples and palaces. The most prominent feature of these is always the great temple—tower or ziggurat, at the summit of which the central shrine was built. At Uruk the ziggurats, Kish, Eridu, Uruk, Umma, Lagash, and a dozen other sites, the devoted remains of their great structures rose up against the sky like giant Towers of Babel. But it has needed the excavations industry to expose the buildings which cluster round these bases and to recover their treasures. They are, in fact, all that remains above the ground of Sumer and Akkad, and the same may almost be said of Babylon and Assyria. Babylon itself before excavation was no more than a vast brickfield, while the four capital cities of Assyria on the Upper Tigris were mere mounds and even their identification was doubtful. It is true that high among the rocks at certain places in the northern mountains the Assyrian kings had carved the images of their gods and inscribed the records of their accomplishments in the pompous idiom of their own language, but elsewhere only the sign and the lizard kept watch where they and their Babylonian contemporaries had "gloried and drunk deep".

One of the best preserved ruins of Iraq dates from the Parthian dynasty who ruled Babylon in the early Christian era. There is the city of Hama whose ruined walls and houses surround the remains of a great temple palace. Its splendid position on the banks of an almost dry river bed in the middle of the famous desert appeals greatly to the imagination visitor. Twenty miles below Baghdad on the Tigris, the famous arch of Ctesiphon was built a couple of centuries later by a Sassanid king. Half of the great brick facade of his palace is left survivors, leaning today upon a powerful buttress built recently by the Iraq Government. The ruins of the arch itself have also been strengthened. Its vast arc of masonry is still seen against the sky and recognized as the greatest span of any similar brick structure in the world. Also in the desert, west of Karbala, another splendid ruin attracts many visitors to spite of its remote situation. This is the fortified palace called Al 'Ikhdid, built in the early years of Islam by some ambitious Arab potentate. Its huzzawed enclosure wall and many of its stone-walled chambers remain intact and form an astonishing landmark in the waterless desert.

Later Islamic buildings are so numerous that they cannot be done justice to here. Dating from the time of the Abbasid Caliphs in the eighth century A.D. is the astonishing mushroom-city of Samarra, seventy miles north of Baghdad. Built and occupied by a succession of Caliphs and abandoned, all within a space of fifty six years, its mosques and mansions once spread themselves for a distance of over

twenty miles along the left bank of the Tigris. Still standing are the wall of two enormous "Friday Mosques", with passage, spiral minarets recalling the Babylonian zigzags, and the great central archway of the earlier palace. Those in plan and the entire layout of the town were planned with studied magnificence, and the tiny modern city with its golden dome serves to re-emphasize the colossal scale on which the Abdaris built. It is in fact something that in Baghdad means their original capital, considerably fewer trees are left to day of their accomplishments. The town as now seen, built by Mahmud in 1262, on the right bank of the Tigris afterwards formed a splendid setting for the court of Timur of Khorasán and the seat of an empire which extended from China to Spain. Yet so thorough was its destruction by Ismail's Moslem leaders that hardly a trace of it remains, and even the site of the famous palace with its green dome is uncertain. In his lifetime a suburb had begun to grow up at Mossul on the opposite bank of the river, and in the Middle Ages this assumed the heritage of Maras's glory and the name of Baghdad. The face of its walls enclose the nucleus of the modern city, but the only architectural remains of old Mosul are the famous college buildings of Al-Mustansir Bilah, called the Mustansiriyyah, and the Abdarid palace in the city itself, whose ruins have now been partly restored. Few other buildings in Baghdad have survived the seven centuries of war and general incendiarism which have intervened between the fall of the Umayyads and the present day, but certain of its mosques—especially that which covers the corner of the two towers at Kadhimain—make up in the richness of their ornament for what they lack in antiquity. The city of Mossul has perhaps suffered less at the hands of invaders. Here, numerous buildings have survived with medieval ornaments beautifully carved in stone. The best of these date from the time of the sultanly turned Arabey sultan, Bahá-ud-Din Lulu. In the Shah's city of Kairán's and Bagd the fine ornament and accumulated treasures of the two famous shrines are known to foreigners only by hearsay.

Over a hundred years ago the buildings we have just mentioned were all that remained to testify to the antiquity of Mesopotamian culture. Since that time archaeological excavations have added a great wealth of historical information and ancient works of art. The story of excavating in Iraq may be divided into three separate chapters. From about 1840 until the end of the last century the work of the great pioneer archaeologists, English and French, was mainly devoted to the investigation of the Assyrian capital cities and the removal of their treasures. The Ottoman Government showed little interest in antiquities and during those years many heavily laden barges had reefs floated down the Tigris carrying the fine sculptures of the Assyrians destined for the principal museums of Europe and the Near West, and priceless historical documents for displacement by the Western scholars whose industry and ingenuity had recently made the process possible. To take an example: in King Sennacherib's palace at Nineveh Sir Henry Layard unearthed "nearly two miles of bas-reliefs and twenty-seven portals formed by colossal winged bulls and lion sphinxes". In this palace and in that of Ashur near by, he also discovered two libraries containing more than 20,000 clay tablets or books inscribed in the wedge-shaped characters of the time. These revealed in detail not only the greater part of Assyrian history, but the bulk of Assyrian science and philosophy, from chemical formulae to lyric poetry.

The early years of the present century were mainly notable for the advent to the Mesopotamian field of German archaeologists and the improvement by them in their work at Babylon and Ashur of excavating technique. At Babylon, in particular, traces can be seen of the cum-

bersome planning of Imperial monarchs. The best preserved of these was the famous Ishtar Gate, the upper part of which was removed and reconstructed in Berlin. The original work did not begin until the years immediately following the first World War, when an Iraq National Museum was created on the initiative of King George V, and an Assyriologist was charged to appraise the finds of foreign excavations. There followed a series of years during which sixteen famous excavations of five different archaeological sites were organized by the Iraq. Their plans in cooperation with local antiquarian authorities fixed the new work up with precise vistas of order and built up many completely new chapters in the history of early Mesopotamian culture and so of world civilization.

In fact it was the unexpected discoveries of Sir Leonard Woolley at Ur of the Chaldees which in the early nineteen-twenties opened up the Western world and concentrated all eyes on the lost world of Sumerian culture. His royal tombs with their wealth of gold and precious stones and precious "jewels" occupied the headlines of the world Press for many months. It seems that these Sumerian nobles were not only buried with all their personal finery and possessions, but were accompanied to the grave by a great retinue of guards and male or female attendants, fully equipped and dressed in actual ornament, who, in their turn, became human sacrifices to the after-world comfort of their masters. Many of the most famous treasures of the Iraq museum are from this source. Weapons and vessels of finely-chased gold or silver, elaborate personal ornaments of lapis-lazuli, crystal and coral, musical instruments, gaming boards, toilet sets, and the marvellous, almost ungodliness of a Sumerian prince, all testify to the splendour of these ancient courts and the advanced civilization of the Sumerian people. As we have said, many other archaeological followed in Woolley's footsteps, and hundreds in all parts of the country contributed a strange variety of antiquities, from the strangely modern-looking sculpture of the southern sites to the exquisite painted pottery of the northern cultures, dating from four thousand years before Christ.

The third chapter in this story has hardly begun. The outbreak of World War II put an end to the activities of foreign visitors, and the Iraqi Department of Antiquities alone was left to preserve the continuity of archaeological research in the country. Fortunately, as a result of long-term technical training the young department was well and equipped in this respect, and an enlightened Treasury did not find it necessary to curtail the somewhat budgeted for excavation. It has consequently proved possible in the past few years for work of the character to be undertaken at five carefully chosen sites, and the results have in almost all cases been sensational. The now famous "excavated temple" at Uqair, with its remarkable prehistoric frescoes, the treasure chamber and vaulted wine cellar of King Ka-sigal at Agac Quf, with its Kassite inscriptions; and the Stone Age settlement of the first Iraq farmers at Tell Hassuna—all represent notable pieces of research, and have added a new section of exhibits to the Iraq Museum. In the Islamic field the discovery of Al-Hajja's palace and mosque at Wasit and the Abbasid mansions of Samarra have both produced interesting publications.

## MOSLEM SHRINES

### BAGHDAD

The **Kadhimain Mosque** in Baghdad contains the tombs of Imam Musa Al-Kadhim and Imam Mohammed Al-Jawad; each tomb is crowned by a great dome, the surface of which is covered with a pure gold sheet.

## IRAQ—(PLACES OF INTEREST)

### BASRA

At Basra there are mosques and ancient shrines most of which date back to the first days of Islam when the famous "Jamaa" battle occurred. Mosques also standing there are the houses of Zubair, Talha, and Ali. At a distance of six miles north of the city stands the shrine of Abbas ibn Malik, which is said to attract a multitude. Basra also contains the shrines of Husain, Ali-Hussain, and Fatima. Among its interesting shrines is the **Basra Mosque**, with a historical claim to it. Excavations have found on its site the site which date back to the first Saracenic and Umayyad conquests. Among the historical monuments existing in the city is the **Kawwar Mosque**.

The **Samarra Mosque** contains the graves of the two Caliphs, Ali-Abdullah and Umar, Hasan Ali-Mu'izz. Both of the two tombs are two high domes, the larger of that of Imam Ali-Abdullah, sheathed in pure gold. Around it several golden minarets have been installed.

The **Imam Mosque** is situated at Adhramyah. It is very spacious and contains a large dome standing on a marble base. The grave of Abbas ibn Muhammad, the first martyr and the dome upon it is that of injured Muslim states.

The **Al-Gailani Mosque** is the mosque of Sir, Kh' Abdul Ghalib, situated in Basra's Shi'ah quarter, and bears his name. It is very spacious and has a great dome, finely shaped and surrounded by several minarets.

### KARBALA

The **Shrine of Imam Ali ibn Abi Talib**, Victim of the town, see from a long distance the two golden domes towering to the skies, on both sides of which are standing two minarets covered with gold. The palace of the mosque is very large and of exquisite design, both from the architectural and decorative viewpoints. It contains a room full of manuscripts and precious stones.

The **Shrine of Husain ibn Ali** stands in the middle of a great plain at Karbala.

The **Shrine of Abbas ibn Ali**, also in the middle of a great plain at Karbala, is scarcely less fine than the shrine of the other Imam.

The **Shrine of Imam Aww** is situated thirteen kilometers east of the town of Karbala.

The **Kufa Mosque** contains the graves of Husain and Ali ibn Husain. Both graves are sacred to the Muslims.

Every year thousands of visitors journey to Karbala to visit the sacred shrines and other historical monuments.

### KIRKUK

The tombs of Daniel, Aziz, and Hanan are in **Daniel Mosque**, situated in the Kirkuk Barracks.

The tomb of Imam Qasim is in a mosque at Malabai, Susun, Qasim.

The tomb of Imam Muhammad is in the mosque situated in Malabai, Susun.

### MOSUL

The **Nabi Derjis Mosque** is one of the important historical monuments at Mosul. It is said that Timur-Leng rebuilt or repaired it during his occupation of Mosul. The date of its building is not accurately known.

**Al-Haj al-Ahmar** (also known as Magam al-Khatib) was built by Emir Mujahid Udayr Khaymaz, one of the Atabaki dynasty ministers.

The **Al-Nuri Mosque**, built by Nur-Din the Atabaki, ruler of Aleppo, and is named after him.

The **Omayyad Mosque** is one of the oldest Islamic mosques, ordered by the Atabaki, who also decorated it and built a fine large dome upon it.

The **Tahira Church** is a very old church; its history goes back to the days of Islamic conquests. It was repaired several times during the reign of Sultan Fusta al-Jalil. After the capture of T. Ibn al-Khalid Khan, both houses known as **Khalid** and **al-Khalid** contain a great many engravings and inscriptions.

## SHRINES OF OTHER RELIGIONS IN IRAQ

### JEWISH COMMUNITY

The **Great Synagogue**, Baghdad, built in the seventh century A. D.

**Sheikh Isaaq Synagogue**, Baghdad, built in the sixteenth century A. D.

**Shrine of Joshua the Great Priest**, Baghdad.

**Shrine of the Prophet Daniel**, Kirkuk.

**Shrine of Ezekiel the Prophet**, at Kufa, a small city in the Mesopotam.

**Shrine of Ezra the Writer**, at Ezzara, a small city called after his name, in Basra District.

**Shrine of Jonah the Prophet**, Musul.

**Shrine of Nahum**, at Al-Bosh, a small city in Mosul District.

### CHALDEAN COMMUNITY

**As-Sayida Monastery**, of the Chaldean Community, is one of the largest and wealthiest institutions of its kind in the Middle East. Situated near the village of Al-Qosh and surrounded by vines, it houses a precious library and a beautiful church.

**St. Hormuz Monastery**, St. Hormuz, born in the Al-Basra district towards the end of the sixth century A. D., founded the monastery between 638 and 647 and the district is still today considered one of the healthiest summer resorts in southern Iraq.

### SYRIAN-CATHOLIC COMMUNITY

This sect has a famous historical monastery known as the **St. Behnam Monastery**, but also locally known as **Kirolos Monastery**, which was built in the fourth century A. D. Of all the monasteries of Iraq this is the oldest and the most famous, and stands like a fortress on the high Allan Mountain, north of Mosul.

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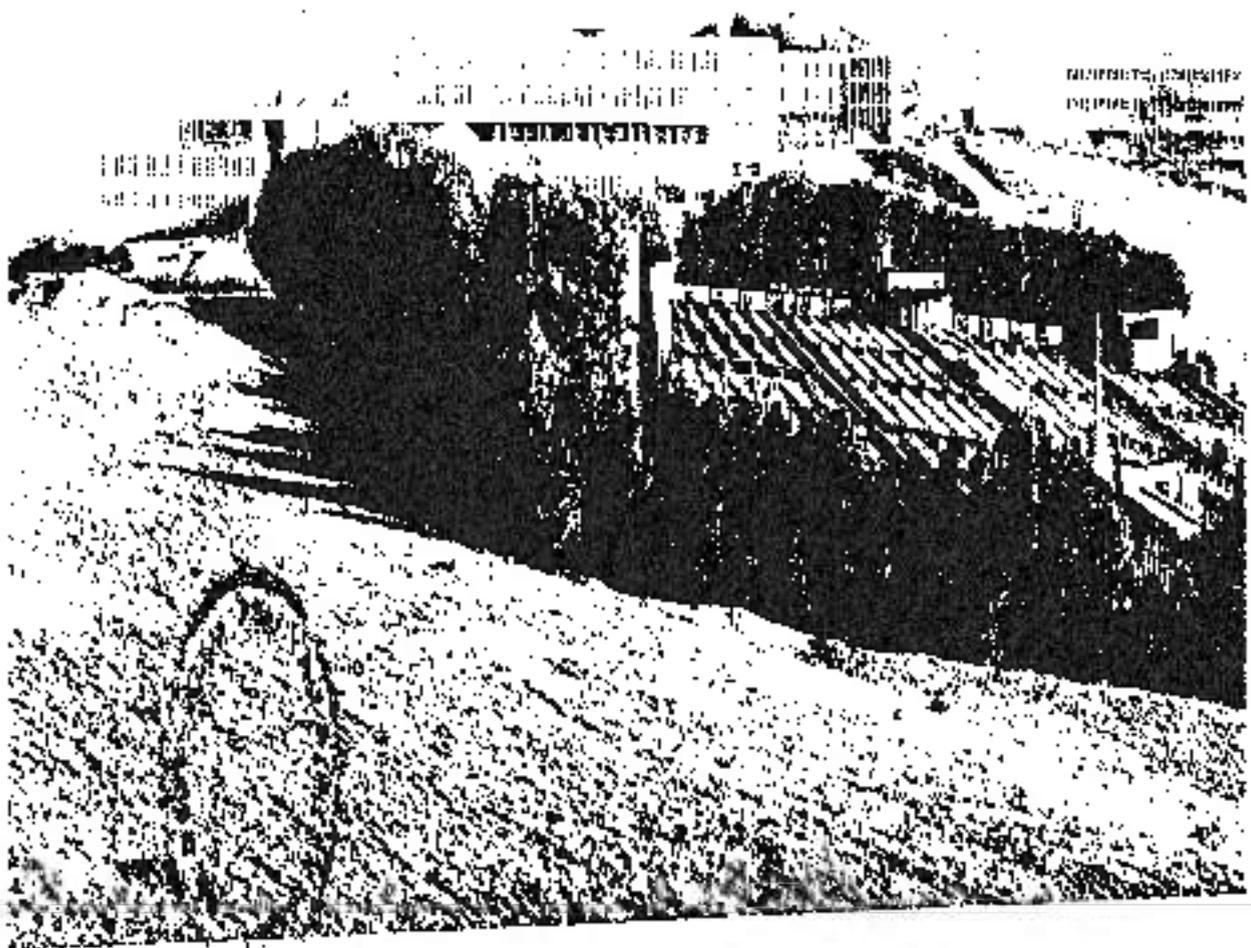
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Feb 1944

HADASSAH

GENERAL VIEW OF THE HADASSAH HOSPITAL, JERUSALEM



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# PALESTINE GEOGRAPHY

## FRONTIERS

Palestine is bounded on the north by the Republic of the Lebanon and Syria, on the east by the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan, on the south by the Kingdom of Iraq, which forms part of Egypt, and on the west by the Mediterranean.

## MOUNTAINS

Nearly 90 per cent of the area of Palestine is hill country, which can be divided as follows: Galilee in the north, Samaria in the centre, Judea in the south. The plateau all together is about 25 miles from north to south and about 20 miles from east to west. The highest mountain is in Galilee, where Mount Armon rises to 9,000 ft.

The Samaria hill country has two important mountains, Mount Ebal and Mount Gerizim, both of about 6,000 ft. or 2,000 ft.

## RIVERS

The main rivers in Palestine are the Jordan (length, 157 miles) and its tributaries, the Hasbani, Litani and Beasvas, the Yarmouk, a tributary of the Jordan, which only flows partially in Palestinian territory, and the Yarkon, a small river to the north of Tel Aviv. In the Jordan basin are to be found the main lakes.

## LAKES

The Dead Sea is 48 miles long and 16 miles wide at its greatest breadth, and has a maximum depth of 1,320 ft. As a result of the evaporation of most of the sea and a half million tons of water falling daily into the Dead Sea, the remaining water has become brackish, a very high mineral content—about 25 per cent of solid substances, of which common salt (chloride of sodium) constitutes 9 per cent.

Lake Tiberias measures approximately 24 miles from north to south and is 6 miles wide. It has a surface area of 770 sq. miles.

Lake Huleh is situated 130 ft. below sea level in the Jordan Valley.

## PLAINS

The plains are the most vital parts of the country, although they only cover one sixth of the total area.

The Coastal Plain stretches from Ras-en-Najma in the north to Wadi Gaza in the south and is about 126 miles long and 10 mi. wide. Its beginning is the northern frontier, the junction of the Golan mountains with the sea in the promontory called the Ladder of Tyre. The plain measures 5 miles in width at Acre and less than 3 miles wide for most of its course south of Haifa; from Nazareth to Tulkarm it is 12 miles wide. Its maximum width is a little over 11 miles from the sea near Gaza to below Bar Abu Mansur.

The coast is lined with sand dunes, which, unless fixed with vegetation, are driven inland by wind and erode cultivable land. Large swampy areas have been drained by these dunes, but many of these have been drained recently by Jewish settlers and intensive cultivation has been extended possible. Formerly regarded as unprofitable from an agricultural point of view, the Coastal Plain is now the most important agricultural area of Palestine.

Clays, sands, and heavy soils are to be found in the Coastal Plain, with a definite predominance of sand. In the east, towards the hill country, and in the Southern Plain (Acre) there are some important clay soils. The heavy silt soils in the south, below Rehovot, and are richer in plant nutritional value than the sandy soils.

Quantities of underground water are available in the Jordan valley, so that thousands of wells have been dug, without regard to level, of the water table.

The Coastal Plain, for the most part, is a very fertile area, for it has a moderate climate and abundant rainfall for most part of the country. It is a lowland area of 1,100 sq. miles in area and has one of the most fertile soils in the Mediterranean world, even as far as the hill-land at Sam. The average rainfall of the Coastal Plain of the Gaza point an irrigation canal in 1914 was 22.5 in. and in 1920 a high percentage of this has been irrigated there.

The Huleh Plain is an area of over 40,000 acres, including beautiful and productive lands not far from the sea. It is bounded on the west by the Natrah hills at Upper Galilee, and by the Golan and Hasban hills on the east. Extending from the foothills of the Lebanon to the valley floor east of Safad, at the foot of Ras el Tim, it extends south for about 20 miles (30 km.). About 4 miles wide from east to west, the valley embraces great contrast for soil a relatively small area. In the north lies rich fertile land, enjoying potential streams as well as reasonable rainfall, which produces wheat, maize, vegetables, fodder, and industrial crops. But east of the total land area of 23 sq. miles (or so) for 11 sq. miles (23 sq. km.) are still infested with marginal swamps, whose peat content, however, renders them potentially valuable.

The Neger. Forty-five per cent of the area of Palestine is called the Neger (meaning the "waste"). It constitutes a central region of its own, defined by soil structure and rainfall. It begins at the east of Wadi Hara and runs south of Bar Abu Mansur and south of the Hebron hills to the Dead Sea, near Ras el Zuvaira. The soils of the Neger are loam or loess, but there is a coastal stretch of sandy soil leading down to Khan Yunis.

The population of the Neger is about 4 or 5 per cent of the total population of the country and has been estimated at between 60,000 and 80,000. There are three towns: Khan Yunis, Rafah, and BeerSheva, about one-third of the population of these towns live on agriculture of an irrigated type, while the remainder live a nomadic existence. Barley is the main crop; sheep and goats are reared.

In the northern part of the Neger land is substantially cultivated in the coastal area, particularly where good loess soil occurs. During the day the soil is intensely heated, which renders the problem of water loss acute, and the Jewish Agency accordingly established three experimental stations in the Neger in 1925 to explore the agricultural possibilities of the area. In the main, however, the Neger is occupied by nomadic Arabs.

## VALLEYS

The Valley of Esdræon. This is known locally as the "Emek" (the valley). It is less than one-seventh the size of the Coastal Plain and divides the mountain block of Upper Galilee from the mountains of Samaria. It is the highway from Iraq and Transjordan to the important Coastal Plain and thence to Egypt, and on the shortest road where camel caravans passed, modern transport now provides rail and motor roads.

The greatest length of the valley is about 30 miles; its greatest width about 22 miles. The soil is clay, difficult to cultivate but rich in nutritional value for plants, and it repays careful irrigation by its excellent productivity. Before Zionist immigration, the Valley of Esdræon lay for

continues to show a range mixed with arid but considerable tracts of low water table country. Wheat, barley, other crops, small vegetables, grapes, and even citrus fruits are produced in the plain.

The plain is fertile, especially in the coastal strip, with moderate to dense forest. Coastal plain agriculture may be ascribed to the Mediterranean and Levant types (pp. 12-13). The plain is a steppe. The concentration of soil water in the coastal strip is a consequence of the low level of ground water in inland areas. Country near Haifa is a fertile coastal strip, the soil is a clay loam. Jordan Valley.

**The Jordan Valley.** Bound by the Taurus mountains to the north, the Lebanon mountains to the east, the Jordan Valley is a long, open, flat basin on the Coastal Plain, extending from the Gulf of Sidon, at Beirut, to the Golan Heights and the Golan Heights. At its southern end, the Jordan Valley is a narrow strip, the topography being from an elevated plateau of about 1,000 ft. to a low plain of the Jordan.

The Jordan Valley attains its largest width before Lake Hula, which is the largest lake in the Taurus. The lake is situated in the Jordan Valley. It is a large lake.

The Jordan Valley is a fertile plain, with a high water table. It is a fertile plain, with a high water table. It is a fertile plain, with a high water table.

The temperature is as high as 100°F. (38°C.) in the summer, and is accompanied by a high humidity. Under irrigation, the soil is fertile. The Jordan Valley is a fertile plain, with a high water table. It is a fertile plain, with a high water table.

## TOWNS

**Jerusalem** is a city of 1,000,000, on Mount Moriah, 2,500 ft. above sea level. It is a city of 1,000,000, on Mount Moriah, 2,500 ft. above sea level. It is a city of 1,000,000, on Mount Moriah, 2,500 ft. above sea level.

**Haifa's** development as a town began in 1880. It is a city of 1,000,000, on Mount Moriah, 2,500 ft. above sea level. It is a city of 1,000,000, on Mount Moriah, 2,500 ft. above sea level.

To the north of Haifa stand the ancient town of **Acce**, famous for its historic associations (the Crusaders' walls, etc.), and still farther north, in the Lebanon, the snowy peak of **Mount Hermon**, known since Biblical days.

Sixty-seven miles south of Haifa lies **Tel Aviv**, the largest Jewish city in the world. It had about 100,000 inhabitants at the end of 1946, and only 7,000 in 1910. Tel Aviv is

considered the most modern and hygienic city in the entire Middle East and is the industrial, financial and commercial center of modern Palestine.

The history of the **Bay of Sidon** is a complex one. It had a long history of growth and is now almost a gulf town, with a very high water table. It is a city of 1,000,000, on Mount Moriah, 2,500 ft. above sea level. It is a city of 1,000,000, on Mount Moriah, 2,500 ft. above sea level.

**Haifa** has a population of about 200,000. It is a city of 1,000,000, on Mount Moriah, 2,500 ft. above sea level. It is a city of 1,000,000, on Mount Moriah, 2,500 ft. above sea level.

Haifa is a city of 1,000,000, on Mount Moriah, 2,500 ft. above sea level. It is a city of 1,000,000, on Mount Moriah, 2,500 ft. above sea level. It is a city of 1,000,000, on Mount Moriah, 2,500 ft. above sea level.

## HARBOURS

**Haifa Port.** Haifa Port is situated on the southern shore of the Bay of Acce. The harbor is enclosed by two main breakwaters, the main one being 1,000 ft. long and the sea breakwater 1,200 ft. long. The entrance to the harbor is dredged to 30 ft. below mean sea level and is approximately 100 ft. wide. The harbor water area is approximately 175,000 sq. ft. and is dredged as follows: 500 acres dredged to 30 ft. below mean sea level, 60 acres dredged to 25 ft. below mean sea level, 60 acres dredged to 20 ft. below mean sea level. The normal tidal variation is 2 ft. 6 in. of which mean sea level and the maximum 10 ft. 6 in. are above mean sea level.

The berthing facilities provided for shipping are as follows: main wharf, 1,000 ft. in length and dredged to a depth of 30 ft.; intermediate wharf, 500 ft. in length and dredged to depths of 25-30 ft.; jetty wharf, 500 ft. in length and dredged to an average depth of 25 ft.; cargo jetty, 500 ft. in length and dredged to a depth varying from 10-30 ft.; oil jetty, 1,000 ft. in length. It is jetty of great importance, situated in the center of the bay, and is used for 24 storage tanks. The jetty is situated in an oil dock and can accommodate two or three oil tankers on each side. Facilities are available for the loading of oil to each vessel at the rate of 1,000 tons of refined or heavy oil per hour, providing each vessel is loading a different grade of oil.

In addition to the facilities provided at the oil jetty, two 20-in. diameter pipe-lines, 4,200 ft. long, are situated in Acce Bay to enable tankers to load and discharge without entering the harbor.

Facilities are provided at the main breakwater for slips to moor while being loaded or discharged by lighters. Trust slip accommodation on the main and subsidiary berths consists of eight slips with a total floor area of 242,757 sq. ft. In addition, open stacking areas for a total of approximately 75,000 tons of cargo are provided.

Crane facilities consist of one fixed electric derrick crane capable of lifting 15 tons in a radius of 15 ft; one 15-ton steam lifting gantry crane; two 5-ton electric hoisting portal cranes; one 15-ton hoisting electric crane; one 5-ton petrol-driven mobile crane; and a floating steam crane capable of lifting 15 tons in a radius of 35 ft. Hoist facilities for the clearance of cargo are provided at all main harbors and transit sheds.

**Jaffa Port.** The Port of Jaffa consists of an open roadstead and a tymer harbor, the latter being protected by a breakwater 1,375 ft. long and comprising an area of approximately 30 acres enclosed to a depth of 19 ft. and with an entrance 40 ft. wide. The depth of the water at the anchorage in the roadstead varies from 7 to 10 fathoms. The working of the port during November to March is often affected by weather conditions which complicate loading from lighters to ships lying in the roadstead.

Quays are designed for handling lighters and schooners and have a total length of 1,961 ft. Transit sheds and warehouses are provided with a total floor area of 2,446,000 sq. ft., together with an open stacking area of 28,000 sq. ft. Two 7-ton and three 5-ton fixed electric derrick cranes are provided.

During the war Jaffa Port could not be used for its normal purposes owing to the exposed nature of its wharves, but the extensive transit shed and warehouse facilities which exist at the port were utilized for the storage of foodstuffs imported under Government control. During 1941-42, for example, some 1,000 tons of foodstuffs were received for storage. Some of the sheds were made available to the military authorities during the war.

**Tel Aviv Port.** Tel Aviv harbor is operated, maintained, and controlled by the Marine Trust Ltd. The port is subject to the same adverse weather conditions as the Port of Jaffa. Quays are now 2,312 ft. in length and there are artificial tanks, including one of 24 tons, three of 15 tons, two of 12 tons and three of 10 tons. There the war the port was handling an average of 2,000 tons per month, some 2,000 labourers of all types were employed. Its importance has grown steadily since the war.

When Italy entered the war against the Allies in 1941 the port was declared unusable for shipping as its exposed position invited the danger of submarine warfare. Thus the contribution of Tel Aviv Port to the war effort was considerable. Tugs, launches, pontoons, lighters, landing appliances were surrendered, and all facilities, including instructors, were made available to the Government.

### IRRIGATION

Palestine's main agricultural problem is one of lack of water. In the early days of the Mandate a hydrological survey of potential water resources for Palestine was designed by the Jewish Agency—such a survey having been suggested by P. Rutenberg—but this plan was rendered inoperative by the drawing up of the boundaries of Palestine so as to include the Litani river and the sources of the Jordan. Plans for unified development had therefore to be abandoned, and irrigation has been quite unprepared. Irrigation is therefore still being investigated by a Water Research Bureau established by the Jewish Agency and the Jewish National Fund in 1940.

Sufficient surface water for the irrigation of all suitable areas does not exist. The country has two principal rivers: the Jordan (length, 157 miles) and the Yarkon (25 miles) and a number of minor rivers. The Jordan has a discharge of some 20-60 cu. yds. (10-30 cu. m.) per second in the summer 35-100 cu. yds. (10-100 cu. m.) in

the winter, and a yearly average of only 26 cu. yds. (10-30 cu. m.). Its potential irrigation power is high, for the existing power plant produces 1,000 h.p. The flow of the Yarkon is about 100 cu. yds. (10 cu. m.) per second. The water used for irrigation from these rivers has up to now been used on a small scale and has been obtained by pumps.

Water from springs is used to a limited extent. The springs are found in the Judean hills in the Beisan area and also in the Jordan Valley. They have a discharge of some 20 cu. yds. (20 cu. m.) per second, but arid soil conditions still in force cause much wastage.

The main irrigation supply is derived from subterranean resources, and there are about 200,000 wells throughout the country. The water in the Maritime Plain is situated about 30-40 ft. (10-30 m.) below ground near the shore and 100-150 ft. (30-40 m.) from the shore further inland in the Judean hills; the water is approximately 50° cent. or 100° cent. below the surface. Most of the privately owned wells are of small size, yielding about 100 cu. yds. (100 cu. m.) maximum or more per hour, but the larger (in particular those belonging to municipal authorities, sugar companies and commercial) may give a maximum of 1,000 cu. yds. (100 cu. m.) per hour.

It may at this point be relevant to quote a recent survey on irrigation from the volume *Palestine, Politics and Progress*, a comprehensive economic study recently published by the Public Affairs Press, Washington, D.C., in which the authors state:

"Eighty per cent. of the total irrigated area is located in the coastal plain. Almost all the Jewish citrus area lies along the coast from Kfar Warburg in the north to Benjamina, while all the Jewish non-citrus irrigated area, more than half lies in the coastal plain (stretching from Gaza in the south to Nabatieh in the north). Arab citrus cultivation is also confined almost 90 per cent. to the coastal area. Arab non-citrus irrigated area is limited to Dusan, Terebe and Upper Galilee; the vast amount under irrigation in such areas is unimportant."

"A large portion of all irrigation in Palestine is accomplished by the use of wells. The last deep well was dug in 1915 at Yaffa. An estimate of the number of wells in 1935 placed the figure at 2,000 to 3,000 with a yield of 100-150 cu. yds. (10-150 cu. m.) per irrigation season. . . . Palestine Electric Corporation water is used largely where wells have gone dry or where water is saline. In 1944 the Corporation was irrigating about 6,000 dunams or about 10 per cent. of its capacity. The ratio of land irrigated by springs to that irrigated by wells is 1:10."

Development of water resources in Palestine is carried on by many groups. The most important are the Mekorot Water Co., the Palestine Economic Corporation, the Palestine Water Co., the Bank Water Co., the Gilboa Water Co., and the Hissoum and Samaria Water Co. Settlements have farm water supply co-operatives, and small self-help teams are granted by the Government to aid the work of farmers.

The Palestine Land Development Co. has been granted a concession by which it may drain and irrigate the Huleh area, and for this purpose utilize the Upper Jordan and Lake Huleh. It is hoped eventually that the realization of this project might result in the irrigation of some 80,000 acres (estimate quoted in the *Anglo-Palestine Year Book, 1940*); another interest in project put forward is the Davis-Savage general irrigation plan, based on Dr. Lowdermilk's original Jordan Valley scheme prepared by the two leading American irrigation experts.

## PEOPLES AND RELIGIONS

## PEOPLES

According to national descent the two main groups of the population of Palestine are Arabs and Jews. As estimated at the end of 1947, less than 2 per cent of the people permanently resident in the country were permanent outside these national groups. About 55 per cent of the total population is Arab and about 33 per cent Jewish.

The Arab conquest of Palestine in the 7th century preceded a succession of migrations from the Arabian desert. According to tradition, about 60 per cent of the Arab population are Moslems, about 9 per cent Christian, and about 1 per cent Druses. The Moslems of Palestine with characteristic exception speak Arabic as their mother tongue, as do the Christian Arabs. A certain economic and social separation can be noticed between Christian and Moslem Arabs, for the Christian Arabs of Palestine are in the main natives, while the Moslems are little more than a consequence of it. Of the total Arab population about 1 per cent have immigrated from the Levant, Syria, Transjordan and Egypt in recent years.

The Jews of Palestine constitute the second largest element of the population, over two-thirds of the Jews living in Palestine at the end of 1947 were immigrants.

The Jews are not divided into religious sects, but in the main profess a unity of Judaism, although certain features of Jewish traditional ritual and observance are less rigidly maintained by orthodox than generally than in European Jewry and in former centuries.

The only members who may be said to be "assimilated" are the Karaites, remnants of an ancient Jewish sect who rejected the Deutero-canonicals of the Christian era and adhere only to original strictly biblical tradition of Judaism without halakic interpretation. A most handful of Karaites form a separate community in Jerusalem. The majority of the Jewish community is gradually being welded together into a national entity, although there are different centres and classes having differing backgrounds.

Many of the early settlers were Russians or Poles, members of the local European intelligentsia, some with Socialist leanings, some residing temporarily in the country from 1933 onwards, many German and Austrian Jews fled to Palestine and later part of them were born in the life of the country, while many are now Jews from every country in the world, particularly varied as regards education, social and agricultural practices.

The community professes the same faith (of a monotheistic nature), with which is defined below, and celebrates the same religious and national festivals, but as far as origin and religious ritual, etc., the Jews are divided into two communities Ashkenazim and Sephardim. The Ashkenazim are the Jews from Eastern, Central or Northern Europe; their religious ritual may differ slightly in detail, but in the main they have a strong common cultural heritage and are often linked by Yiddish. (Yiddish is a language that has as its basis early medieval German, with a strong element of Hebrew and elements of Russian, Polish, and other Eastern European languages. In the main it is considered the language of "Galut"—exile—and is discouraged in Palestine in favour of Hebrew—"Yivrit"—which is spoken by all. The Sephardim are less

Western than the Ashkenazim and constitute one-third of the total Jewish population of Palestine. Sephardi Jews originate from Turkey, North Africa, Spain and Portugal, and it is interesting to note that though the prevailing influence is that of the Ashkenazim Jews, who are more modern and Westernised, the modern Hebrew revival has been based on the Sephardi pronunciation of the ancient Hebrew tongue.

## LANGUAGES

The official languages in Palestine are Arabic, English and Hebrew.

## POPULATION

The official estimate of population at the end of 1945 was 1,012,000.

## RELIGIONS

**Islam.** The Moslems of Palestine are in the main Sunnis, with the exception of the small Malawali sect, and are divided among the four sects of the Sunni school of Islamic thought, approximately in the following proportions: Shafi'i 75 per cent, Hanbali 19 per cent, Hanafi 5 per cent, and Maliki 1 per cent. The Christian Arabs are divided into many Christian churches; the predominant majority of them belong to the Greek Orthodox Church, whose Patriarch in Jerusalem is one of the four heads of the Holy Orthodox Christian Church.

(See section on Islam under **FOUR ABRAHAMIC**)

**Judaism. History and Background.** The religion or way of life, which is known as Judaism has for long centuries been closely bound up with the life of the Jewish people as a national entity. It has been taken by them into almost all the lands of the civilized world through their long dispersion, and, as well as being a spiritual system with certain immutable tenets, is a way of life based on social, moral, and religious legislation. This system of life and philosophy is founded on a series of laws which are said to have been divinely inspired, interpreted by Moses, and codified in the Pentateuch, or Five Books of Moses, in the Old Testament. Judaism has often taken on different forms according to historic circumstance, so that it is interesting to compare patriarchal or prophetic Judaism with the later Judaism, medieval Rabbinic scholarship, the mystical Kabbalistic movement in Eastern Europe, and such widely different modern trends as the Reform movement in America and the neo-orthodoxy of the Frankfurt school. Since it is not possible, however, to give a survey of Judaism from the first exile and the Babylonian Talmud down to the present day, it will be sufficient to outline certain points that have emerged from the vast mass of religious and philosophy that have accumulated, century after century, round the Hebrew conception of God.

**The Monotheistic God and His Nature of God.** The first and most significant principle of Judaism is that it is an ethical monotheism. Throughout the centuries this unique monotheism has been emphasized by an intensive repetition of the One and Indivisible Unity of God. This idea finds expression in a sentence which recurs again and again in all prayers: "Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God, the Lord is One." It is the last utterance of the Jew as he dies; and the triumphant affirmation of the principle for which the religious Jew stands.

God is represented as being incarnated. He has neither body nor substance; we can compare Him to Him in His likeness—and likewise traced. "He was before anything that hath been created, even the first, but His existence had no beginning." As such, He is without end and every human attribute, but nevertheless He is constantly called "Our Father, our King," and is addressed as "God no longer and plenitude in mercy." The Old Law conception of God acquired universality with the age of the Prophets. . . . "The Creator of heaven and earth, to whom alone all things must bend in 'wonderful adoration' (Isaiah), and through the Sinaitic covenant between God and Israel, renders Israel, 'a structure of objects,' Jewish thought has advanced to a recognition of universality, by all nations and the restoration of the Kingdom of God throughout the earth."

**The Law or "Torah"**—Basis of this is an ethical principle, which is the pivot of Jewish thought, a way of conduct for man has been outlined in the Law (the Torah). The Torah imposes direct duty, not of man with divine significance, so that there is no dividing line between the and all its practical implications and religion. This is the significance of the claim that "Judaism is a way of life." The Torah is the focus of Jewish life; it epitomises Mosaic Law and is said to have been revealed to Moses on Mount Sinai. Central emphasis is laid on education and the study of the Law. This has been vividly expressed by a sage: "On these things the world is based: on the Torah on the Temple service, and on the practice of Charity." Indeed, study of the Law is represented as an identification of the bond between man and God. The series of laws contained in the Torah are many and complex, each commandment is expressive of a fundamental ethical, moral or religious idea destined to govern the life of man and to lead him to moral perfection. Moreover, an elaborate system of social legislation is outlined in the Torah and it is, for example, significant that so many centuries ago, when the vast majority of the world was uncivilised and idolatrous, express commandments should have been laid down for the protection of the widow and the orphan, and the care of the "stranger within the gate." Written laws are supplemented by oral teachings and, as Maimonides declared, it is a firm article of Jewish faith that "the Law will never be changed and no other doctrines will be given to man by God". Ethical concepts of a high standard of spiritual development emerge from an intricate mass of commandments.

The Torah signifies law and doctrine, but is appraised to the Pauline conception of faith as blind and dogmatic; the pious Jew looks on the divine commandments as a source of spiritual joy. "God has given the children of Israel so many commandments to increase their merit." It is with this mental attitude that he regards the six commandments.

**Religious Festivals and Their Significance**—The Sabbath and the festival seasons, with the ceremonies accompanying them, and the significant emphasis on the sanctity of home life and the family, all play their part in the preservation of Israel as a religious entity, forging a chain of tradition with strong emotional and intellectual associations. The Sabbath, with its possibilities of spiritual recreation, has always been a vital force in affirming the solidarity of the Jewish people. The three main festivals celebrate events in the spiritual development of that people. Passover commemorates the exodus of the Jews from Egypt and is rich in colourful ceremony and mystic symbolism. Pentecost commemorates the revelation on Mount Sinai and the granting of the Ten Commandments as a charter of civilisation. The Feast of Tabernacles, with its injunction to sojourn temporarily in huts, symbolises the forty years

in the wilderness before the entry into the Promised Land. Of considerable importance are the New Year prayers about September 29-October, according to the Jewish calendar, and the Fast Day of Atonement, about the days immediately preceding the festival. In Jewish belief upon the last day of the world, that "The world is to end and its termination is to be a day of mourning for its transgression." The final day of mourning is believed to be "The day of mourning, when all will bow before God." According to Jewish philosophy, redemption plays a very important part in Jewish thought and it is that the Jewish people does state the fact that and not that he should bow to his wife and over (Isaiah 61:10, 34). The ages of the Talmud confirm the persistent character of redemption by the following poetic utterance: "Even before the world was created, redemption was to be made by God. There is no consolation and no mediator between a God and man, the return of the sinner is only possible through penance." Prayer, penance and charity are generally mentioned as the three redemptive values in the Talmud and in this context it is significant that the statement that charity is synonymous with the word righteousness.

**The Nature of Man's Question of Free Will**—Judaism differs from Christianity in that it recognises no doctrine of original sin. Man is a creature of inner conflicts, he has a good and an evil inclination which are constantly at war. He has freedom of choice; although the ultimate Justice is foreknown by God, who is omniscient, it is unpredestined, as it is according to Greek philosophy, "I will go to heaven and turn to witness the Day that I have not before you life and death, blessing and curse; there is choice than life, that thou and thy seed may live." (Deut. 32:20-21). The Mishnah teaches that "Everything is foreseen by God, and yet He has given to man freedom of will." Theologians and philosophers of the Middle Ages declared that the belief in a divine Providence was a fundamental doctrine of Judaism (Maimonides). Although Judaism postulates immortality, and Hebrew literature abounds with references to "the world to come", it does not specify that this world is merely the preparation for the world to come, and of little relative importance. In fact, it lays the main emphasis on ethical conduct in the world below, caring little for asceticism, although, on the other hand, it repudiates gross materialism and sensuality as out of harmony with the essential balance and dignity which should distinguish man from the lower creatures.

**Man's Relationship to Society**—In man's dealing with man, Judaism has exact guides. A system of humane conduct was outlined briefly by the sage Hillel, who was once mockingly asked by an idolater to expound the essence of Judaism while standing on one leg. He replied: "What is hateful to thee, do not unto thy neighbour," adding, however, "Go and learn," thus summing up Judaism under two implications: ethical conduct full of loving kindness and justice, and the study of the Law. A passage in Deuteronomy enjoins the love of the stranger ("For ye were strangers yourselves in the land of Egypt") and the protection of the widow and the orphan. The Christian "Love thy neighbour as thyself" is anticipated in the Old Testament. The love of God, which is positively commanded ("And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy might"), must also be expressed in the love of His creations. The Torah teaches moral purity and family life is regarded as the natural safeguard against immorality. This attitude of Rabbinic thought therefore led to the advocacy of marriage as the assumption of responsibility towards society and discouraged celibacy. Asceticism and withdrawal from the world have not been advocated. Other

## PALESTINE (PEOPLES AND RELIGIONS)

grades to higher grades, consistently stress education and study, and the supremacy of the mind over the passions. A father or pastor is commanded to teach his children, particularly in the religious sense: "And thou shalt teach it to thy children."

*The Moslem Idea.* No outline of the ideas associated with Judaism would be complete without an outline of the Moslem idea. Whom a Christian thought believes that the Redeemer of mankind visited the earth in the form of Jesus Christ, Islam still views the coming of the Messiah. Throughout the centuries the Jews have left their Redeemer, whose advent the Prophecy foretold, would arise, who would gather together the scattered remnants of the people of Israel, and lead them back to their historic homeland. As to the national character of Judaism is generally daily prayers are specific in the spirit of what of Zion: "For Thy Law were forth from Zion . . ." "And bring us back to Zion, Thy holy city . . ." "Speedily in our days, O Lord, rebuild Thy sanctuary in Zion . . ." "By the waters of Babylon, we sat down and wept, when we remembered Zion . . . how shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land?" This year the destruction of the Temple by the Romans is recalled with mourning and lamenting, and in Palestine with pilgrimages of the devout to the Wailing Wall. It is often impossible to distinguish concepts foreign to national customs, the orthodox Jew turns to the East when he prays and almost every prayer contains specific reference to Jerusalem ("If I forget thee, Jerusalem, may my right hand forget its cunning") and the most basic sense of redemption for the Jews lying in the Diaspora.

Although the advent of the Messiah has a national significance, certain aspects of the idea have a universal application. "And it shall come to pass in the last days that the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains . . . And many peoples shall go and say, Come ye, let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob. . . . The seat of Zion shall go forth by the day, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem. . . . And they shall sit at their seats into

ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more" (Isa. II, 2-4).

### CHRISTIAN COMMUNITIES

The **Greek Orthodox Community** of Palestine has approximately 40,000 members. Its head is the patriarch who is established in Jerusalem, and it belongs to the Holy Catholic-Christian Church.

The **Roman Catholic Christians** number about 15,000 throughout Palestine. The patriarchate was established during the First Crusade and is subject to the authority of the Vatican.

The **Greek Catholic Community** numbers about 20,000, and Haifa is the seat of the metropolitan of Antioch and Galilee, who is the supreme authority of the Greek Catholic Church.

The **Maronite Community**, with approximately 5,000 members, has its communal centers in Jaffa and Haifa. The Maronite patriarch resides in the Lebanon.

The **Armenian Orthodox Community.** The Armenian Orthodox Community has approximately 12,000 adherents, with a patriarch and four bishops residing in Jerusalem.

The **Armenian Catholic Community**, with its religious center in Jerusalem and the Armenian patriarch in Beirut, is one of the smallest Catholic communities in Palestine.

The **Assyrian Orthodox Community** is situated in Jerusalem, with a bishop established there.

The **Assyrian Catholic Community**, with members mostly in Bethlehem and Jerusalem, is a former part of the Assyrian Orthodox Community.

The **Coptic Orthodox Community**, with approximately 2,000 adherents, is established in Jerusalem, with a cardinal appointed as spiritual leader.

The **Protestant Churches** in Palestine are the Anglican, Baptist, and S. Luthian. The largest of them is the Anglican, with approximately 8,000 members. The spiritual head of all Protestant communities is the Anglican bishop in Jerusalem.

## HISTORY

## BEFORE 1814

Palestine is one of the earliest homes of the human race. Archaeologists tell us that cave deposits of human origin, probably about 150,000 years old, have been discovered in various parts of the country. As early as 7000 B.C. a people termed Canaanite, then Phoenician, and later Canaanite, and speaking a Semitic language, inhabited the country.

According to the Old Testament and to ancient tradition, the original father of the Semitic people was Abraham, who left his home in Chaldea, in Mesopotamia, to wander forth in the land of Canaan, leaving the idolatrous practices of his forefathers and proclaiming the will of merciful stars. The character of this journey has been described in the Old Testament and has been invested with a divine significance. Some of his descendants perished in the land of Canaan and adopted a Canaanite dialect. He took with him his brother's son Lot, the father of Moab and Ammon.

It is unnecessary to quarrel with the early history of the Hebrew people, to be known as the world through its account for it is the basis of the two books of Moses, but nevertheless there are certain features of Jewish history in early Palestine which may be recalled with advantage here. Tradition holds that part of the Hebrew people later known in Egypt, and one school of modern historical scholars supports the biblical theory, suggesting that the Hebrews came from Egypt to a place between Egypt and Canaan. Tradition relates that Moses led the people out at their slavery in Egypt, and the anniversary of their crossing the Red Sea is still celebrated by religious Jews as *Pasover*, a festival occurring in the early spring.

The early history of the country is one of constant capture and recapture by hostile tribes. The Canaanites, who had settled in the previously named land of Canaan, and constituted a society ruled in the main by the Ten Commandments, which were said to have been received by Moses on Mount Sinai by divine inspiration, were constantly harassed by hostile tribes and conquered by the Philistines about the period of 1200 B.C. The Philistines gave their name to modern Palestine and are mentioned in the Old Testament particularly, it will be recalled, in connection with the story of Samson, whose renowned strength inspired a sort of early resistance movement.

About 1025 B.C. the kingdom of Saul was established and Israel united under his early kings. In 1000 B.C. Saul was succeeded by David of Bethlehem, who subdued various rebellions; but it was at the reign of King Solomon (970-930 B.C.) that the first great Temple at Jerusalem was established and Jewish rule reached its greatest territorial extent and its highest point of national and cultural unification. David effected national unity and established the Hebrew kingdom as a great Power.

The reigns of David and Solomon represented focal points of greatness in Hebrew culture as well as political power. Ethics and religion had cemented, in the historic sense, for the Hebrew people with Abraham's departure from idolatry and the heathen beliefs of his fathers; it progressed towards the welding of the Hebrew tribe into one unified entity under the monotheistic Law of Moses, outlining belief and conduct. David, a warrior king, is usually remembered today as the lay grandfather of the Psalm, but it was in the reign of his son King Solomon that the

First Temple was raised. An era of intense intellectual and artistic activity was attained at this time. The character and intellectual outlook of King Solomon have come down to the world through the ages in the philosophical treatise of the Poets of Belshazzar (Aristotle), the exact imagery of the Song of Songs, and the Proverbs.

**The Division of the Kingdom: Conquest, Captivity, and Return.** From the peak period of greatness there came a great decline in which the kingdom suffered division. Israel in the north under Jeroboam, and Judah in the south under Rehoboam. About 720 B.C. an Egyptian invasion swept over the land, and historians agree that the capture and sack of Jerusalem has been recorded upon the walls of Egypt. In 587 B.C. it was fired by Ass of Judah and then began a long history of intrigue under Ahaz of Israel, who introduced idolatry and was rebuked by the prophets Elijah and Elisha.

A Syrian invasion was succeeded by the conquest by Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon. This was the first Babylonian great depredations of Judaea—began, to be recorded for all time in the eloquently nostalgic words of the psalmist: "By the waters of Babylon we sat down and wept, yea, we wept when we remembered Zion. . . How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land? The Temple fell in 586 B.C. and a considerable portion of the people exiled under the prophet Jeremiah. In Babylon, Jewish life gradually reasserted itself under the leadership of such men as Daniel and Ezekiel. It was at this time that the term "Jews" rather than "Israelites" began to be used.

Fifty-eight years after the destruction of the Temple the Babylonian kingdom passed into the power of Cyrus, King of Persia, who permitted a return, and under Zerubbabel the Temple was raised. The exiles had returned under Ezra the scribe, and in 350 B.C. the Second Temple was built. But successive foreign Powers now swept over the country with various results. In 332 Alexander the Great offered sacrifices in the Temple, but spared Jerusalem. In 70 B.C. Pompey entered Jerusalem.

**Greco-Roman Period.** The influence of the Greco-Roman school of thought had an enormous intellectual effect and many Jews assimilated themselves to the philosophical trends of Hellenism. The old Palestine towns became Greek and new Greek cities were established in Transjordan. One landmark in the history of agriculture is the translation of the Hebrew scriptures into Greek—the "Septuagint".

In 225 B.C. Antiochus the Great, King of Syria, took Palestine. In 158 B.C. the Syrians ploughed the Temple, which was dedicated to Jupiter Olympus, and began the persecution of the subjected Jews. The desecration of the Temple had a militant effect on the people; the priest Mattathias raised the standard of resistance and was succeeded by his son Judas Maccabeus, guerrilla warfare against the ruling Powers was waged under the Hasmoneans (150-63 B.C.).

About 100 B.C. a Jewish State was re-established in the territory of Palestine. But misdeeds resulted in civil war, and amidst the close Roman rule was imposed, without difficulty, in 63 B.C. Pompey took Jerusalem. "Pompey made war on the Temple and its treasures"



Goths, later called "the Baron and Defender of the Holy Sepulchre" ruled in four separate districts: Judea, Jericho, Ramath, and Hebron. In 1107 the port of Acre was taken, and in 1123 the Orders of the Knights Templars and the Knights of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem were established.

The Second Crusade under the German Emperor Conrad III and Louis VII of France, ravaged the unhappy country in 1147-49, and at strategic points throughout the country were taken and retaken throughout the next few years. Saladin defeated the Crusaders at Tybrias and Hattin and captured Jerusalem in 1187, and the Third Crusade of 1189-92 failed to recover Jerusalem.

In 1201, however, Richard I of England (Lion de Lion) and Philip Augustus of France took Acre and in the course of the Fourth and Fifth Crusades respectively 1202-04, Palestine was wrested back in a later battle. The Fifth Crusade was proclaimed by Pope Innocent III, and was begun in 1213 by John of Brienne, King of Jerusalem, and King Andrew II of Hungary. In 1219 the walls of Jerusalem were demolished by Mamluk forces, the Sultan of Damascus. As a result of the Fifth Crusade (1218-21) a treaty between Frederick II and the Sultan of Mamluk of Egypt restored Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Nazareth, and other places with sacred associations, to the Christians.

In 1244 the country was invaded by a force of Khwarezmian Tatars, who plundered the country, massacred Christians, Moslems, and Jews, and took Jerusalem. After the Seventh Crusade in 1248-50 Egyptians marched into Palestine and took Acre. The end of the Crusades was marked by the fall of Acre, the last stronghold of Christianity, in 1291; the Kingdom of Jerusalem as a Christian entity then came to an end, although in 1399-1400 King Peter I of Cyprus headed the Order of the Sword for the delivery of Jerusalem.

In 1492 commenced the expulsion of Jews from Spain and Portugal, where many of them had established themselves after the Dispersion, and where, while retaining their own specific cultural and religious orientation, they had to a certain extent integrated themselves into the life of the country, many settled in Palestine as refugees.

In 1517 Egypt was conquered by the Turks and Palestine therefore became a province of the Turkish Empire. For three centuries after this "Palestine lived in peace but had neither political history nor development". Nor until comparatively modern times in the long cycle of history did war threaten her and again, in 1917, she with Acre resisted Napoleon Bonaparte in 1799.

**History of Zionism.** In 1831 Mohammed Ali Ibrahim Pasha, the Turkish Governor of Egypt, made himself independent of Constantinople and took possession of Palestine, in 1831 Palestine was restored to the Turkish Empire. It was in the latter part of this century that the modern movement known today as Zionism arose—a movement whose relevance to Palestine cannot be underestimated, since it has radically changed the face and character of the whole country. The history of the Jews who had remained in Palestine throughout the centuries since the destruction of the Second Temple offered little hope to any visionary who thought in terms of a real, rather than a Messianic, return to Zion. It was the idea of the righteous Jew in the Diaspora to go to Palestine to die, but not to live; it was his desire to spend his last days in the shadow of the Walling Wall of the Temple-destroyed Temple, or to be buried in the Diaspora, to have a handful of Palestine soil sprinkled over his grave. Thus the idea of immigration remains isolated in the realm of melancholy poetry until the coming of Zionism.

During the nineteenth century the ideas leading to prac-

tice, as they were generated. Historians will be able whether these ideas arose in answer to the conflicting nationalisms that were arising in the world to attain their full strength in the twentieth century, or whether they were the usual outcome of such events as the government-sponsored pogroms in Russia and severe economic oppression of Jews in Poland on the one hand, or of spreading anti-semitic and anti-Semitism in Western European countries like France (the Dreyfus case), the Mezzogiorno.

In 1862 a German Jewish ecclesiastic, Rabbi Kalischer of Thorn, advocated the rehabilitation of Jews in Palestine and a colonization society to be founded for the express purpose of tilling the soil. The German Jewish philosopher, Moses Hess, continued this line of thought in *Israel and Jerusalem*. Again, in 1862 the Prussian Jew, Leo Plaker, published a book in German on Zionism following the Russian Jews' great national Jew in the consciousness of the East. These were the intellectual forerunners of Zionism—a movement which later acquired various connotations in philosophical and political dimensions now represented in the political parties of Jewish Palestine. Many publications appeared, and later the works of Asher Ginsberg (known in Hebrew as Ahad Ha'am) one of the people, expressed the Zionist ideal in more positive terms, not merely as a negative reply to persecution and homelessness, but as the living urge of a nation without territory for a home, with its cultural, economic, and political structure.

But the first real impetus to practical action was supplied by the Viennese Jewish journalist, Theodor Herzl. He was a noted feuilletonist in the *Vienna Press*, very much interested in things Jewish, who attended the sessions of the Dreyfus case and felt keenly the degradation of the Jewish people, the enormous implications of the case did not escape him. But Herzl, as if by inspiration, he was an ardent admirer of the Jewish people, perceived his tragedy, and it presented itself to him, neither as an condemnation as a religion, but as a political and national one. "Herzlianism," as it is called, he wrote in Paris his *Jewish State* at a time when he was a member of the Bund and of the Bund (1890). He visited practical Jewish organizations all over Europe and at first gained little support, but in certain circles his ideas were seized on eagerly and it was owing to Herzl that the first Zionist Congress met in Basel in 1897. "It remained to define Zionism and to create the organization for bringing it into effect. A platform was adopted, the Basel Programme, the first paragraph of which reads: 'Zionism aims at establishing for the Jewish people a publicly and legally assured home in Palestine. . . . Two special institutions were at once contemplated and before long created, The Jewish National Trust, 1899, and the Jewish National Fund, 1901. There were many types of Jews from all parts of the world at the Congress: the Zionists from Russia (known as the "Lovers of Zion"), already established some time; modern Western Jews with political opinions and experiences already well defined, orthodox Jews anxious to represent religious interests (Moguls and Marx "History of the Jewish People", 1927).

Meanwhile the Alliance Israélite Universelle had been founded in France and had established the first agricultural school in Palestine (1870), and Jews from Jerusalem had established the first settlement at Petah Tikva (1878), Zionism's growth as a political force in the world was now established by Herzl's negotiations with Russia and British statesmen, as well as his interviews with the Grand Duke Frederick of Baden, with the Emperor of Germany, and with the Sultan Abdul Hamid II in 1901. In 1905 Britain offered Uganda to the Jews but in view of the associations of the Jews with Palestine this offer was rejected. Leadership of the movement passed into other

hands at the death of Herzl, but the whole development of Zionism in Palestine was decisively affected by the Great War of 1914-18 and subsequent events.

#### AFTER 1914

The diplomatic negotiations during World War I which led up to the Balfour Declaration and the Balfour Mandate for Palestine are now well known. But their interpretation will be different relations. Emigrants were Dr. Weizmann to Lord Balfour, to Mr. Lloyd George, with whom he had come into contact through the War Munitions Committee. Dr. Weizmann, a lecturer in chemistry at Manchester University, had elaborated a scientific process for the production of acetone. Early in 1915 Mr. Peckert found interest in the first high concentration presented to the United States for the first time in a question of Palestine when the Turkish Government should be dissolved, in which he proposed that "the scattered Jews would swing back from dispersion throughout and in due course obtain a home-land". On February 24, 1915, when Dr. Weizmann was British Minister at La Haye and Mr. Arthur Balfour Foreign Secretary, a historic took place between the representatives of the Zionists and Sir Mark Sykes, who was in charge of the Middle Eastern Department at the Foreign Office. He had already proposed the Sykes-Picot Agreement with the French but the Arabs and the Zionist aspirations were constant of this pact.

In 1916 Lord Balfour, on behalf of the Zionists, received expressions of sympathy from official circles, and on a visit to America Mr. Balfour discussed the matter with President Wilson and with Justice Brandeis of the Supreme Court, who was Chairman of the International Executive Committee for Jewish Affairs. In July 1917 a formula was provided which stated "the principle of re-organizing Palestine as the national home for the Jewish people" and guaranteeing "as essential for the realization of the principle the grant of internal autonomy to the Jews in Palestine, freedom of immigration for Jews, and the establishment of a Jewish National Co-ordinating Corporation for the settlement and economic development of the country". The Government made certain modifications in the formula and on November 2nd, 1917, Mr. Balfour addressed a letter to Lord Rothschild containing the following proclamation:

#### THE BALFOUR DECLARATION

Foreign Office,  
November 2nd 1917.

Dear Lord Rothschild,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet:

"His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

Yours sincerely,  
ARTHUR BALFOUR.

**Arab-Jewish Co-operation.** The Zionist leaders recognized that a cardinal point in resettlement must be Arab-Jewish co-operation and that the rights of the Arabs in Palestine must be respected. In 1918 Dr. Weizmann,

accompanied by Major W. Cornaby-Gore (now Lord Haverley), who was then in 1918 to the Zionist Commission as British Officer for the Government, went to Akaba to meet Amir Faisal, a son of Hussein, the Sheriff of Mecca. Hussein had rebelled against the Turks after a correspondence in 1915 with Sir Henry McMahon, the British High Commissioner in Egypt who, on behalf of the British Government, had promised independence after the war to the Arab authorities of the Ottoman Empire.

The meeting between Dr. Weizmann and Amir Faisal resulted in the exchange of the famous Faisal-Weizmann Agreement and Faisal's letter to Dr. Felix Frankfurter. The text of both documents being given below.

**The Faisal-Weizmann Agreement.** His Royal Highness the Emir Faisal, representing and acting on behalf of the Arab Kingdom of Hejaz and Dr. Chaim Weizmann, representing and acting on behalf of the Zionist Organization, mindful of the racial kinship and ancient bond existing between the Arabs and the Jewish people and realizing that the sure means of working out the consummation of their national aspirations is through the closest possible co-operation in the development of the Arab State and Palestine, and being desirous further of contributing the goal of understanding which exists between them, have agreed upon the following Articles:

**Article 1.** The Arab State and Palestine in all their relations and understandings shall be controlled by the most cordial goodwill and understanding, and to this end Arab and Jewish duty and civilized agents shall be established and maintained on their respective territories.

**Article 2.** Immediately following the completion of the deliberations of the Peace Conference the definite boundaries between the Arab State and Palestine shall be determined by a Commission to be agreed upon by the parties hereto.

**Article 3.** In the establishment of the Constitution and Administration of Palestine all such measures shall be adopted as will afford the fullest guarantees for carrying into effect the British Government's Declaration of November 2nd, 1917.

**Article 4.** All necessary measures shall be taken to encourage and stimulate immigration of Jews into Palestine on a large scale, and as quickly as possible to settle Jewish immigrants upon the land through close settlement and intensive cultivation of the soil. In taking such measures the Arab peasant and tenant farmers shall be protected in their rights and shall be assisted in forwarding their economic development.

**Article 5.** No regulations or law shall be made prohibiting or interfering in any way with the free exercise of religion; and further the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall for ever be allowed. No religious test shall ever be required for the exercise of civil or political rights.

**Article 6.** The Mohammedan holy places shall be under Mohammedan control.

**Article 7.** The Zionist Organization proposes to send to Palestine a Commission of experts to make a survey of the economic possibilities of the country and to report upon the best means for its development. The Zionist Organization will place the aforementioned Commission at the disposal of the Arab State for the purpose of a survey of the economic possibilities of the Arab State and to report upon the best means for its development. The Zionist Organization will use its best efforts to assist the Arab State in providing the means for developing the natural resources and economic possibilities thereof.

Article 8. The parties hereto agree to act in complete accord and harmony in all matters which shall be referred to the Peace Congress.

Article 9. Any matters of dispute which may arise between the contracting parties shall be referred to the British Government for arbitration.

Given under our hand at London, England, the Third day of January One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nineteen.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT  
 GEORGE WATSON

**The Frankfurter Letter**

March 30, 1919

Dear Mr. Frankfurter,

I want to take this opportunity of my first contact with American Zionists to tell you what I have often been able to say to Dr. Weizmann in Arabia and Europe. We feel that the Arabs and Jews are, in fact, having suffered similar oppressions at the hands of powers stronger than themselves, and by a happy coincidence have been able to take the first step towards the attainment of their national ideals together. We Arabs, especially the advanced among us, look with the deepest sympathy on the Zionist movement. Our deputation here in Paris is fully acquainted with the proposals submitted yesterday by the Zionist Organization to the Peace Conference and we regard them as moderate and proper. We will do our best, in so far as we are concerned, to help them through. We will wish the Jews a most hearty welcome home.

With the chief of your movement, especially with Dr. Weizmann, we have had and continue to have the closest relations. He has been a great helper of our cause, and I hope the Arabs may soon be in a position to make the Jews some return for their kindness. We are working together for a reformed and revived Near East, and our two movements complete one another. The Jewish movement is national and not imperialist; our movement is national and not imperialist; and there is room in Syria for us both. Indeed, I think that neither can be a real success without the other.

People less informed and less responsible than our leaders and you, ignoring the need for co-operation of the Arabs and Zionists, have been trying to exploit the local difficulties that must necessarily arise in Palestine in the early stages of our movement. Some of them have, I am afraid, misrepresented your aims to the Arab community and our aims to the Jewish peasantry with the result that interested parties have been able to ruin capital out of what they call our differences.

I wish to give you my firm conviction that these differences are not on questions of principle but on matters of detail, such as must inevitably occur in every contact of neighbouring peoples and as are easily adjusted by mutual good will. Indeed, nearly all of them will disappear with fuller knowledge.

I look forward, and my people with me look forward, to a future in which we will help you and you will help us, so that the countries in which we are mutually interested may once again take their places in the community of civilized people of the world.

Believe me,  
 Yours sincerely  
 FRANKLIN

**The Mandate Established**

Disturbances in Palestine, which were due to the ambiguous position of the country after the termination of hostilities, precipitated the eagerly awaited decision of the Peace Conference (at which Great Britain was repre-

sented by Lloyd George and Lord Curzon). It was resolved that the Balfour Declaration should be incorporated in the Treaty of Peace with Turkey, and that the Mandate for Palestine should be allotted to Great Britain.

Developments subsequent to that decision included the establishment of Zionist headquarters in London under the direction of Dr. Weizmann and Mr. Sokolow. The Zionist Conference at London, under the President, Dr. Max Nordau, affirmed the determination of the Jewish people in Palestine to live in peace and friendship, and declared that the fundamental principle of Zionist land policy was that all land on which Jewish colonization took place should eventually become the common property of the Jewish people, and designated the Jewish National Fund as the organ for carrying out this land policy in town and country. The Conference also dealt with the problem of immigration into Palestine, which had now become a problem of particular urgency. It was decided that a Central Immigration Office should be established as soon as possible without delay, and that Palestine should be opened in all countries required to furnish contingents of young settlers, called *Halutzim* (the Hebrew word for 'pioneers'). They were to be trained for agriculture or as artisans, be pronounced physically fit, and be able to speak Hebrew. Another fund, the 'Keren Hayesod' (Foundation Fund) aimed at the collection of sums of money from Jews all over the world to be spent on buying land, immigration, social services, and education.

The first High Commissioner, Sir Herbert Samuel, was appointed by the Government in 1920. It was during his term of office that substantial constitutional progress was made, notably the establishment of an Advisory Council consisting of ten official members (four Muslims, three Christians and three Jews) nominated by the High Commissioner and two official members, being the heads of the major departments of the reconstituted local administration. Further steps towards self-government were taken in the Palestine Order in Council, 1922, which provided for the constitution of a Legislative Council to consist of eleven official and twelve elected members, namely, eight Muslims, two Jews and two Christians. Order of Sir Herbert Samuel's reforms included fiscal reform, land regulation, immigration, the customs tariff, building and town planning, and administrative district reorganization.

During Sir Herbert Samuel's term of office (1920-25) the Council of the League of Nations concerned on the British Government the Mandate for Palestine (1922), which came into force in 1923. The Articles of the Mandate are quoted at the end of the history section and wherever comment or explanation are necessary. Another important decision was the creation of Transjordan as an independent unitary by the British authorities in 1921.

**The White Paper of 1932**

In 1932 the British Government issued the White Paper interpreting the meaning of the 'national home' as understood by the British Government:

"During recent years of our Mandate for Palestine we have endeavoured to create a national home for the Jewish people in accordance with the obligations assumed by the British Government in 1917. It has in our view been a considerable success to have

social organizations, its own language, its own customs, its own life, its own fact national characteristics. When it is asked what is meant by the development of the Jewish National Home in Palestine, it may be answered that it is not the imposition of a Jewish nationality upon the inhabitants of Palestine as a whole, but the further development of the existing Jewish community, with the assistance of Jews in other parts of the world, in order that it may become a centre in which the Jewish people as a whole may take, on grounds of religion and race, an interest and a pride. But in order that this community should have the best prospect of free development and provide a full opportunity for the Jewish people to display its capacities, it is essential that it should know that it is a nationality of right and not on sufferance. That is the reason why it is considered that the existence of a Jewish National Home in Palestine should be internationally guaranteed, and that it should be formally recognised by rest upon ancient historic connection."

From 1925-28 the country progressed steadily under the High Commissionership of Lord Plumer. Government and people worked together on the beginnings of an industrial development. Lord Plumer established the "Standing Committee for Commerce and Industry", which contributed substantially to the subsequent welfare of the country. During Sir John Chancellor's tenure of office (presently) political unrest broke out in Jerusalem and was made the subject of an enquiry under the chairmanship of Sir Walter Phillimore, and a report was presented to Parliament in March 1930 (Cmd. 3552).

Sir Arthur Waughope (1931-38) succeeded Sir John Chancellor and during his tenure of office important studies were made in agriculture and industry, and the citrus industry, which is the staple industry of the country, was established on a new foundation. During this period the immigration figures rose considerably, as increasing numbers of refugees from Nazi persecution were integrated into the life of the country as settlers, colonists, agricultural and industrial workers, merchants, and in various capacities including the intellectual life of the country. Immigration, which in the previous period had fallen to an insignificant level, was now restricted on a scale consistent with the principle of the economic absorptive capacity by which the number of immigrants to be admitted into the country was determined from year to year.

In 1935 political disturbances broke out again, and the six months' Arab strike and loss of life and property from the unrest resulted in the appointment of a Royal Commission in August 1935, under the chairmanship of Lord Peel, to investigate the causes and make recommendations. In the Report (Cmd. 5711, 1936) a theory advocating the advisability of partition was put forward, but remained unimplemented owing to opposition in Parliament and from the Arabs. Seriously less cordial was the reception of the idea among the Zionist leaders. An no agreement could be reached at the Round Table Conference of Jews and Arabs in Whitehall in February 1937, the British Government announced their own policy in the Palestine White Paper of May 1939, which may be seen in the following important extracts:

#### The White Paper of 1939

In this statement the obligations undertaken by the British Government in the Mandate are enumerated as follows:

- (1) To place the country under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, to facilitate Jewish immigration under suitable conditions, and to encourage, in co-

operation with the Jewish Agency, their settlement by Jews on the land.

- (2) To safeguard the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants of Palestine irrespective of race and religion, and to work for bringing Jewish immigration and settlement, so ensure that the rights and position of other sections of the population are not prejudiced.
- (3) To place the country under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the development of self-governing institutions."

After this enumeration, and reciting that commission of enquiry in the past had drawn attention to the ambiguity of certain expressions in the Mandate and found in this ambiguity and the resulting uncertainty as to the objectives of policy a fundamental cause of unrest and hostility between Arabs and Jews, the British Government went on to state their conviction that in the interests of the peace and well being of the whole people of Palestine a clear definition of policy and objectives was essential, and this was what the White Paper of 1939 attempted to do. Paragraph 14 of that document reads as follows:

"14) It has been urged that the expression 'national home for the Jewish people' offered a prospect that Palestine might in due course become a Jewish State or Commonwealth. His Majesty's Government do not wish to contest the view, which was expressed by the Royal Commission, that the Zionist leaders at the time of the issue of the Balfour Declaration envisaged that an all-Jewish State was not precluded by the terms of the Declaration. But, with the Royal Commission, His Majesty's Government believe that the framers of the Mandate in which the Balfour Declaration was embodied could not have intended that Palestine should be converted into a Jewish State against the will of the Arab population of the country. That Palestine was not to be converted into a Jewish State might be held to be implied in the passage from the Colonial Paper of 1922, which reads as follows:"

(Here follows the paragraph of the White Paper of 1922 quoted above.)

"But this statement," continued the White Paper of 1939, "has not removed doubts, and His Majesty's Government therefore now declare unequivocally that it is not part of their policy that Palestine should become a Jewish State. They would indeed regard it as contrary to their obligations to the Arabs under the Mandate, as well as to the assurances which have been given to the Arab people in the past, that the Arab population of Palestine should be made the subjects of a Jewish State against their will."

The description of the British Government's conception of the Jewish national home given in the White Paper of 1939 is then reproduced in the White Paper of 1949, which continues:

"His Majesty's Government adhere to that interpretation of the Declaration of 1917 and regard it as an authoritative and comprehensive description of the character of the Jewish national home in Palestine. It envisaged the further development of the existing Jewish community with the assistance of Jews in other parts of the world. Evidence that His Majesty's Government have been carrying out their obligation in this respect is to be found in the facts that, since the statement of 1922 was published, more than 300,000 Jews have immigrated to Palestine, and that the population of the national home has risen to some 450,000, or approaching a third of the entire population of the country."

Then comes the following statement in Paragraph 5:

"His Majesty's Government are engaged as the mandatory authority to secure the development of self-governing institutions in Palestine. Apart from this specific obligation there would regard it as contrary to the whole spirit of the mandate system that the population of Palestine should remain forever under mandatory control. It is proper that the people of this country should be able to peacefully enjoy the rights of self-government which are claimed by the people of neighbouring countries. His Majesty's Government are unable at present to favour the more constitutional forms which governments in Palestine will eventually take, but their object is a self-government and they desire to see established ultimately an independent Palestine State. It should be a state in which the two peoples of Palestine, Arabs and Jews, share authority in government in such a way that the essential interests of each are secured."

This is followed by three proposals:

- (i) The acceptance of His Majesty's Government is the establishment within ten years of an independent Palestine State in such treaty relations with the United Kingdom as will provide satisfactorily for the commercial and strategic requirements of both countries in the future. This proposal for the establishment of the independent State would involve co-operation with the Council of the League of Nations with a view to the termination of the mandate.
- (ii) The independent State should be one in which Arabs and Jews share in government in such a way as to ensure that the essential interests of each community are safeguarded.
- (iii) The establishment of the independent State will be preceded by a transitional period throughout which His Majesty's Government will retain responsibility for the government of the country. During the transitional period the people of Palestine will be given an increasing part in the government of their country. Both sections of the population will have an opportunity to participate in the machinery of government, and the process will be carried out whether or not they both avail themselves of it.

The next part of the White Paper was devoted to the question of immigration, and this is what the British Government said on this crucial subject:

"Under Article 6 of the Mandate, the Administration of Palestine, 'while ensuring that the rights and position of other sections of the population are not prejudiced', is required to facilitate Jewish immigration under suitable conditions'. Beyond this, the extent to which Jewish immigration into Palestine is to be permitted is nowhere defined in the Mandate. But in the Command Paper of 1922 it was laid down that in the fulfilment of the policy of establishing a Jewish national home it is necessary that the Jewish community in Palestine should be able to increase its numbers by immigration. This immigration cannot be so great in volume as to exceed whatever may be the economic capacity of the country at the time to absorb new arrivals. It is essential to ensure that the immigrants should not be a burden upon the people of Palestine as a whole, and that they should not deprive any section of the present population of their employment."

"In practice, from that date onwards until recent times, the economic absorptive capacity of the country has been treated as the sole limiting factor, and in the letter which Mr. Ramsey MacDonald, as Prime Minister, sent to Dr. Weizmann in February 1931 it was laid

down as a matter of policy that economic absorptive capacity was the sole criterion. This interpretation has been supported by resolutions of the Parliament of the Jews of Palestine. But His Majesty's Government do not regard either the argument of policy of 1922 or the letter of 1931 as implying that the Mandatory power, for all time and in all circumstances, to facilitate the immigration of Jews into Palestine subject only to consideration of the country's economic absorptive capacity. Nor do they hold anything in the Mandate or in subsequent Government Policy to support the view of the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine cannot be effected unless immigration is allowed to proceed indefinitely. It is argued of use on this subject in the economic position of the country it should clearly be determined, and equally if it be a soundly founded contention, the position, position in the country, that is a factor that should not be ignored. Although it is not difficult to understand that the large number of Jewish immigrants who have been permitted to enter have had an effect economically by the loss of the Arabs, but this effect will continue indefinitely until the Jewish population is on a position to damage itself and its predicted consequences which are extremely grave for Jews and Arabs alike, and for the peace and prosperity of Palestine. The lamentable disturbances of the past three years are only the latest and most serious manifestation of this in our Arab population. The methods employed by Arab terrorists against fellow Arabs and Jews alike may create a profitable and profitable. But it cannot be denied that fear of indefinite Jewish immigration, widespread amongst the Arab population and that this fear has made possible disturbances which have given a serious setback to economic progress, depleted the Palestine exchequer, hindered life and property insurance, and produced a bitterness between the Arab and Jewish populations which is deplorable between citizens of the same country. If in these circumstances immigration is continued up to the economic absorptive capacity of the country, regardless of all other considerations, a fatal enmity between the two people will be perpetuated, and the situation in Palestine may become a permanent source of friction amongst all peoples in the Near and Middle East. His Majesty's Government cannot take the view that either their obligations under the Mandate, or considerations of common sense and justice, require that they should ignore these circumstances in framing immigration policy.

"In the view of the Royal Commission, the association of the policy of the Balfour Declaration with the mandate system implied the belief that Arab hostility to the former would sooner or later be overcome. It has been the hope of British Governments ever since the Balfour Declaration was issued that in time the Arab population, recognising the advantages to be derived from Jewish settlement and development in Palestine, would become reconciled to the further growth of the Jewish national home. This hope has not been fulfilled. The alternatives before His Majesty's Government are either (i) to seek to expand the Jewish national home indefinitely by immigration, against the strongly expressed will of the Arab people of the country; or (ii) to permit further expansion of the Jewish national home by immigration only if the Arabs are prepared to acquiesce in it. The former policy means failure by force. Apart from other considerations, such a policy seems to His Majesty's Government to be contrary to the whole spirit of Article 6 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, as well as to their specific obligations to the Arabs in the Palestine Mandate. Moreover, the relations between the Arabs

and the Jews in Palestine must be based sooner or later on mutual tolerance and good will; the peace, security and progress of the Jewish national home itself require this. Therefore His Majesty's Government, after earnest consideration and taking into account the extent to which the growth of the Jewish national home has been facilitated over the last twenty years, have decided that the time has come to adopt in principle the second of the alternatives referred to above.

"It has been urged that all further Jewish immigration into Palestine should be stopped forthwith. His Majesty's Government cannot accept such a proposal. It would damage the whole of the financial and economic system of Palestine and thus affect adversely the interests of Arabs and Jews alike. Moreover, in the view of His Majesty's Government, it would be to stop further immigration would be in just to the Jewish national home. But, above all, His Majesty's Government are conscious of the great unhappy plight of large numbers of Jews who seek a refuge from certain European countries, and they believe that Palestine can and should make a further contribution to the solution of this pressing world problem. In all these circumstances they believe that they will be acting consistently with their mandatory obligations to both Arabs and Jews, and in the manner best calculated to serve the interests of the whole people of Palestine, by adopting the following proposals regarding immigration:

"(1) Jewish immigration during the next five years will be at a rate which, if economic absorptive capacity permits, will bring the Jewish population up to approximately one third of the total population of the country. Taking into account the expected natural increase of the Arab and Jewish populations, and the number of illegal Jewish immigrants now in the country, this would allow of the admission, as from the beginning of April this year, of some 75,000 immigrants over the next five years. These immigrants would, subject to the criterion of economic absorptive capacity, be admitted as follows:

"(a) For each of the next five years a quota of 10,000 Jewish immigrants will be allowed on the understanding that a shortage in any one year may be added to the quota for subsequent years, within the five year period, if economic absorptive capacity permits.

"(b) In addition, as a contribution towards the solution of the Jewish refugee problem, 25,000 refugees will be admitted as soon as the High Commissioner is satisfied that adequate provision for their maintenance is ensured, special consideration being given to refugee children and dependants.

"(2) The existing machinery for ascertaining economic absorptive capacity will be retained, and the High Commissioner will have the ultimate responsibility for deciding the limits of economic capacity. Before each periodic decision is taken, Jewish and Arab representatives will be consulted.

"(3) After the period of five years no further Jewish immigration will be permitted unless the Arabs of Palestine are prepared to agree to it.

"(4) His Majesty's Government are determined to check illegal immigration, and further preventive measures are being adopted. The numbers of any Jewish illegal immigrants who, despite these measures, may succeed in coming into the country and cannot be deported will be deducted from the yearly quotas.

"His Majesty's Government are satisfied that when the immigration over five years which is now contemplated has taken place, they will not be justified in

facilitating, nor will they be under any obligation to facilitate, the further development of the Jewish national home by immigration regardless of the wishes of the Arab population."

Lastly, the White Paper of 1939 contained provisions for restricting the size of land to be given to Jews in certain areas, so that Arab cultivators should be able "to maintain their existing standard of life, a considerable landless Arab population is not said to be created".

So Harold MacMichael's appointment as High Commissioner took place almost at once, since the new policy was made public; his tenure of office lasted from 1939 to 1944.

#### World War II

Palestine made a great contribution to the war effort, notably the Jewish Brigade which received the support and inspiration of men like Gide Wignall and Brigadier Kisch, killed in the Italian campaign, and which was led by Brigadier Benjamin and is found as well as Arch units of all branches of the Services, and in the numerous S.I.D. In fact, many of the new industries in Palestine are the result of experiments made in the war years.

After the resignation of Lord Gort, a High Commissioner whose term of office lasted only one year, owing to ill-health, but was of great benefit to the country, Palestine awarded would gain settlement with expedition and surprise. The Jewish Agency and "Haganah", a force originally created by the British authorities to guard Palestine against potential Axis aggression, had substantially supported Great Britain during the war, despite the bitterness aroused by the tragic incidents of the *Struma* and the *Patia*, two refugee ships from the Germans which approached the shores of Palestine during the war, and which were ferociously turned back to Nazi-dominated Europe, with terrible results.

#### The Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry, 1946

After the end of the war in Europe in May 1945 the Jews of Palestine were anxious to save the remnants of Nazi-destroyed European Jewish languishing in displaced persons camps all over Europe, and in June 1945 the Jewish Agency urged the British Government to allow 100,000 Jews from Central Europe, of whom 50,000 were children without parents, to enter Palestine, but permission was not granted. The new Labour Government surprised the world by adhering to the policy laid down in the White Paper of 1939, despite the fierce opposition of the Labour leaders to the policy in the debate in the House of Commons in 1946. A violent protest in the U.S.A. and a plea by President Truman to Mr. Attlee in the autumn of 1945 to permit the immediate entry into Palestine of 100,000 Jewish refugees led to the establishment, at the end of 1945, of a joint Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry, consisting of six representatives of each country.

The Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry, after visiting Palestine in March 1946, advocated the immediate immigration of 100,000 Jews to Palestine, in its Report (April 27th, 1946). To this Mr. Attlee replied in the Commons "that before this recommendation could be accepted, His Majesty's Government must ascertain to what extent the Government of the U.S.A. would be prepared to absorb the resulting military and financial responsibilities of the immigration, and, further, that before so large a body of immigrants could be admitted Jews and Arabs must discuss immediately" outbreaks of terrorism and continued attempts of immigrants to land in Palestine were the result of the alien and despondent which this pronouncement aroused in the Jewish community in Palestine. Serious measures adopted by the

## PALESTINE—(HISTORY)

Government, such as the arrest of several members of the Jewish Agency and their several months' detention with out any military charges in Jewish villages, censorship of the Press, and the transportation of immigrants from Haifa to Cyprus increased the tension in Palestine.

On May 14th, 1948, the British Foreign Office issued a statement to the effect that the Government were examining the Report of the Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry, but that no decision could be announced until the U.S. Government and the Arab and Jewish leaders could be consulted. The Federal Scheme for Palestine, known as the Morrison Plan—as it was outlined by Mr. Herbert Morrison—was described in the House of Commons on July 1st. Mr. L. S. Bennett commended the division of the country into four zones: an Arab province, a Jewish province, a zone of Jewish and Arab villages, and the Negev. The Jewish province would include the bulk of the land on which Jews have already settled and an area around and between the settlements. The Jewish district would comprise Jerusalem, Bethlehlem, and its immediate environs. The Negev district is unhabited waste land. The rest of Palestine would form the Arab province. Defense, foreign relations, customs and excise, and immigration would be controlled by the Central Government. The other conditions of the plan limited self-government severely, one asked the U.S. Government to provide the ships necessary, and to defray the whole cost of sea transportation for the million immigrants, whose entry was conditional upon the implementation of the plan. But the Federal Plan met with mixed reception in the U.S.A. It was reported from Washington that the President's reply took the form of certain suggestions, including that of engaging the area offered to the Jews and a loan for the economic development of the Middle East as a whole. This was the background to the London Conference, which took place on September 29th, 1948. The Conference opened in the absence of the Jewish Agency and the Arabs of Palestine. The Arab League sent fifteen delegates representing Egypt, Iraq, Syria, the Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and Transjordan.

The Jewish Agency, at its meeting in Paris on August 6th, had rejected the British proposals as a basis for discussion on the grounds that neither Jews nor Arabs were given any real independence in the plan, that the authority of the High Commissioner would be increased, that no provision was made for the termination of the Mandate, and that the area allotted to the Jewish province appeared to be even smaller than that suggested by the Peel Commission of 1937 in their scheme of partition. The Arab Higher Committee was not present at the Conference because its leader, the fugitive Nazi-collaborator, the Mufti of Jerusalem, was not acceptable to the Soviet Union, and at the Arab League some sent delegates. The Arab League rejected the plan for a Federal Palestine in terms as definite as those of the Jewish Agency, and put forward as a counter proposal the establishment of an Arab State in 1948 in which Jews would have equal citizenship and a one-third representation in the government, but in which immigration and development would be controlled by the majority.

The Conference was resumed in February 1949, when Mr. Bevin offered a modified version of the Morrison Plan, which the Arab delegates promptly rejected, as did the Jewish Agency when consulted. On February 20th Mr. Bevin announced that the problem was to be submitted to the judgment of the United Nations.

### The United Nations End the Mandate

Meanwhile, terrorist acts by Arab and Jewish extremists had become so frequent that the ability of the authorities to cope with the situation was rapidly being undermined.

Hence it came as no surprise when, early in April 1949, the British Government requested the U. N. to put the question of discussing the agenda of the next regular session of the General Assembly and, at the same time, to summon a special session with a view to the proposal of appointing a special committee to prepare a report and assemble data for the consideration of this question by the General Assembly at the next regular session. They also announced that they would then ask the General Assembly to make recommendations concerning the future government of Palestine under Article 11 of the U. N. Charter.

The special session opened at New York on April 29th. Despite the attempt of five Arab member States, Egypt, Iraq, Syria, the Lebanon, and Saudi Arabia, to get the special session to consider immediately the question of terminating the Mandate over Palestine and declaring its independence, the special session proceeded along the planned lines. The United Kingdom delegate, Sir Alexander Cadogan, summed up his Government's case as follows: "We have tried for years to solve this problem of Palestine. Having failed so far, we now bring it to the United Nations in the hope that they can succeed where we have not. If the United Nations can find a just solution which will be accepted by both parties, it could hardly be expected that we should not welcome such a solution. All we say . . . is that we should not have the sole responsibility for refusing a solution which is not accepted by both parties, and which we cannot possibly wish our commonwealth."

The General Assembly in special session thereupon created the U. N. Special Committee of Palestine (otherwise known as UNSCOP), composed of representatives of Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, India, Iran, Netherlands, Peru, Sweden, Uruguay, and Yugoslavia. Given the widest powers to ascertain and record facts, UNSCOP was instructed to prepare its report by September 1st, 1949. Aided by a competent secretariat, UNSCOP held meetings throughout the summer at New York, Jerusalem, Beirut, and Geneva. The Committee spent the greater part of June and July in Palestine, where it held public and private meetings to hear the important statements submitted to it by the Government of Palestine and the Jewish Agency. The Arab Higher Committee boycotted all these hearings, though it was repeatedly invited to cooperate. Subsequently, the views of the Arab member States were heard by a special sub-committee of UNSCOP at meetings held at Beirut. UNSCOP dispatched another special sub-committee to Amman on July 27th to hear the views of the Government of Transjordan.

UNSCOP then returned to Geneva, where it prepared its report. Before this was completed a special sub-committee of UNSCOP visited a number of assembly centres for Jewish refugees and displaced persons in Germany and Austria. The Report was published at Geneva on August 31st. It recommended unambiguously that the Mandate for Palestine should be terminated and that, after a very short transitional period, during which the U. N. would be in control, Palestine's independence should be granted. Other important recommendations were made concerning, *inter alia*, the preservation of and access to the Holy Places and the urgent solution of the problem of Jewish refugees in Europe. It was also laid down as a cardinal principle in the eventual solution decided upon by the U. N. that the economic unity of Palestine as a whole should be preserved. UNSCOP also offered two carefully prepared plans for the consideration of the U. N., the first, supported by a large majority, offered a plan of partitioning Palestine into Jewish and Arab States, while the second recommended the establishment of a Federal State in Palestine. Both plans placed special emphasis on the need

for determining the international status of Jerusalem and the nearby places of religious importance.

The U.N. General Assembly met in New York on September 18th, and a Committee on Palestine was set up, which consisted of a Sub-Committee and a Working Committee, initially headed and examined the statements presented by the representatives of the various governments, fortifying their unaltered views on the UNSCOP Report. Representatives of the Jewish Agency were also admitted to make statements. In addition, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, in his personal capacity, was permitted to give his views, and an Arab representative, W. Khalidi, followed. The Arab Higher Committee boycotted these meetings, but its views were fully represented by representatives of the Arab States. Out of these meetings, a plan for the future re-organization of the U.N. Committee on Palestine, which was to set internal and propose the partition plan recommended by the UNSCOP majority. It was decided specifically in 1947 for the complete withdrawal of British forces, for the termination of the Mandate, for the proposed period during which the authority would be exercised by a Council to be appointed by the U.N. General Assembly, and finally for the establishment of the Arab and Jewish States. It recommended, too, that Arab and Jewish or non-Arab groups' relations with each other beyond the governments of the two States, should be set up, and that each should be permitted to employ armed militia during the transitional period from the residents of their States to maintain order and prevent frontier clashes. A special status was laid down for Jerusalem.

The final debates of the U.N. General Assembly took place in the latter part of November on the basis of the recommended plan. The debate was prolonged and keen; the critical point arrived when the representatives of the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. offered a compromise on the question of U.N. control during the transitional period. Then on November 29th the voting took place. Thirty-three member States voted for the U.N. plan for partition, against thirteen in opposition. There were ten abstentions, among whom were the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia. The thirty-three countries supporting the scheme included the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., all the other British countries, and nearly all the Latin American States and the Sixteen. The thirteen countries opposing consisted of ten Arab States, Cuba, Greece, and India. The delegates of the Arab States promptly and violently denounced the U.N. decision; it was openly stated by some that the Arab League would oppose the decision even by force, and would, if necessary, sever Palestine at the earliest opportunity.

The U.N. General Assembly without delay appointed as members of the new Commission for Palestine the representatives of the following five countries: Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Panama, and the Philippines. The Commission quickly got to work at their temporary headquarters in New York and began planning the steps necessary to make partition effective.

During the succeeding weeks, while British troops were being withdrawn, an ever-increasing number of serious clashes between Arabs and Jews occurred in Palestine; the death-toll grew ominously. Small bands of Arabs, officially identified as belonging to Arab countries other than Palestine, began filtering past the Syrian frontier and establishing themselves as guerrilla bands in the Samaria hills. The British Government announced in mid-March that about 7,000 such guerrillas, mainly Iraqis and Syrians, under the command of the notorious leader of the Arab revolt of 1936, Fawzi Dan Kawakji, had evaded the N.E. frontier control in this manner, and also reported clashes of their troops with groups of them. Active recruiting for invading forces was openly announced in Arab League countries.

A serious lull to the Palestine situation was given even

while the U.N. General Assembly was still engaged in debating the problem. In a series of statements the British Government announced their positive policy for the remaining months of the Mandate. Before the voting itself took place, they declared their intention of evacuating Palestine, and also and refused to take any part in or finance a partition. In January 1948 further official statements were published. First, the British Government announced that they would surrender the Mandate on May 15th, and that their forces would be completely withdrawn by August 1st. Then their delegate to the U.N. announced on January 26th that they would not permit the U.N. Commission to arrive in Palestine earlier than two weeks before the Mandate was terminated and would not protect them afterwards, nor would they permit the establishment of Arab or Jewish militias before the Mandate was ended, nor would the Commission be permitted to go round Palestine denouncing frontiers as long as the British were in control, and finally that the Arab League and Transjordan Frontier Force would be withdrawn before the termination of the Mandate. It also emerged that the British Government had limited the sale and export of all arms and explosives to both parties in Palestine, but not to the Arab States with whom Great Britain enjoyed treaty relations. No part in Palestine, moreover, would be opened to aid the Jews until the Mandate was ended. This British policy, and the fact that the U.N. decision of November 29th did not make any provision for military power to enforce partition, caused the U.N. Commission to announce on February 16th that they could not execute the U.N. partition scheme unless non-Palestinian military forces were made available to keep order in Palestine once the British troops had been withdrawn. The Commission appealed to the U.N. Security Council to provide the necessary military forces without delay. The resulting impasse led to the convening of the U.N. Assembly on April 16th in special session to reconsider the decision on partition.

#### MANDATE FOR PALESTINE

The Council of the League of Nations:

Whereas the Principal Allied Powers have agreed for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, to entrust to a Mandatory selected by the said Powers, the administration of the territory of Palestine, which formerly belonged to the Turkish Empire, within such boundaries as may be fixed by them; and

Whereas the Principal Allied Powers have also agreed that the Mandatory should be responsible for putting into effect the declaration originally made on November 2nd, 1917, by the Government of His Britannic Majesty, and adopted by the said Powers, in favour of the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing should be done which might prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country; and

Whereas recognition has thereby been given to the historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine and to the grounds for reconstructing their national home in that country; and

Whereas the Principal Allied Powers have selected His Britannic Majesty as the Mandatory for Palestine; and

Whereas the Mandate in respect of Palestine has been formulated in the following terms and submitted to the Council of the League for approval; and

Whereas His Britannic Majesty has accepted the Mandate in respect of Palestine and undertaken to exercise it on behalf of the League of Nations in conformity with the following provisions; and

Witness by the aforementioned Article 22, paragraph 3, it is provided that the degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the Mandatory, not having been previously agreed upon by the Members of the League, shall be expressly defined by the Council of the League of Nations.

Conferring the said Mandate defines its terms as follows:

**Article 1.** The Mandatory shall have full powers of legislation and of administration, save as they may be limited by the terms of this Mandate.

**Article 2.** The Mandatory shall be responsible for providing the country under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish national home, as laid down in the preamble, and the development of self-governing institutions, and also for safeguarding the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants of Palestine, irrespective of race and religion.

**Article 3.** The Mandatory shall, so far as circumstances permit, encourage local autonomy.

**Article 4.** An appropriate Jewish agency shall be recognized as a public body for the purpose of advising and co-operating with the Administration of Palestine in such economic, social and other matters as may affect the establishment of the Jewish national home and the interests of the Jewish population in Palestine, and, subject always to the control of the Administration, to assist and take part in the development of the country.

The Zionist Organization, so long as its organization and constitution are in the opinion of the Mandatory appropriate, shall be recognized as such agency. It shall take steps in consultation with His Britannic Majesty's Government to secure the co-operation of all Jews who are willing to assist in the establishment of the Jewish national home.

**Article 5.** The Mandatory shall be responsible for seeing that no Palestine territory shall be ceded or leased to, or in any way placed under the control of, the Government of any foreign Power.

**Article 6.** The Administration of Palestine, while ensuring that the rights and position of other sections of the population are not prejudiced, shall facilitate Jewish immigration under suitable conditions and shall encourage, in co-operation with the Jewish agency referred to in Article 4, close settlement by Jews on the land, including State lands and waste lands not required for public purposes.

**Article 7.** The Administration of Palestine shall be responsible for enacting a nationality law. There shall be included in this law provisions framed so as to facilitate the acquisition of Palestinian citizenship by Jews who take up their permanent residence in Palestine.

**Article 8.** The privileges and immunities of foreigners, including the benefits of consular jurisdiction and protection formerly enjoyed by a population or usage in the Ottoman Empire, shall not be applicable in Palestine.

Unless the Powers whose nationals enjoyed the aforementioned privileges and immunities on August 1st, 1924, shall have previously renounced the right to their re-establishment, or shall have agreed to their non-application for a specified period, these privileges and immunities shall, at the expiration of the Mandate, be immediately re-established in their entirety or with such modifications as may have been agreed upon between the Powers concerned.

**Article 9.** The Mandatory shall be responsible for seeing that the judicial system established in Palestine shall assure to foreigners, as well as to natives, a complete guarantee of their rights.

Respect for the personal status of the various peoples

and communities and for their religious interests shall be fully guaranteed. In particular, the control and administration of Waqf shall be exercised in accordance with religious law and the compositions of the Councils.

**Article 10.** In fulfilment of the meaning of special extradition agreements relating to Palestine, the extradition treaties in force between the Mandatory and other foreign Powers shall apply in Palestine.

**Article 11.** The Administration of Palestine shall take all necessary measures to safeguard the interests of the community in connection with the development of the country, and, subject to any international obligations accepted by the Mandatory, shall have full power to provide for public ownership or control of any of the natural resources of the country or of the public works, services and utilities established or to be established thereon. It shall introduce a land system appropriate to the needs of the country, having regard, among other things, to the desirability of promoting the close settlement and intensive cultivation of the land.

The Administration may arrange with the Jewish agency mentioned in Article 4 to construct or operate, upon fair and equitable terms, any public works, services and utilities, and to develop any of the natural resources of the country, in so far as these matters are not directly undertaken by the Administration. Any such arrangements shall provide that no profits distributed by such agency, directly or indirectly, shall exceed a reasonable rate of interest on the capital, and any further profits shall be utilized by it for the benefit of the country in a manner approved by the Administration.

**Article 12.** The Mandatory shall be entrusted with the control of the foreign relations of Palestine and the right to issue exequaturs to consuls appointed by foreign Powers. He shall also be entitled to afford diplomatic and consular protection to citizens of Palestine when outside its territorial limits.

**Article 13.** All responsibility in connection with the holy places and religious buildings or sites in Palestine, including that of preserving existing rights and of securing free access to the holy places, religious buildings and sites and the free exercise of worship, while ensuring the requirements of public order and decorum, is assumed by the Mandatory, who shall be responsible solely to the League of Nations in all matters connected therewith, provided that nothing in this Article shall prevent the Mandatory from entering into such arrangements as he may deem reasonable with the Administration for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this Article into effect, and provided also that nothing in this Mandate shall be construed as interfering upon the Mandatory authority to interfere with the fabric or the management of purely Muslim sacred shrines, the immunities of which are guaranteed.

**Article 14.** A special Commission shall be appointed by the Mandatory to study, define and determine the rights and claims in connection with the holy places and the rights and claims relating to the different religious communities in Palestine. The method of nomination, the composition and the functions of this Commission shall be submitted to the Council of the League for its approval, and the Commission shall not be appointed or enter upon its functions without the approval of the Council.

**Article 15.** The Mandatory shall see that complete freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of worship, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, are ensured to all. No discrimination of any kind shall be made between the inhabitants of Palestine on the ground of race, religion or language. No person shall be excluded from Palestine on the sole ground of his religious belief.

The right of each community to maintain its own schools for the education of its own members in its own language, each conforming to such educational requirements of a general nature as the Administration may respect, shall not be denied or impaired.

**Article 10.** The Mandatory shall be responsible for executing such subjects as may be required for the maintenance of public order and good government, subject to such imperious and essential needs as shall be taken in Palestine to effect not to interfere with the enterprise of such bodies or to cause a disproportionate representative of members of them on the ground of his origin or nationality.

**Article 11.** The Administration of Palestine may organize on a voluntary basis the forces necessary for the preservation of public order, and also for the defence of the country, subject, however, to the supervision of the Mandatory, but shall not be therefor purposes other than those above specified save with the consent of the Mandatory. Except for such purposes, no military force of any kind shall be raised or maintained by the Administration of Palestine.

**Article 12.** This Article shall preclude the Administration of Palestine from contributing to the cost of the maintenance of the forces of the Mandatory in the field.

The Mandatory shall be entitled at all times to use the roads, railways and ports in Palestine for the movement of armed forces and the carriage of fuel and supplies.

**Article 13.** The Mandatory shall see that there is no discrimination in Palestine against the nationals of any State Member of the League of Nations (including companies incorporated under its laws, or companies with those of the Mandatory and any foreign State in matters concerning taxation, commerce or navigation, the exercise of industries or professions, or in the treatment of merchant vessels or civil aircraft). Similarly, there shall be no discrimination in Palestine against goods originating in or destined for any of the said States, and there shall be freedom of transit under equitable conditions across the mandated area.

Subject as aforesaid and to the other provisions of this Mandate, the Administration of Palestine may, on the advice of the Mandatory, impose such taxes and Customs duties as it may consider necessary, and take such steps as it may think best to promote the development of the natural resources of the country and to safeguard the interests of the population. It may also, on the advice of the Mandatory, conclude a special Customs agreement with any State the territory of which in 1914 was wholly included in Asiatic Turkey or Arabia.

**Article 14.** The Mandatory shall adhere on behalf of the Administration of Palestine to any general international convention already existing in which may be concluded hereafter with the approval of the League of Nations, respecting the slave trade, the traffic in arms and ammunition, the traffic in drugs, or relating to commercial equality, freedom of transit and navigation, aerial navigation and postal, telegraphic and wireless communication or literary, artistic or industrial property.

**Article 15.** The Mandatory shall cooperate on behalf of the Administration of Palestine as far as religious, social, and other conditions may permit, in the execution of any common policy adopted by the League of Nations for preventing and eradicating disease, including diseases of plants and animals.

**Article 16.** The Mandatory shall secure the enactment within twelve months from this date, and shall ensure the execution of a Law of Antiquities based on the following rules. This law shall ensure equality of treatment in the

matter of excavations and archaeological research to the nationals of all States Members of the League of Nations.

1. Antiquities means any construction or any product of human activity earlier than the year 500 B.C.

2. The law for the protection of antiquities shall proceed by encouragement rather than by threat.

Any person who has discovered an Antiquity and being furnished with the authorisation referred to in paragraph 3, reports the same to an official of the competent Department, shall be rewarded according to the value of the discovery.

3. No antiquity may be disposed of except to the competent Department, unless this Department is notified of the acquisition of any such antiquity.

No antiquity may leave the country without an export licence from the said Department.

4. Any person who maliciously or negligently destroys or damages an antiquity shall be liable to a penalty to be fixed.

5. No clearing of ground or digging with the object of finding antiquities shall be permitted, unless pending in writing, except to persons authorised by the competent Department.

6. Equitable terms shall be fixed for expropriation, temporary or permanent of lands which might be of historical or archaeological interest.

7. Authorisation to excavate shall only be granted to persons who show sufficient guarantees of archaeological experience. The Administration of Palestine shall not, in granting these authorisations, act in such a way as to exclude scholars of any national origin and grounds.

8. The proceeds of excavations may be divided between the excavator and the competent Department in a proportion fixed by that Department. If division seems impossible for scientific reasons, the excavator shall receive a fair indemnity in lieu of a part of the find.

**Article 17.** English, Arabic, and Hebrew shall be the official languages of Palestine. Any statement or inscription in Arabic on stamps or money in Palestine shall be repeated in Hebrew, and any statement or inscription in Hebrew shall be repeated in Arabic.

**Article 18.** The Administration of Palestine shall recognize the holy days of the respective communities in Palestine as legal days of rest for the members of such communities.

**Article 19.** The Mandatory shall make to the Council of the League of Nations an annual report to the satisfaction of the Council as to the measures taken during the year to carry out the provisions of the Mandate. Copies of all laws and regulations promulgated or issued during the year shall be communicated with the report.

**Article 20.** In the territories lying between the Jordan and the eastern boundary of Palestine as ultimately determined, the Mandatory shall be entitled, with the consent of the Council of the League of Nations, to postpone or withhold application of such provisions of this Mandate as he may consider inapplicable to the existing local conditions, and to make such provision for the administration of the territories as he may consider suitable to those conditions, provided that no arrangement is taken which is inconsistent with the provisions of Articles 13, 16, and 18.

**Article 21.** The Mandatory agrees that if any dispute whatever should arise between the Mandatory and another Member of the League of Nations relating to the interpretation or the application of the provisions of the Mandate, such dispute, if it cannot be settled by negotiation, shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of

International Justice provided for by Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

Article 21. The consent of the Council of the League of Nations is required for any modification of the terms of this Mandate.

Article 22. In the event of the termination of the Mandate hereby conferred upon the Mandatory, the Council of the League of Nations shall make such arrangements as may be deemed necessary for safeguarding its perpetuity, under guarantee of the League, the duties vested by Articles 11 and 14, and shall use its influence to secure, under the guarantee of the League, that the Government of Palestine will fully honour the financial obligations legitimately incurred by the Administration of Palestine during the period of the Mandate, including the rights of public servants to pensions or gratuities.

The present instrument shall be deposited in regard to the archives of the League of Nations, and certified copies shall be furnished by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to all Members of the League.

Done at London the twenty-fourth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

*Article 22 of the Palestine Mandate*

MEMORANDUM BY THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE

Approved by the Council on September 12th, 1922

Article 22 of the Mandate for Palestine provides as follows:

"In the territories lying between the Jordan and the eastern boundary of Palestine as ultimately determined, the Mandatory shall be entitled, with the consent of the Council of the League of Nations, to postpone or withhold application of such provisions of this Mandate as he may consider inapplicable to the existing local conditions, and to make such provision for the administration of the territories as he may consider suitable to those conditions, provided no action shall be taken which is inconsistent with the provisions of Articles 13, 16, and 22."

4. In pursuance of the provisions of this Article, His Majesty's Government invite the Council to pass the following resolutions:

"The Council is requested to:—The Mandate for Palestine and the application to the territory known as Transjordan, which comprises that territory lying to the east of the Jordan from a point two miles west of the town of Akko, on the left of that name to the centre of the Wadi Araba, Dead Sea and beyond Jordan to a point four miles from the River Yarmouk, thence up the eastern bank of that river to the Syrian frontier.

Paragraphs 2 and 3.

Article 2. The words "place of the country under such political administration" and "existing conditions" as well as the words "Mandate" in the Jordan-Nabataean Frontier shall mean in the Palestine Mandate.

Article 3.

Article 4.

Article 5. The sentence "there shall be included in this land provisions framed so as to facilitate the acquisition of Palestinian citizenship by Jews who take up their permanent residence in Palestine."

Article 11. The second sentence of the first paragraph and the second paragraph.

Article 13.

Article 14.

Article 15.

Article 16.

In the application of the Mandate to Transjordan, the action which, in Palestine, is taken by the Administration of the latter country will be taken by the Administration of Transjordan under the general supervision of the Mandatory.

17. His Majesty's Government accept full responsibility as Mandatory for Transjordan, and undertake that such provision as may be made for the administration of that country in accordance with Article 22 of the Mandate shall be in no way inconsistent with those provisions of the Mandate which are not by this resolution declared inapplicable.

## THE GOVERNMENT

## THE CONSTITUTION

Palestine is a trust, or the "Custody" system under a Mandate, which was conferred by the Council of the League of Nations on July 24th, 1922, and came into effect on September 29th, 1923. The provisions of the Mandate are contained in Articles 1 and 2. The Declaration was embodied in Article 22 of the Charter of the United Nations in 1945, and in the United Nations Charter in 1948.

**Local Government.** The territory is divided into six districts and sixteen sub-districts, each district being administered by a District Commissioner. Under the guidance and control of the District Administration local self-government has been encouraged in Palestine throughout the period of the Mandate. There are three types of local government bodies: Municipal Corporations, Local Councils, and Urban Councils.

**Municipal Corporations.** As set forth in the Municipal Corporation Ordinance of 1931, the High Commissioner may proclaim the area of any town as a municipal corporation. There are now 24 municipalities, of which 12 were established under the Ottoman regime.

Municipal corporations are by means of municipal councils, elected according to rules set forth in the "Municipalities" and generally holding office for a period of five years. A municipal council is responsible for providing the general requirements of the municipal area concerned, and has considerable powers regarding town planning, construction of streets and public buildings, public health matters, etc. By law not issued, subject to confirmation by the High Commissioner. The Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1928, empowers the High Commissioner to appoint fit persons of education and standing to be members of a town. The jurisdiction of municipal courts extends to any offences against municipal by-laws and regulations and certain offences such as the Public Health Ordinance, the Sale of Intoxicating Liquor Ordinance, the Trades and Industries (Regulation) Ordinance, and others.

Under the provisions of the Town Planning Ordinance of 1936, municipal councils, acting as town planning committees, are responsible for the orderly and aesthetic development of urban areas, including the regulation of building density in commercial, residential, and industrial zones, the preservation of open spaces and the control of building materials and design. The Government Town Planning Adviser is also a member of the local town planning commissions.

Each council is also responsible for its own finance, though grants-in-aid may be provided by Government towards the cost of executing major schemes. Certain rates for the maintenance of public services (including water supplies, lighting, education, drainage, roads, and markets) may be levied by the approval of the District Commissioner, but taxes may not be raised except by order of the High Commissioner-in-Council. The annual budget is also subject to approval by the High Commissioner.

**Local Councils.** The High Commissioner is empowered, under the Local Councils Ordinance of 1927, to make an order declaring that any large village or group of villages shall be administered by a local council. A local council may also, with the agreement of the municipal council in authority, be established in any town quarter which has needs differing from the remainder of the municipal area.

**Religious Communities.** Under the Palestine Order in Council, 1922, it was laid down that such religious communities as existed by Government should enjoy autonomy in all matters of their own, subject to the provisions of any order in that behalf of the High Commissioner in those communities which had hitherto maintained religious courts, the courts should have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of marriage, divorce, alimony and inheritance, together with certain powers relating to other matters of personal status.

It was further provided under the Religious Communities (Autonomy) Ordinance of 1926 that any religious community in Palestine should make application for official recognition and the grant, up of rules for organization. These rules might in suitable cases authorize the community to form religious and welfare councils with powers to impose community fines and contributions for communal purposes. As far as the only religious community in whose rules have been drawn up under this ordinance is the Jewish Community.

**Moslems.** Moslem religious affairs are governed by the Supreme Moslem Council which was established in 1922. Under the authority of this council are the Sharia Courts, which exercise exclusive jurisdiction as regards personal status of Moslems. Institutions controlled by the Waqf include an orphanage and some sixteen schools, while grants are made to a number of privately owned Moslem schools. Three government and three independent for the poor are also maintained.

Since 1937, however, the Supreme Moslem Council has been selected in all matters relating to the Moslem Waqf for religious endowment to a Waqf Commission appointed by the High Commissioner. The Commission consists of a chairman and two members, the former chairman and members being Moslems.

**Organization of the Jewish Community.** Rules giving autonomy about the organization of the Jewish Community were issued by Government in 1927 under the Religious Communities (Organization) Ordinance of 1926 (see above). The Community enjoys autonomy in its internal affairs, it may levy rates and fees for religious, cultural, charitable, and administrative purposes on Jews registered as members of the Community, subject to the approval of the High Commissioner.

The principal religious authority is the Rabbinical Council, vested with jurisdiction in matters of personal status.

The lay organs of the Jewish Community are: the District Assembly, a General Council (Vital Council), and the committees of local communities.

In the District Assembly, appointed for a term of four years, considers annually the budget presented by the General Council and decides the rates and fees to be imposed through local communities on members of the Community.

\*Municipal Councils are elected by male ratepayers of Palestinian citizenship, not being less than 25 years of age and not under disability. In the Jewish municipalities of Tel Aviv and Petah Tikvah females and non-Palestinians may vote; while in Tel Aviv the voting age has been lowered to not less than 21 years of age.

## PALESTINE (THE GOVERNMENT)

(4) The General Council, which is elected annually by the Assembly from among its members, administers the affairs of the Community in conformity with the resolutions of the Assembly and represents the Jewish Community in its relations with the Government. It maintains a Hebrew education system and social welfare services, and coordinates Jewish health services.

(5) Local Communities may be established in any town or village. The local community elects for a term of four years a committee which administers the affairs of the local community, prepares the budget, which is subject to the approval of the District Commissioner, and controls expenditure on communal services of a religious and cultural character.

The Jewish Agency for Palestine, consisting jointly of Zionists and non-Zionists, is recognised under the Mandate as a public body for the purpose of advising and co-operating with the Administration in matters affecting the establishment of the Jewish National Home and the interests of the Jewish population in Palestine, and to assist and take part in the development of the country.

**CHRISTIANS.** All Christian communities in Palestine have powers relating to the registration of marriages. The following communities have also powers of jurisdiction regarding personal status:

- The Eastern (Orthodox) Community.
- The Latin (Catholic) Community.
- The Gregorian (Armenian) Community.
- The Syrian (Catholic) Community.
- The Chaldean (Uniate) Community.
- The Greek Catholic (Melkite) Community.
- The Maronite Community.
- The Syrian Orthodox Community.

### AGREEMENT EMBODYING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

Signed at Zürich, the Eighth Day of Ab, 5700, corresponding to the Fourteenth Day of August, 1929.

Whereas on November 2nd, 1917, the following declaration, commonly known as the Balfour Declaration, was made by His Britannic Majesty's Government:

"His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country", and

Whereas the Mandate for Palestine, as confirmed by the Council of the League of Nations on July 24th, 1922, entrusts the administration of Palestine to His Britannic Majesty as Mandatory, and makes the Mandatory responsible for putting into effect the Declaration of November 2nd, 1917, recognition being given in the Mandate to the historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine; and

Whereas Article 4 of the Mandate makes provision for the recognition of an appropriate Jewish Agency as a public body for the purpose of advising and co-operating with the Administration of Palestine in such economic, social, and other matters as may affect the establishment of the Jewish National Home and the interests of the Jewish population in Palestine, and, subject always to the control of the Administration, to assist and take part in the development of the country, and designate the Zionist Organisation as such agency, with directions to take steps, in consultation with the Mandatory Power, to

return the emigration of all Jews who are willing to assist in the establishment of the Jewish National Home; and

Whereas with a view to such co-operation, the Zionist Organisation has proposed the establishment of an elected Jewish Agency in which all eligible representatives shall be free to participate to enable them to carry out the Zionist Organisation's participation in the fulfilment and responsibilities of the Jewish Agency; and

Whereas the principal representatives, respectively of the Zionist Organisation and of bodies of Jews in various countries not affiliated with the Zionist Organisation and desirous of participating in the Jewish Agency, have met together for the purpose of framing a Constitution for the Jewish Agency;

It is hereby agreed as follows:

**Definitions.**

(1) For the purposes of this Agreement:

"The Mandate" means the Mandate for Palestine as accepted by His Britannic Majesty and confirmed by the Council of the League of Nations on July 24th, 1922.

"The Agency" means the enlarged Jewish Agency for Palestine as constituted by this Agreement.

"Zionist" means a person associated with the Agency in the capacity of a member and representative of the Zionist Organisation.

"Non-Zionist" means a person associated with the Agency otherwise than in the capacity of a member and representative of the Zionist Organisation.

The adjectives "Zionist" and "non-Zionist" have the corresponding connotations.

**Title of the Agency.**

(2) The Agency shall be known and designated as the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

**Object of the Agency.**

(3) The object of the Agency shall be to discharge the functions of the Jewish Agency as set forth in the Mandate, it being understood that the Agency shall deal with the matters within its scope in such manner as shall conduce to the realisation of the following aims, namely:

(a) Jewish immigration is to be encouraged and furthered to the fullest extent practicable, it being recognised that immigrant workers, as well as immigrants of independent means, shall be accorded favourable consideration.

(b) The activities of the Jewish Agency shall include within their scope provision for meeting Jewish religious needs, it being clearly understood that individual freedom of conscience shall remain safeguarded and assured.

(c) The Hebrew language and Jewish culture are to be fostered.

(d) Land is to be acquired as Jewish property, and, subject to the provisions of Article 20 of this Agreement, the title to the lands acquired is to be taken in the name of the Jewish National Fund to the end that the same shall be held as the inalienable property of the Jewish people.

(e) The Agency shall promote agricultural colonisation based on Jewish labour, and in all works or undertakings carried out or furthered by the Agency, it shall be deemed to be a matter of principle that Jewish labour shall be employed. So long as the requirements of economic efficiency are fulfilled, the exact form of any settlement which may be established in Palestine shall be deemed to be a matter for the settlers, provided always that it shall be left to the judgment of the Jewish

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Agency to determine the estimate, spending and practicability of any proposed plan or scheme and to take appropriate steps for the same within a specified time for any particular settlement.

**Organization of the Agency**

- (1) The Agency of the Agency shall be:
  - (a) The Council;
  - (b) The Administrative Committee;
  - (c) The Executive.

(2) There shall be five members of the Agency, who shall constitute the Council, by agreement between the non-Zionist and the Zionist members of the Council as constituted at the time of the establishment of the Agency, two of the Council to be chosen by the non-Zionist and three of the Council to be chosen by the Zionist.

**The Council**

(3) The Council shall be the supreme authority of the Agency, it shall be the body which may make decisions within the purview of the Agency, and shall see ways to the provisions of Article 1, shall lay down the guiding principles of policy.

(4) The Council shall be composed, as to a half of representatives of the Zionist Organization, and as to the other half of representatives of the non-Zionist of various countries according to the allotment shown in the Schedule to this Agreement, subject to any modification of such Schedule which may from time to time be made by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the entire membership of the Council as constituted at the time. The Zionist Organization shall at all times be entitled to the same number of seats as are reserved, in accordance with the Schedule or any modification thereof by the Council, for the non-Zionist, actually entitled to representation on the Council at the time.

(5) The Zionist Organization shall appoint its representatives in accordance with its own constitutional practice. The non-Zionist of various countries entitled to representation on the Council shall appoint their representatives in such manner as may appear in each case to be best suited to local conditions, provided that it shall be regarded as a guiding principle that the method of appointment shall, so far as practicable, be of a democratic character. The members of the Council shall be appointed prior to every ordinary meeting of the Council.

(6) If the seat of a member of the Council shall fall vacant otherwise than by reason of the expiry of his term of office, the vacancy shall be filled as follows:

(a) If the body which appointed the member whose seat has fallen vacant shall have so decided, the vacancy shall be filled by the person first on the list of the deputy members appointed by such body as provided in Article 8.

(b) In the absence of any such decision, the body which appointed the member whose seat has fallen vacant shall be invited to make a fresh appointment.

(7) The Board of Directors of the Palestine Foundation Fund (*Keren Hayesod*), the Board of Directors of the Jewish National Fund (*Keren Kayemet Le-Yisrael*), and the governing bodies of such other organizations as the Council may hereafter determine, shall each be invited to send a representative to attend meetings of the Council, but such representatives shall have no vote.

(8) Ordinary meetings of the Council shall be convened by the Executive once in two years. At every ordinary meeting the Executive shall report fully on all the activities of the Agency and on conditions in Palestine. The Executive shall also submit a detailed statement of the financial position of the Agency, supported by an audited balance sheet and statement of accounts. The business of the meeting shall include the consideration of such report,

balance sheet, and accounts, and the adoption of a budget for each period as the Council may determine.

(9) In case of emergency, the Executive, with the approval of the Administrative Committee, may at any time convene an extraordinary meeting of the Council, and shall convene such a meeting, if so directed by the Administrative Committee. An extraordinary meeting of the Council may also be convened by the President of the Agency in the circumstances mentioned in Article 12 (1).

(10) The Council shall appoint a Chairman or Joint Chairman, and shall appoint an Associate Chairman and one or more Vice-Chairmen.

(11) The person occupying the Chair at any meeting of the Council shall not thereby lose any vote or rights he may possess as a member of the Council, but he shall have no additional or casting vote in the event of an equality of votes.

**The Administrative Committee**

(12) The Administrative Committee shall consist of four members, of whom two may and two may not be Zionist members of the Council from among their own number, and twenty shall be appointed by the non-Zionist members of the Council from among their own number, it being understood that the Committee shall be regarded as forming a single whole with a collective responsibility to the Council. The members of the Executive shall be entitled to attend meetings of the Administrative Committee, but shall have no vote.

(13) The members of the Administrative Committee shall hold office from one ordinary meeting of the Council to the next. Any vacancies occurring between two ordinary meetings of the Council shall be filled as follows:

(a) If the vacancy is among the Zionist members of the Administrative Committee, it shall be filled by the Zionist Organization.

(b) If the vacancy is among the non-Zionist members of the Administrative Committee, it shall be filled in such manner as may be determined by the remaining non-Zionist members of the Administrative Committee.

(14) The Board of Directors of the Palestine Foundation Fund (*Keren Hayesod*), the Board of Directors of the Jewish National Fund (*Keren Kayemet Le-Yisrael*), and the governing bodies of such other organizations as the Council may hereafter determine shall each be invited to send a representative to attend meetings of the Administrative Committee, but such representatives shall have no vote.

(15) The Administrative Committee shall appoint a Chairman and may appoint an Associate Chairman. It shall also have the power to set up such sub-committees and advisory committees as it may from time to time deem desirable.

(16) The Administrative Committee shall meet from time to time in the interval between meetings of the Council, for the purpose of receiving and considering reports from the Executive, and, during each interval, deciding questions of policy and exercising general authority and supervision over the activities of the Agency and the conduct of its affairs. Whenever action shall have been taken by the Council, the same shall be binding on the Administrative Committee except that:

(a) The Council may confer upon the Committee such discretionary powers as it may think fit;

(b) The Council shall be deemed to have conferred upon the Committee authority to vary or depart from a decision of the Council if the following conditions are satisfied:

(i) A proposal to vary or depart from a decision of the Council shall not be considered by the Administrative Committee unless the Committee shall first

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have decided by a vote of the majority of the members, that a motion or its amendments have made it impossible or undesirable to give effect to such decision.

(c) Any such proposal shall likewise require to be carried in the Administrative Committee by a vote of three-fourths of the members voting.

(d) In the circumstances permitted, the Administrative Committee shall meet once in six months. The time and place of its meetings will be agreed for by the Chairman in consultation with the President of the Agency. The Chairman, with the concurrence of the President of the Agency, may at any time convene such a meeting if so requested by the President of the Agency or by not less than one-third of the members of the Administrative Committee.

**The Executive**

(1) (i) The Executive shall be charged with the conduct of the current business of the Agency in accordance with the constitution of the Agency and with such functions as may from time to time be given by the Council or by the Administrative Committee in the exercise of their respective constitutional powers.

(ii) Unless and until otherwise determined by a majority both of the Zionist and of the non-Zionist members of the Council, the Executive shall be appointed as follows:

(a) Subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (b), the Council shall, at every ordinary meeting, appoint an Executive to hold office until the next ordinary meeting of the Council. The Executive shall consist of such number of persons, being an even number, as shall be fixed by the Administrative Committee at a meeting to be held not more than six months before every ordinary meeting of the Council. Of the persons so appointed, one-half shall be persons nominated by the non-Zionist members of the Council, and the remainder shall be persons nominated by the Zionist Organisation; provided that if nominations up to the prescribed number shall not be made by the non-Zionist members of the Council, the Zionist Organisation shall be entitled to fill the seat or seats remaining vacant.

(b) For the period ending September 30th, 1930, the Executive shall consist of twelve persons, of whom eight shall be persons nominated by the Zionist Organisation, and four shall be persons nominated by the non-Zionist members of the Council. From October 1st, 1930, until the first ordinary meeting of the Council after that date the Executive shall consist of eight members, of whom four shall be persons nominated by the Zionist Organisation, and four shall be persons nominated by the non-Zionist members of the Council. Until October 1st, 1930, and thereafter until the first ordinary meeting of the Council after that date, the non-Zionist members of the Council shall be deemed to have delegated their right of nomination to the non-Zionist members of the Administrative Committee, and the persons nominated as members of the Executive, up to the prescribed number, by the non-Zionist members of the Administrative Committee shall be deemed to have been duly appointed by the Council, provided that if nominations up to the prescribed number shall not have been made by the non-Zionist members of the Administrative Committee within six months of the date of this Agreement or within six months of October 1st, 1930, as the case may be, the Zionist Organisation shall be entitled to fill the seat or seats remaining vacant.

(c) Vacancies in the Executive occurring otherwise than by reason of the retirement of members on the expiry of their term of office, shall be filled by the Administrative Committee in such a manner that a vacancy of the Zionist Organisation shall be replaced by a member of

the Zionist Organisation, and a vacancy of the non-Zionist members of the Council shall be replaced by a vacancy of the Zionist Organisation by the Administrative Committee.

(2) The Executive shall be empowered as to forming a sub-committee with a collective responsibility.

(3) The Executive members of the Agency shall be in Jerusalem. An office of the Agency and the headquarters in London under the direction of the President of the Agency, in conjunction with such members of the Executive may be designated by the Council in consultation with the Chairman, and shall be empowered with the authority of the Council between the Standard Tower and the Agency.

(4) The Executive, while ordinarily meeting in Jerusalem or in London as the case may be, shall, in the event of exceptional circumstances, be met at any other place which may be ordered by a majority of the members of the Executive.

**Representation of Deputy Members**

(1) (i) For every member either of the Zionist or of the non-Zionist section of the Council or the Administrative Committee, the body appointing such member shall be entitled to appoint not more than three deputy members who shall hold office for the same term as though they were members.

(ii) Any member who shall not be personally present at a meeting of the Council or of the Administrative Committee, as the case shall be, shall be entitled to be represented by any person (whether resident in the same country or not) whose name is included in the list of deputy members. If he resides in another continent from that in which the meeting is held, he shall, as an alternative to being represented by a deputy member, be entitled to his own right to give authority in writing to any other member of the Council or of the Administrative Committee, as the case may be, to vote on his behalf; provided that as one person, whether attending as a member or as a deputy member, shall be entitled to cast more than four votes in all, including his own, as a member of the Administrative Committee. For the purposes of this paragraph, Palestine shall be regarded as part of Europe.

**The Israel (Palestine) Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod)**

(1) (i) Unless and until otherwise determined by the Council, the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod) shall be the main financial instrument of the Agency for the purpose of meeting its budget.

(ii) The Zionist Organisation undertakes, as from the coming into force of this Agreement, that:

(a) The power of appointing the Directors of the Palestine Foundation Fund conferred upon the Executive of the Zionist Organisation by the Articles of Association of the Keren Hayesod (Palestine) Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod, Ltd.) shall be exercised in such manner as the Council of the Agency may direct, provided that the Zionist and non-Zionist members of the Council respectively shall be entitled to nominate one-half of the persons to be appointed by the Executive of the Zionist Organisation as herein provided.

(b) The Board of Directors shall place the whole of the net proceeds of the Fund at the disposal of the Agency, which shall, in its part, include in its budget due provision for the discharge of liabilities existing at the date of the coming into force of this Agreement.

**Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemet LeYisrael)**

(1) (i) Nothing in this Agreement shall affect the organization or status of the Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemet LeYisrael), its relations with the Zionist Organisation, or its right to appeal to the Jewish public for financial support after due consultation with the Agency.

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(d) Save as hereinafter specified, all lands acquired with funds derived from the Jewish Agency shall be purchased under the direction of the Jewish Agency through the trustees of the Jewish National Fund (*Komissioz Le'vakeh Le'vaya*), and the title to the lands so acquired shall be taken in the name of the Jewish National Fund, to the end that the same shall be held as the inalienable property of the Jewish people; provided, however, that the lands and encumbrances upon such lands, property sold by the Jewish Agency, lands shall be used, occupied, housed, or possessed by any person, association, or corporation shall be first approved and sanctioned by the Jewish Agency, and that any changes of such lands or any change of use thereof be made with respect thereto shall likewise have the approval and sanction of the Jewish Agency and provided, further, that the sale thereof be deemed to be intended to discourage the purchase of lands with private funds, so long as such lands are not acquired for speculative purposes or in conformity to the plans of the Jewish National Fund or of the Jewish Agency, and that the latter shall in the exercise of its discretion, be entitled to invest part of its funds in the purchase of shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities of any corporation now existing or hereafter organized, in order to finance the purchase of lands in Palestine by private individuals; nor shall it be deemed to interfere with the carrying out of any policy that may be adopted by the Jewish Agency in and cases seeking to secure on the land by other means of their own, in such manner and upon such conditions as shall not be inconsistent with the fundamental policy set forth herein.

### *Membership of the Agency*

(11) In addition to the non-Zionist of various countries whose representatives are included among the signatories to this Agreement, representation in the Agency shall be open to bodies of Jews in various countries not affiliated with the Zionist Organisation or their agents in this Agreement through duly authorized representatives, and they shall be entitled to be entered to represent in the Council according to the allotment shown in the Schedule hereto, subject to any modification of such Schedule by the Council as provided in Article 5 (ii).

(12) At every meeting of the Council the credit shall be both of the Zionist and of the non-Zionist members shall be exercised by a majority committee, to be composed of Zionist and non-Zionist members of the Council in equal numbers. In the event of there being an equal division of votes in the majority committee, the matter shall be decided by the Chairman of the Council.

### *Termination of the Agreement*

(13) If the enlarged Jewish Agency for Palestine constituted by this Agreement is to be dissolved by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the entire membership of the Council, as constituted at the time of a meeting of the Council held after three months' written notice to the members that action is proposed to be taken at such meeting with respect to the dissolution of the enlarged Agency.

(14) Any party to this Agreement, other than the Zionist Organisation, may give notice to the President of the Agency of its intention to withdraw from this Agreement, and such notice shall, unless canceled, become operative as in such party at the end of one year from the date on which it was given, and such party shall thereupon cease to be entitled to representation on the Council.

(15) If any of the parties referred to in the immediately preceding paragraph shall fail to be represented, either directly or as provided in Article 8, at two successive ordinary meetings of the Council, such party shall be deemed to have withdrawn from this Agreement, and to

have ceased to be entitled to representation on the Council. The Council may, at the interval between meetings of the Council, the Administrative Committee, the Executive Committee, or any party other than the date of the last ordinary meeting of the Council at which it was so represented.

(16) In the event of the withdrawal of any party as provided in paragraph 14, or in paragraph 15 of this Article, or parties to this Agreement notified in the foregoing to not less than one-third of the total number of non-Zionist seats on the Council, as shown in the Schedule hereto, subject to any modification of such Schedule by the Council as provided in Article 5 (ii), the Zionist Organisation may give notice of withdrawal, in the manner and under the conditions provided in paragraph 14, and on such notification becoming operative, the enlarged Agency as constituted by this Agreement shall be dissolved. Without prejudice to the right of the Zionist Organisation to withdraw as provided in this paragraph it shall be the duty of the President of the Agency, before notice of withdrawal by the Zionist Organisation or shall have become operative, to cause the matter to be brought before the Council, and if necessary to convene an extraordinary meeting of the Council for this purpose.

### *Amendments*

(17) This Agreement, with the exception of Article 3 and Article 4 (ii), may be amended at a meeting of the Council by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the entire membership of the Council as constituted at the time. Any amendment of Article 3 or of Article 4 (ii) shall require a vote of not less than three-fourths of the entire membership of the Council as constituted at the time. No amendment shall be considered at a meeting of the Council unless the members of the Council have had not less than three months' written notice of such meeting and of the terms of the proposed amendment.

### *Regulation*

(18) The Administrative Committee shall have authority to make regulations not inconsistent with this Agreement relating to matters which remain the conduct of the business of the Agency, including:

(i) The period of notice required for meetings, including extraordinary meetings, of (a) the Council, (b) the Administrative Committee;

(ii) The method of appointment, term of office, and functions of the Chairman or Joint Chairman, the Associate Chairman, and the Vice-Chairman of the Council, and of the Chairman and the Associate Chairman of the Administrative Committee, and the manner in which interim vacancies in these offices are to be filled.

Such regulations shall be laid before the meeting of the Council next following the meeting of the Administrative Committee at which they were made, and shall cease to have effect unless confirmed by the Council.

### *Coming into Force of the Agreement*

(19) This Agreement shall come into force from the date of signature. A copy shall be forthwith transmitted by the Zionist Organisation to the Government of the Mandatory Power, which shall be requested to recognize the enlarged Jewish Agency for Palestine constituted by this Agreement as the Jewish Agency referred to in the Mandate, and shall also be requested to give an assurance that in the event of the dissolution of the enlarged Agency as herein provided the Zionist Organisation shall be deemed to have, for the purposes of Article 1 of the Mandate for Palestine, the same status in all respects as it had before the enlargement of the Jewish Agency.



**Peace Zion and Labour Wing.** The Palestine Labour Party (Peace Zion) the workers of Zion has a large following. At the last election in the East of Acre, only 58 per cent of the electorate voted Socialist, and of these 38 per cent voted for the Palestine Labour Party officially. The extent of the programme is wider in Palestine, with its emphasis on the economic issues of economics and agriculture, is the general outcome of the vital role played by workers in the upbuilding of the National Home. Leaders include: BEN-HURIM, MOSES SHARON, and LEONID BIR-GORAN.

**Mizrachi and Hapoel Hamizrachi.** The Hebrew word "Mizrachi" means "the East." The Mizrachi are the religious wing of the Zionist Movement. A large number is "the land of Israel for the people of Israel" according to the Law of Moses. They retain the assertion that Zionism is a purely political movement, or even a humanitarian measure for the saving of refugees from persecution and claim its divine inspiration, since the return of the Jews to their ancient homeland is prophesied in the Bible, the Old Testament and quoted on practically every page of the prayer book. The practical application of their religious tenets consists in religious education and the establishment of settlements, schools, and certain social services on orthodox lines. Leaders include: HIS HONOUR—RABBI RABBI HIRSHON, Chief Rabbi in the Holy Land, BETH SHEARIM; and RABBI URSKMAN, Chief Rabbi of Tel-Aviv.

**Hapoel Hamizrachi,** the Workers of the Minority is the left-wing branch of the movement and is largely composed of the younger element of the orthodox community whose religious outlook is combined with Socialist principles.

**Revisionists (New Zionist Organization).** Founded by the late Vladimir Jabotinsky, the Revisionist Party advocates a strong right-wing policy in the pursuit of a Jewish State on both sides of the Jordan, on the classical Hebrew territory. It is the least moderate of all parties in its demands, and although in fact it does own and operate several agricultural settlements, chiefly for ex-soldiers, its activities consist chiefly of political measures for the acquisition of territory rather than specific recommendations concerning domestic policy.

**Hashomer Hatzair.** This is a movement, strongly Socialist in character, which used to advocate a bi-national State composed of Jews and Arabs. Although every Zionist is completely ready to guarantee equal rights and privileges to the Palestinian Arabs, the Balfour Declaration clearly specifies that the existing rights of non-Jewish communities must in no way be imperilled by the National Home. Hashomer Hatzair was prepared to go further and promulgate an Arab-Jewish State in Palestine. It has just (January 1948) merged with another small party called *Yemot ha-Halutz Avoda* to form the new *United Workers' Party*. Leaders include MOSES SHARON.

A new party, the *Aliyah Madashah* (the New Immigration), advocates practical measures, the continued settling of Jews on the land, and concentration on immigration extension rather than political activity.

## THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The establishment of the judiciary is laid down in Part V of the Palestine Order in Council, 1922, which names and defines the jurisdiction of courts. The Order in Council also recognizes (Article 58) the possibility of other courts being set up by subsequent legislation, and new courts have in fact been set up since the date of the Order.

The constitution of courts and their jurisdiction is set out in various Orders and Ordinances.

The following civil courts are mentioned in the Order:

**Magistrates' Courts** (Article 43). These courts have a civil jurisdiction up to £100 in civil cases. The criminal cases of the normal jurisdiction extend over offences for which the maximum penalty is of £10, 100 fine and one year imprisonment, and £10, one fine and two years' imprisonment for "British" magistrates. (The expression "British" no longer refers to nationality, but only denotes competence.) By consent of the accused, offences triable normally triable on indictment may also be disposed of summarily by a magistrate, subject to the above maximum penalties.

Magistrates also conduct preliminary inquiries in offences triable on indictment.

Magistrates' Courts may be constituted as Land Courts, with limited jurisdiction, as in civil cases to direct instructions of title to immovable property within the limits of their jurisdiction.

Finally, magistrates have jurisdiction in cases in respect of possession, maintenance, partition, and partition of enjoyment, irrespective of the amount involved.

Appeals from the Magistrates' Courts lie to the District Court, as of right, but if the amount involved or the penalty imposed is less than £100, leave to appeal may only be given by the President of the District Court.

A further appeal lies from the District Court to the Supreme Court, only by leave of the presiding judge in the District Court, or if such leave is refused, by leave of the Chief Justice, provided that a point of law of novelty or complexity or of general importance is involved.

When sitting as a Court of Appeal from the Magistrates' Courts lies directly to the Supreme Court.

Magistrates' Courts are established in most important villages and towns. Their procedure is regulated by an Ordinance and by Rules of Court based on English law, but a considerable part of the Turkish law of 1914 still applies to their proceedings. A magistrate sitting alone constitutes a court.

**The District Courts** (Article 44). The civil jurisdiction of the District Court extends over all cases which are not within the jurisdiction of the Magistrates' Court or Land Court.

In addition, a number of ordinances have conferred upon this court exclusive jurisdiction to deal with certain matters, such as actions against the Government, winding up of companies, etc.

On the criminal side, District Courts are competent to hear further summary or on indictment after preliminary inquiries by a magistrate all criminal cases not within the jurisdiction of the Magistrates' Court or of the Court of Criminal Assize.

The procedure in the District Court is now largely entirely regulated by Rules of Court based on English models.

An appeal from the District Court lies to the Court of Appeal.

District Courts are established in the principal towns in Palestine and are constituted by one or more magistrates or by a British President or Referee President sitting alone.

**Court of Criminal Assize** (Article 45). This court is convened at stated intervals by the Chief Justice and District Court judges to try capital charges and other offences specially provided for ordinance. An appeal lies to the Court of Appeal.

**Land Courts** (Article 47). These courts deal with titles to immovable property, boundaries, and servitudes.

As pointed out before, they may be exercised by a magistrate, unless the value exceeds £100, when they are conducted by District Court judges. The court is independent of District Courts. Appeals from the District Court to the Court of Appeal.

The jurisdiction of the District Courts is restricted by the Turkish law, as amended from time to time by local ordinances. District Courts are run by the same rules of court which apply to District Courts.

**The Supreme Court.** Article 47. The Supreme Court is constituted by a number of British and Palestinian judges which may vary in various compositions. It is divided into two levels, the first is a Court of Appeal, from District Courts, the Court of Criminal, Assize, and Police Courts, and the second level is the High Court of Justice, which deals with matters which are not causes of trials but judgments of appeal or cases within the jurisdiction of any inferior court or cases to be decided for the administration of justice. These include applications for orders in the nature of habeas corpus, writs of venue and orders for judicial review and writs certiorari. These decisions are not subject to appeal by the courts.

Judgments of the Supreme Court may be taken on appeal to His Majesty's Privy Council in England if the value of the subject matter involved is at least £100, and, in criminal cases, if there is a substantial miscarriage of justice.

**The Religious Courts** are listed in the Order in Council are the courts of the recognized religious communities. They are constituted in certain defined matters of personal status concerning members of their community and in disputes concerning the constitution and internal management of Religious Courts. (1947).

The most important of these courts is the Moslem Religious Court, which has very wide exclusive jurisdiction (Article 5).

The Law of Religious Courts generally gives no preference of status or treatment with that of the Civil Courts.

For the Christian communities exclusive and concurrent jurisdiction is given to the courts of a number of communities as defined by the law. The number of these communities may be increased by the High Commissioner.

There is a limitation, Article 64, prohibiting the Civil Courts and Religious Courts from pronouncing a decree of dissolution of marriage in respect of persons not being Moslems.

Conflicts of law or jurisdiction between the Civil and Religious Courts are settled by a special Tribunal composed of five by the Chief Justice.

The judgments of the Religious Courts are executed by the process and officers of the Civil Courts (Article 54).

Article 45 of the Order also mentions Tribal Courts for the Bedouin, Bedouin and such other tribal areas as the High Commissioner may designate. Such courts apply tribal custom as far as it is not repugnant to natural justice and morality.

In addition to the courts mentioned in the Order in Council the following important courts may be mentioned.

**Land Settlement Officers.** These officers constitute courts and deal with matters of administrative procedure in land matters, including land settlements, and exercise the jurisdiction of land courts and the resolution of settlement disputes. Decisions are subject to appeal to the Court of Appeal.

**Municipal Courts.** These courts are restricted to the municipalities and are not judicial in nature, they exercise jurisdiction in matters of public health, and exercise the jurisdiction of land courts and the resolution of settlement disputes. Decisions are subject to appeal to the District Court or to the Court of Appeal.

**General Compensation Tribunal.** This tribunal is composed of five members, one of whom is a member of the Palestine Government.

**Admiralty Court.** This court is set up by regulations and deals with Admiralty claims.

**Rents Tribunals.** These tribunals deal with claims for a rebate on the rents of 1939.

Certain ordinances empower special courts to deal with certain matters in accordance with certain rules, such as mortgages, appeals, stamp duty, etc.

Finally, a number of boards and commissions are statutorily empowered to deal with certain matters, such as the Administrative Commission to decide whether the person is a statutory tenant, the Appeal Tribunal in election cases and in building orders, etc.

Article 48 of the Palestine Order in Council mentions the law to be applied by the Civil Courts, namely, the Ottoman Law in force in Palestine on November 29, 1914, Orders in Council, Ordinances, and Regulations of the present administration and subject thereto, and so far as the same shall not extend or apply, the substance of the common law and the doctrines of equity in force in England, and with the powers vested in and the procedure and practice observed by or before the Courts of Justice and Justice of the Peace in England. Provided that the principles of common law and equity shall be modified in Palestine in so far as the circumstances of the country and its inhabitants and the limits of the British jurisdiction permit, and subject to such modifications as local circumstances may require.

The enactment of a considerable body of Emergency Regulations between 1941 and 1946, and of Defence Regulations during the war, have considerably restricted and altered the jurisdiction of the courts and their composition.

**Military Courts** have been invested with very wide powers over a variety of offences, but the practice until now has been to bring only important cases directed against the law relating with public security before the jurisdiction of the Military Courts.

## COMMUNICATIONS

## BROADCASTING

**Palestine Broadcasting Service**, The: Ammanah Jerusalem, Palestine, Ltd. (Incorporated in Palestine) and licensed by the British Government. It broadcasts on the 127, 149, 162, 177, 200, 225, 249, 273, 297, 321, 345, 369, 393, 417, 441, 465, 489, 513, 537, 561, 585, 609, 633, 657, 681, 705, 729, 753, 777, 801, 825, 849, 873, 897, 921, 945, 969, 993, 1017, 1041, 1065, 1089, 1113, 1137, 1161, 1185, 1209, 1233, 1257, 1281, 1305, 1329, 1353, 1377, 1401, 1425, 1449, 1473, 1497, 1521, 1545, 1569, 1593, 1617, 1641, 1665, 1689, 1713, 1737, 1761, 1785, 1809, 1833, 1857, 1881, 1905, 1929, 1953, 1977, 2001, 2025, 2049, 2073, 2097, 2121, 2145, 2169, 2193, 2217, 2241, 2265, 2289, 2313, 2337, 2361, 2385, 2409, 2433, 2457, 2481, 2505, 2529, 2553, 2577, 2601, 2625, 2649, 2673, 2697, 2721, 2745, 2769, 2793, 2817, 2841, 2865, 2889, 2913, 2937, 2961, 2985, 3009, 3033, 3057, 3081, 3105, 3129, 3153, 3177, 3201, 3225, 3249, 3273, 3297, 3321, 3345, 3369, 3393, 3417, 3441, 3465, 3489, 3513, 3537, 3561, 3585, 3609, 3633, 3657, 3681, 3705, 3729, 3753, 3777, 3801, 3825, 3849, 3873, 3897, 3921, 3945, 3969, 3993, 4017, 4041, 4065, 4089, 4113, 4137, 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42729, 42753, 42777, 42801, 42825, 42849, 42873, 42897, 42921, 42945, 42969, 42993, 43017, 43041, 43065, 43089, 43113, 43137, 43161, 43185, 43209, 43233, 43257, 43281, 43305, 43329, 43353, 43377, 43401, 43425, 43449, 43473

PALESTINE—(COMMUNICATIONS)

the maritime development of Palestine to a great extent, but now the port and the sea are a distinct and separate life at the present level.

Shipping Agents

**Ahlauf & Co.:** P.O. Box 207, Tel Aviv, P.O. Box 255, Haifa; agents for: The Hellenic Steam Lines Co. Ltd., The Greek Line, The General Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. of Greece, Goulandris Bros. Ltd., Compagnie Triestine d'Armement, Tegethoff-Humbold Navigation Co., Societa de Exporti Agraria, Italian Maritime S.A., "Avalonia" Compagnia Austriaca di Commercio e Navigazione, Poland Palestine-Levant Line, Jumbo-Levant Steamship Co. Ltd., A. Trautman & Co.

**Sarnett Bros. & Borchard Ltd.:** 8 Rothschild Bldg., P.O. Box 1994, Tel Aviv; 11 Kingsway, P.O. Box 410, Haifa, P.O. Box 122, Jerusalem; P.O. Box 450, Jaffa; agents for: Alexandria, Beirut, Tripoli, and Latakia steam agents of "Ald" Navigation Co. Ltd.; agents for: The Hamptay Towing & Shipping Co. Ltd., London; The Hellenic Lines Ltd., McCowan & Gress Ltd., The Moller Line (U.K.) Ltd. (London), The Stevedore Steamship Co. Ltd. (U.K.), The U.S.S.R. State Steamship Lines.

**Beja, Henry N.:** Tel Aviv, 47 Kingsway, P.O. Box 782, Haifa; agents for: The United Steamship Co., Ltd. (Copenhagen).

**Belland & Cabot Ltd.:** Tel Aviv, Jaffa, Tel Aviv Road, P.O. Box 2024, Tel Aviv, 30 Kingsway, Haifa; agents for: Blue Star Line, Dutch Steam Navigation Co., Johnsen Warren Line, Nederland Line, Pacific Steam Navigation Co., Port Line, Prince Line Ltd., Rio Cape Line, Rotterdamische Lloyd, Royal Mail Lines Ltd., Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

**German Eastern Ltd.:** 10 Lelievlaan Street, Tel Aviv, 47 Kingsway, Haifa.

**Ditangoff & Co.:** 19 Lelievlaan Street, P.O. Box 1003, Tel Aviv; P.O. Box 246, Jerusalem; P.O. Box 302, Haifa; agents for: American Export Lines, American President Lines, East Asiatic Co., Anglo-Egyptian Mail Line, Guyana American Shipping Ltd., Hellenic Lines, Lehman Steamship Co., J. Lauritzen Lines, West Hambleton Steam Navigation.

**Doron Shipping & Trading Co. Ltd.:** 16 Herzl Street, Tel Aviv; agents.

**Federmann & Marcus:** 30 Allenby Road, P.O. Box 97, Tel Aviv; agents for: Egypt-Palestine Navigation Co., Ocean Guarantee, Navigation & Trading Co. Ltd.

**Friedland, S.:** P.O. Box 457, Haifa; agents for: United Levant Lines (Antwerp).

**Gargour, Y., & Filis:** P.O. Box 235, Jaffa; agents for: United Levant Lines (Antwerp), Empire Shipping Co. Ltd., Stevedore Steamship Co. Ltd.

**Heald, Henry, & Co.:** 23 Kingsway, P.O. Box 607, Haifa, Tabu Street, P.O. Box 419, Jaffa, Head Office Beirut; agents for: Tripoli; agents for: Canadian Pacific Steamship Ltd., Bank Line, Can Line, British Mackerel Ltd., Crawford Shipping Co., H. G. Mann, Medombyer Steam Shipping Co. Ltd., Smit's Line.

**Heald & Stapledon:** 23 Kingsway, P.O. Box 607, Haifa, Tabu Street, P.O. Box 419, Jaffa; Head Office Beirut, agents for: Tripoli; agents for: Babby Line, Blue Funnel Line, Booth's Line, Brookbank Line, Crown White Star Line, Glen & Shute Lines, Crown Steamship Co.,

South American Sails Line, Grant Line, Nordic Cie Danese, Oceanic Steamship Co., Norwegian Co.

**Haifa Shipping Agency, The:** 31 Kingsway, P.O. Box 421, Haifa; agents for: American Iraqi Shipping Co. Ltd., American, Bradford, Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co. Ltd., Canadian, American Foreign Navigation Co. Ltd. (Calcutta), Blue Funnel & Co. Ltd. (Glasgow), Len Line Steamers Ltd. (Haifa), Blyth & Co. (London), Alan Black & Co. (Dublin), British India Steam Navigation Co., Indian British Tanker Co. Ltd. (Walthamstow-Thames), John Brown & Co. (Glasgow), Balk Oil Steamship Co. Ltd. (London), Arab Marine Ltd. (London), Canadian Transport Co. Ltd. (Montreal), The City Line Ltd., James Cairns & Co. (Liverpool), Clark and Service-Glasgow, General Tankers Ltd. (London), German Ship Management Co. Ltd. (Windsor), Upsilon Coastal Line Ltd. (Larnaca), Thiel, Thomas and Co. Ltd. (Gardai), Davidson Harb. & Black Ltd. (Glasgow), Elder Dempster Lines Ltd. (Liverpool), Elder White Ltd. (London), Easman & Balfour Steamship Co. Ltd., Easman & Papayani Lines Ltd., Ellerman's Wilson Line Ltd., Empire Shipping Co. Ltd. (Liverpool), Farness, White & Co. Ltd. (London), General Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. (London), Sir James Gorman & Son Ltd. (Gardai), Hall Line Ltd., Th. & J. Harland Line Ltd. (Liverpool), P. Henderson and Co. (Glasgow), G. Hays & Sons (Beirut), H. Hogarth & Sons (Glasgow), Houlder Bros. & Co. Ltd. (London), Jaffa Orange Line (London), Lambert Bros. Ltd. (London), Lampert & Hor. Line Ltd. (Liverpool), Lyle Shipping Co. Ltd. (Glasgow), MacLay & MacIntyre Ltd. (Glasgow), H. G. Mann Shipping Ltd., Mess Humberline Line Ltd., Munge Carbell & Co. Ltd., North Lily Management Corp. (New York), Oliver J. Owen & Co. Ltd. (San Francisco), Overseas Towing and Salvage Co. Ltd., Pacific Steam Navigation Co. (Liverpool), Port Line Ltd., Prince Line Ltd., Raeburn and Veroi Ltd. (Glasgow), Royal Mail Line, Sinoia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. (Bombay), Shaw Savill and Albion Ltd., Sir William Ranken Smith & Son (Cardiff), Smith, Hogg & Co. Ltd., W. A. Souter & Co. Ltd. (London), Scott & Co., The Union Castle Mail Steamship Co. Ltd., United Africa & Co. Ltd. (Liverpool), United Towing Co. Ltd. (Haifa), Westcott and Laurence Line Ltd.

**Hirtzovich, Bernhard:** 47 Kingsway, P.O. Box 777, Haifa.

**Keck, Sh. B., & Co. Ltd.:** 33 Veluda Hilevy Street, P.O. Box 290, Tel Aviv; agents for: Holland Australia Line, Holland East Asia Line (Rotterdam), Holland-British India Line (Rotterdam).

**Magriso, D. J.:** 24 Nachat Fenchel Street, P.O. Box 1567, Tel Aviv; agent for: Slobodna Slavodba A. Tepic (Yugoslavia).

**Meiselman Bros.:** 19 Rothschild Bldg., P.O. Box 1748, Tel Aviv; 3 Palmers Gate, P.O. Box 375, Haifa; agents for: Societe Commerciale Bugare de Navigation & Vapeur (Varna).

**Middle East Shipping Ltd.:** 4 Head Street, P.O. Box 2373, Tel Aviv; Parcels Building, P.O. Box 769, Haifa, Best Building, P.O. Box 215, Jaffa; agents for: Gorthon Line, Orient Navigation Co., Torii Line.

"Nakhachoo" Ltd.: P.O. Box 530, Haifa; owners.

**Palestine Steam Ship Co. Ltd.:** 1 Khayat Street, Haifa; agents for: Federal Steam Ship Co. Ltd., Khedivial Mail Line (S.A.E.), New Zealand Shipping Co. Ltd., The Canadian-Australasian Line, The Hair Steam Ship Co., Traider-Anderson Line, Union Steam Ship Co. of New Zealand.

PALESTINE—(COMMUNICATIONS)

**Pardess Syndicate of Palestine Citrus Growers' Co-op. Soc. Ltd.:** 26 Leahy Hill Bldg., Tel Aviv, agents for: Aktieselskabet, København (Helsingfors); Det Norske Handelsvesen (H. Red Olsen Line, Oslo); Elfenbein and Papyrus Line Ltd.; Edelman's Wilson Line, Ltd.; Moss and Lason Line Ltd.; Soviet Canadian Shipping Co. (B. Lason); Svenska-Svenska; Westcott and Loman Line Ltd.

**Prince Line Agency Ltd.:** 23 Ha-Tel Aviv Bldg., Tel Aviv.

**Rosenfeld, Aaron:** P.O. Box 14, Haifa, see Yes for American Express Lines Line (New York); Arrangement Deppar Line, Holland-Base Africa Line; Rotterdam, H. and Australis Line (Rotterdam); Holland-English India Line (Rotterdam).

**Scandinavian Near East Agency Ltd.:** 49 Rothschild Bldg., P.O. Box 1755, Tel Aviv, 1 Klugart Street, Haifa, agents for: Arrangement Deppar Line S.A.; Fern Line; Friska Anslutningar A.S.; Compagnie de Navigation Atlantique Anvers (S.A.); General Navigation Co. of Egypt; Svenska American Line; Svenska Orient Linerna and Affiliated Lines; Swedish East Asiatic Co.; W. F. Wilhelm's Line; Zeving's Polska (S.A.).

**Spinney's Ltd.:** Kaufman Street, Haifa, agents for: Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

**Traders & Shippers Ltd.:** 233 Dransoff Street, Tel Aviv; 15 Kinneret, Haifa, agents.

**"Zym" Navigation Co.:** P.O. Box 1723 Haifa owners.

PALESTINE—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

THE ECONOMIC LIFE  
STATISTICAL SURVEY

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1926-26

Period	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus - Deficit
July 1st, 1926-30th Decr. 1926	1,012,193	1,254,507	- 242,314
1927-1927	1,114,331	1,164,345	- 50,014
1927-1928	1,106,827	1,174,250	- 67,423
1928-1928	1,113,158	1,177,165	- 64,007
1928-1929	1,114,947	1,207,600	- 92,653
1929-1929	1,111,314	1,092,447	+ 18,867
1929-1930	1,247,175	1,123,170	+ 124,005
1930-1930	1,307,473	1,110,474	+ 196,999
1930-1931	1,407,151	1,097,130	+ 310,021
1931-1931	1,350,745	1,145,008	+ 205,737
1931-1932	1,174,304	1,077,071	+ 97,233
1932-1932	1,304,110	1,177,143	+ 126,967
1932-1933	1,411,417	1,117,291	+ 294,126
1933-1934	1,375,497	1,201,827	+ 173,670
1934-1935	1,444,153	1,130,070	+ 314,083
1935-1935	1,170,437	1,035,304	+ 135,133
1935-1937	1,140,541	1,073,701	+ 66,840
1937-1938	1,267,038	1,197,135	+ 69,903
1938-1939	1,117,266	1,201,074	- 83,808
1939-1940	1,270,342	1,004,755	+ 265,587
1940-1941	1,441,260	1,138,300	+ 302,960
1941-1941	1,313,351*	1,115,001	+ 198,350
1941-1942	1,411,077†	1,145,243	+ 265,834
1942-1944	11,113,748	14,510,150	- 3,396,402
1944-1944	17,400,782	18,107,504	- 706,722
1945-1946	10,071,139	10,810,751	- 739,612
<b>TOTAL FOR ALL YEARS</b>	<b>140,556,040</b>	<b>138,150,868</b>	<b>+ 2,405,172</b>

\* Excluding railway deficit amounting to £2,128,777, charged to 1942-43 budget.

† Including the railway deficit of 1941-42.

Source: Statistical Abstract of Palestine and Supplement to Survey of Palestine, July 1947.

EXPORTS OF PALESTINIAN GOODS  
(£P. 0000)

Country of Destination	1928	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
United Kingdom	2,466	701	653	1,012	2,181	2,901	4,172
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1	0	3	17	39	18	15
Cyprus	15	105	119	185	497	319	559
Other British Possessions	109	137	494	5-4	1,211	1,417	2,010
Belgium	201	—	—	—	—	53	525
Holland	402	—	—	—	—	8	221
Italy	55	—	—	—	—	171	390
Norway	124	—	—	—	—	—	123
Sweden	173	—	—	—	—	102	321
Egypt	109	1,430	3,237	4,101	4,112	3,382	4,875
Iran	—	3	20	110	663	690	61
Iraq	8	73	104	450	1,061	313	103
Syria and Lebanon	415	779	7,389	1,578	1,302	1,431	737
Transjordan	—	127	224	509	665	717	610
Turkey	44	445	1,054	1,454	753	923	737
U.S.A.	109	241	368	7,339	2,374	4,695	5,081
Other Countries	747	371	24	138	170	353	3,206
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,020</b>	<b>4,216</b>	<b>8,076</b>	<b>21,712</b>	<b>14,538</b>	<b>20,006</b>	<b>24,425</b>

\* Not available prior to July 1943.

Source: Statistical Abstract and General Monthly Bulletin of Current Statistics.

PALESTINE—THE ECONOMIC LIFE

INFLUX OF CASH INTO PALESTINE  
(£P. units)

Country of Origin	1938	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
United Kingdom	1,400	1,697	1,943	2,831	2,650	4,118	12,386
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	2	116	215	212	265	488	241
Cyprus	16	22	165	471	312	518	23
Other British Possessions	564	1,029	8,157	9,025	8,712	9,430	11,259
Denmark	519	—	—	—	—	—	2,112
Czechoslovakia	247	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	265	—	—	—	—	2	29
Holland	257	—	—	—	—	5	117
Italy	235	—	—	—	—	3	361
Iceland	159	—	—	—	—	2	2,661
Sweden	165	—	—	—	—	4	213
Switzerland	618	—	—	—	—	42	135
Egypt	495	1,677	1,635	2,211	2,066	2,313	1,957
Iran	175	62	86	113	162	313	1,057
Iraq	173	1,745	1,773	2,729	11,349	11,232	4,397
Saudi Arabia	6	216	438	494	771	1,025	10,484
Syria and Lebanon	1,212	393	1,79	1,150	1,690	1,767	3,211
Transjordan	4	281	674	2,275	2,461	1,763	3,245
Turkey	79	252	570	1,527	2,280	2,557	1,627
U.S.A.	976	1,318	2,196	1,687	2,119	4,126	5,721
Other Countries	4,574	741	575	371	872	850	4,138
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,327</b>	<b>13,275</b>	<b>22,373</b>	<b>27,801</b>	<b>36,224</b>	<b>43,601</b>	<b>70,437</b>

\* Not available prior to July 1941.

Source: *Statistical Abstract and General Monthly Bulletin of Current Statistics*.

PERCENTAGE OF EXPORTS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES AND REGIONS

Country or Region	Percent of Total Exports						
	1938	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
United Kingdom	19.2	17.1	9.8	8.6	14.9	11.2	17.2
British Possessions*	2.6	2.3	3.3	4.4	6.3	6.9	6.4
U.S.A.	1.2	1.4	10.9	18.3	16.5	25.6	29.1
Middle East†	17.6	71.4	74.6	57.7	35.3	48.1	31.4
Other Countries	31.4	5.0	6.3	1.9	1.2	6.6	12.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Excludes Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Cyprus.

† Including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Syria and the Lebanon, Transjordan, and Turkey. Trade figures for Transjordan are not available prior to July 1941.

PERCENTAGE OF IMPORTS FROM CERTAIN COUNTRIES AND REGIONS

Country or Region	Percent of Total Imports						
	1938	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
United Kingdom	13.2	17.1	18.1	6.7	3.2	16.4	16.7
British Possessions*	3.5	20.7	38.6	24.5	21.0	23.1	17.0
U.S.A.	5.5	9.9	16.3	6.0	3.6	20.4	4.2
Middle East†	10.4	34.9	29.6	60.3	54.8	21.0	36.0
Other Countries	36.3	5.0	5.0	1.3	2.4	3.7	11.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Excludes Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Cyprus.

† Includes Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Syria and the Lebanon, Transjordan, and Turkey. Trade figures for Transjordan are not available prior to July 1941.

PALESTINE—(The Economic Side)

Value of Imports, Exports, Re-Exports, and Transit Trade, 1927-1946

Year	Imports	Exports	Re-Exports	Transit Trade	Year	Imports	Exports	Re-Exports	Transit Trade
1927	7,241,037	2,331,535	143,073	1,000,000	1947	17,771,147	1,250,888	11,760	200,000
1928	7,344,065	2,097,313	170,000	1,000,000	1948	16,647,000	1,117,800	10,000	217,500
1929	6,175,130	1,866,750	210,000	1,000,000	1949	15,471,300	1,380,000	10,000	200,000
1930	6,770,710	1,770,000	110,000	1,000,000	1950	14,110,000	1,000,000	10,000	170,000
1931	7,010,000	1,501,000	100,000	1,000,000	1951	13,700,000	1,000,000	10,000	180,000
1932	6,625,000	1,400,000	100,000	1,000,000	1952	12,500,000	1,000,000	10,000	180,000
1933	5,000,000	1,300,000	100,000	1,000,000	1953	11,500,000	1,000,000	10,000	180,000
1934	4,125,000	1,200,000	100,000	1,000,000	1954	10,500,000	1,000,000	10,000	180,000
1935	3,250,000	1,100,000	100,000	1,000,000	1955	9,500,000	1,000,000	10,000	180,000
1936	2,375,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	1956	8,500,000	1,000,000	10,000	180,000
1937	1,500,000	900,000	100,000	1,000,000					
1938	600,000	800,000	100,000	1,000,000					
1939	1,125,000	700,000	100,000	1,000,000					
1940	2,250,000	600,000	100,000	1,000,000					
1941	3,375,000	500,000	100,000	1,000,000					
1942	4,500,000	400,000	100,000	1,000,000					
1943	5,625,000	300,000	100,000	1,000,000					
1944	6,750,000	200,000	100,000	1,000,000					
1945	7,875,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000					
1946	8,000,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000					

Source: Statistical Abstract and General Monthly Bulletin of Current Statistics.

It will be seen that apart from the year 1931, which was a year of world depression, the general import and export movement trended from 25.37 million in 1927 to 21.50 million in 1946, when the value of exports fell to 1.1 million from 27.14 million in 1927 to 21.5 million in 1946. These increases amount to 1.25 per cent in the case of imports and 1.26 per cent in the case of exports during the twenty-five years of Palestine's foreign trade.

AREA AND POPULATION

Area. Palestine covers an area of 36,702 sq. miles (10,340,000 dunams = 25,329 sq. km.), which may be divided for our purpose into the following geographical areas:

	sq. km.	dunams	sq. miles
Valleys and plains	4,000	1,000,000	1,547

	sq. km.	dunams	sq. miles
High	4,650	11,625,000	7,239
The Negev	12,577	31,397,000	4,856
1,000 dunams = 2.5 sq. km. 1 dunam = 0.247 acres.			

The Negev is the southern triangle of land stretching from the Beersheva Desert to Akaba on the Red Sea.

POPULATION, CLASSIFIED BY RELIGION

Year*	Total	Muslims	Jews	Christians	Others
1927†	750,148	580,177	82,700	57,464	7,907
1931†	1,053,314	759,900	174,000	88,900	10,514
1934	1,264,577	1,000,277	253,000	111,547	11,000
1945	1,834,035	1,301,395	379,277	130,795	24,568
1946	1,919,110	1,343,216	408,225	145,005	25,664

\* Revised de facto estimates at end of year.

† Census figures.

Source: General Monthly Bulletin of Current Statistics.

NATURAL RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION

Year*	Ratio of births/deaths			Crude rate per 1,000 population		Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births	
	Muslims	Jews	Total population	Muslims	Jews	Muslims	Jews
1922-27	19,030	1,081	25,682	23.1	20.2	190.0	127.0
1928-30	13,501	3,503	20,910	25.3	22.7	193.4	95.6
1931-35	12,053	3,705	23,078	25.4	20.9	166.7	75.0
1936-40	20,826	7,222	32,677	27.7	17.8	142.3	50.5
1941	24,876	6,004	33,332	27.8	12.8	131.7	31.6
1942	23,880	6,705	34,451	25.1	14.1	140.8	33.0
1943	11,500	10,500	45,200	22.4	24.3	113.1	44.1
1944	35,013	11,912	50,720	26.4	23.1	102.9	35.1
1945	38,450	12,703	54,812	31.0	23.0	93.9	35.8
1946	40,422	12,952	57,729	38.3	22.7	90.7	31.5

\* Annual average, 1937-40.

Source: Statistical Abstract and General Monthly Bulletin of Current Statistics.

## PALESTINE--(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

TOWNS WITH MIXED ARAB-JEWISH POPULATION

Name of Town	No. of Inhabitants			Increase (1942 over 1922) (per cent)	Increase (1942 over 1912) (per cent)
	1912 (1911-12)	1922 (1921-22)	1942 (1941-42)		
Haifa	21,000	39,125	145,439*	481	494
Tiberias	52,500	59,200	101,200†	47	151

ARAB TOWNS IN VICINITY OF JEWISH SETTLEMENTS					
Jaffa	31,500	51,700	103,500‡	50	214
Ramleh	7,000	10,100	19,500	42	174
Lod	7,000	12,200	16,500	40	145

ARAB TOWNS IN ISRAELI ARAB DISTRICTS					
Nabatieh	13,000	17,000	24,500	5	55
Tulkarm	12,500	17,000	28,500	-2	116
Hadera	11,000	12,700	16,400	2	27
Beitany	10,500	12,100	20,000	0	29

\* Jewish population 75,000. † Jewish population 105,000. ‡ Jewish population 108,500

Source: Supplement to *Survey of Palestine, July 1947*, and *General Monthly Bulletin of Current Statistics*.

### EMIGRATION

Year	Jews		Arabs and other Non-Jews		Total Immigrants
	Capitalists*	Total	Capitalists†	Total	
1915	229	6,533	27	1,720	11,289
1916	3,450	30,347	27	1,850	31,674
1917	7,124	41,350	29	1,784	42,134
1918	1,300	67,854	30	1,403	69,257
1919	2,200	79,747	41	1,444	81,191
1920	1,275	103,500	25	1,000	104,500
1921	1,751	123,000	18	1,800	124,759
1922	2,500	150,000	17	2,000	152,000
1923	302	4,542	17	1,000	5,851
1924	314	3,947	9	1,000	4,261
1925	120	3,104	4	500	3,624
1926	174	3,007	47	1,200	3,428
1927	180	11,071	0	2,000	13,251
1928	25	14,751	50	2,500	14,826
1929	0	17,751	50	4,400	18,201

\* Capitalists are persons proved to possess £P 1,000 or more.

Source: *Statistical Abstract and General Monthly Bulletin of Current Statistics*.

### PRINCIPAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

**Exports.** Palestine's principal exports are in the following categories:

(1) **Food, drink, and tobacco.** barley, dates and maize, olive, animal foodstuffs, beans and cakes, Maza (biscuits or cakes), cheese, olives, dates, cotton-seeds, citrus fruit (including oranges in cans and in bulk, grapefruit in cans and in bulk, lemons in cans and in bulk, other citrus fruit), water-melon, almonds, fruit juice and syrup, brandy and cognac, wines, edible olive oil, other edible oil, and other unclassified articles of food, drink, and tobacco.

(2) **Mainly unmanufactured articles.** Sulphur, raw and waste wool, raw and dried hides and skins, wool, Deter, mazut, gas oil and fuel oil, and polished diamonds.

(3) **Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.** Cement, mirrors, furniture, aluminium manufactures, tin manufactures, olive-wood manufactures, cotton and yarn thread, cotton manufactures, silk cases, other silk manufactures, stockings and socks, wearing apparel of all kinds, toilet and laundry soap, paper and household goods, bromine, potash, water sprays, kerosene, curios and articles of religious interests, beads and mother-of-pearl manufactures, leather handbags, stationery, books, arti-

ficial teeth, perfumery and toilet preparations, window glass and other plate glass, blades for safety razors, machinery and parts, electrical fittings, drugs and medicines, watches, tanned and sole leather.

**Imports.** Wheat flour, wheat, cigarettes, tobacco, confectionery and sweets, sugar, wooden furniture, wood for furniture, cotton, wool, silk, yarn, etc., soap, gunpowder, cement, electric cables and fittings, plate glass and window glass, iron manufactures, brass manufactures, tiles, tin-plate sheets and other building materials, motor cars and trucks, fuel oil and coal.

### CURRENCY

The Palestine pound, at parity with the pound sterling, is divided into 1,000 mils and is issued as a paper note. Other paper notes are of the following denominations: 500 mils, £P 5, £P 10, £P 50, and £P 100. There is also a provision for a gold coin of £P 5, but it has not been put into circulation. In addition to the paper notes the currency comprises silver coins of 50 and 100 mils each, nickel coins of 5, 10, and 20 mils each, and bronze coins of 1 and 2 mils each. As a wartime measure bronze coins of 50, 10, and 5 mils were introduced.



PALESTINE—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

tion of Arab savings for the use of the primary functions of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

None of the co-operative societies is financed by the Government. The Jewish societies are financed by the Anglo-Palestine Bank, the Central Bank of Co-operative Institutions, the Working Bank Ltd., Bank Zerkubbeli Co-operative Society Ltd., and other financial institutions and agencies.

The Arab societies obtain their credits from Barclays Bank at a low rate of interest.

By the end of 1933 there were 1,070 Jewish, 124 Arab, and 120 other co-operative societies. These societies are divided into eleven main groups, namely:

- (1) Cash societies:
  - (a) Urban;
  - (b) Rural.
- (2) Saving and provident fund societies.
- (3) Agricultural societies:
  - (a) Collective settlement societies.
  - (b) Smallholders' settlement societies.
  - (c) Agricultural marketing societies.
  - (d) Agricultural insurance societies.
  - (e) General agricultural societies.
  - (f) Mixed (household) agricultural societies.
  - (g) Irrigation and water supply societies.
- (4) Industrial (handicraft) and service societies.
- (5) Transport and travel service societies.
- (6) Constructing societies.
- (7) Housing societies.
- (8) Commercial societies.
- (9) Miscellaneous societies.
- (10) Mutual insurance societies.
- (11) Accident funds.

INSURANCE

PALESTINIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

- "**Hach Shleith**" Co-operative Society for Cattle Insurance: Head Office: P.O. Box 2112, Tel Aviv.
- "**Hassnah**" Insurance Co. of Palestine Ltd.: Head Office: P.O. Box 105, Tel Aviv; br. at Ben Yehuda Street, Jerusalem.
- Juda Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Head Office: 12 Herzl Street, P.O. Box 230, Tel Aviv; br. at P.O. Box 417, Haifa, and P.O. Box 300, Jerusalem.
- Migdal Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Head Office: 11 Ahud Hahem Street, P.O. Box 128, Tel Aviv; br. at P.O. Box 900, Haifa, and P.O. Box 157, Jerusalem.
- Palestine Fire Insurance Association and Palestine Accident Insurance Association:** Head Office: P.O. Box 57, Jerusalem.
- Palestine General Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Head Office: 107 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv.
- Palestine Marine Insurance Office:** Head Office: 10 Rothschild Boulevard, P.O. Box 1842, Tel Aviv; br. at P.O. Box 2000, Haifa.
- Palestine Marine Underwriters' Association:** Head Office: P.O. Box 2131, Tel Aviv.
- "**Paiglass**", **Palestine Plate Glass Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Head Office: 50 Ahud Hahem Street, Tel Aviv.
- "**Securities**" Insurance Office: 13 Yehuda Hadevi Street, P.O. Box 1700, Tel Aviv; br. at Haifa and Jerusalem.
- Shiloah Co. Ltd., Sikkonee Insurance:** 110 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv; br. at 4 Pines, Mary Avenue, Jerusalem.
- Zion Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Head Office: 107 Allenby Road, P.O. Box 125, Tel Aviv; br. at P.O. Box 1307, Haifa, and 1 Ben Yehuda Street, Jerusalem.

INDULGENCE AGENTS AND BROKERS

HAIFA

- Bohan Haifa Property Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 15 Kingway Consolidated Near East Co. Ltd., Thec Allenby Street, P.O. Box 99.
- Garmon Eastern Ltd.:** 17 Kingway.
- Gasoi, Jacob:** 77 Kingway, 1-10, Thec 177, Ben Azzur Street, Tel Aviv, and Jaffa.
- Dizengoff, M., & Co.:** P.O. Box 350.
- Erza, J.:** P.O. Box 1205.
- Forster, B.:** St. John's Street.
- Gabbe's Insurance Office:** 10 Herzl Street.
- Hanishah Insurance Service:** 36 Kingway.
- Holland, S.:** 31 Kingway, P.O. Box 107.
- Jabagi, E. S.**
- Levasi Corporation Ltd.:** 17 Kingway.
- Mufford & Co. Ltd.:** P.O. Box 211.
- Rosenberg, J.:** P.O. Box 1428.
- Spinney's Ltd.:** P.O. Box 250.

JERUSALEM

- Einsimon, S., & Co.:** P.O. Box 43.
- German, David:** 117, Box 473.
- Tootly, J. M.:** Jaffa Road, Mizpah House, P.O. Box 220.

JAFFA

- Farwagi, Auguste:** P.O. Box 386.
- Halabi, Bendin.**

TEL AVIV

- "**Apal**" Anglo-Palestine Agencies Ltd.: P.O. Box 2066.
- "**Harmon**" Insurance Office Co. Ltd.: 13 Ahud Hahem Street, P.O. Box 913.
- Jaffa Orange Syndicate Ltd., Insurance Dept.:** 10 Rothschild Boulevard.
- Lippmann, Raphael:** Head Office: 12 Herzl Street, P.O. Box 230, br. at Jaffa, Haifa, Jerusalem.
- Mesboulin Bros.:** 19 Rothschild Boulevard, P.O. Box 1749.
- Mivtah Insurance Agency Ltd.:** P.O. Box 400.
- Palestine-Africa Binyan Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 11 Ahud Hahem Street; br. at 11 Allenby Road, Haifa, and 1 Ben Yehuda Street, Jerusalem.
- Rivlin, J. J.:** P.O. Box 171.
- Salomon Bros. & Co. Ltd.:** 107 Allenby Road, Canters House, Haifa.
- Schwartzberg, M.:** 10 Rothschild Boulevard, P.O. Box 1749.
- Bochuth Lovitwach Katali Ltd.:** P.O. Box 1488.
- Sternberg & Fried:** P.O. Box 1700.
- International Co., Thec 6 Herzl Street.**
- Trading & Insurance Agency Ltd.:** 19 Rothschild Boulevard.
- Union Insurance Service Ltd.:** 70 Allenby Road.
- Zelofarewsky & Co.:** Head Office: 41 Lillienblum Street; br. at Haifa.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES

- Al-Omark Insurance Co.:** Agent: H. S. Omer, Hajjeh, Hanishah Road, P.O. Box 251, Jerusalem.
- Alliance Insurance Co. Ltd. (London):** Agent: J. M. Tootly, P.O. Box 1027, Tel Aviv.
- Arabia Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Agent: P.O. Box 386, Jaffa; and at Jerusalem.

PALESTINE—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

Bankers' and Traders' Insurance Co. Ltd. Sydney, Australia: Agents: 25 Hachsholim Street, Haifa; 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

London Assurance Co. Ltd. Agents: 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

AGRICULTURE  
ARAB AGRICULTURE

Arab agricultural progress made great strides during the last thirty years and the area cultivated by Arabs has increased from approximately 1,000,000 dunams in 1910 to about 2,000,000 at the present time. Large plantings of vines and olive and fruit trees and a great increase in vegetable production are the signs of modern Arab agricultural prosperity. Progress in Arab agriculture lies along the established traditional lines, mainly the planting of more olive and fruit trees, the sowing of more summer field crops, and the acquisition of more cattle and poultry. The highly developed citrus industry of Palestine is divided almost equally between Arab and Jewish owners. Arab agriculture tends to be of a subsistence kind; only between 20-25 per cent of Arab produce, other than citrus, is marketed, whereas about 75 per cent of the produce of extensive Jewish agriculture is sold on the market, mostly through "Tnuva", the co-operative organisation.

EXPANSION OF ARAB AGRICULTURE, 1911-45

Annual average of years	Olive output	Vegetable output	Cattle	Donkeys
1921-25	Tons 57,000	Tons 21,000	162,000	12,000
1926-30	60,000	24,000	160,000	75,000
1931-35	47,000	160,000	215,000	195,000
1941-45	75,000	150,000	248,000	221,000

PALESTINE—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

Area and Production of Main Groups of Crops, 1941-45

Crops	Area in Dunsams			Production (in tons)		
	Total	Jewish	Arab <sup>a</sup>	Total	Jewish	Arab <sup>a</sup>
Grains	4,567,000	215,191	4,351,809	269,605	16,179	253,426
Vegetables	1,250,000	19,897	1,230,103	244,854	55,139	189,715
Forage	141,000	114,573	26,427	197,351	159,525	37,826
Fruit (incl. citrus)	522,000	37,111	484,889	91,775	11,598	80,177
Olive	697,113	7,322	689,791	79,459	1,782	77,677
Melons	143,000	1,971	141,029	14,247	7,095	7,152
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,010,113</b>	<b>445,155</b>	<b>6,564,958</b>	<b>669,135</b>	<b>278,897</b>	<b>390,238</b>

<sup>a</sup> In total other non-Jews

Source: Survey of Palestine

VALUE OF MAIN GROUPS OF CROPS, 1941-45  
(£P. now)

Crops	Jewish	Arab and other Non-Jews	Total
Grains	497	4,105	4,602
Vegetables	1,740	5,114	6,854
Forage	93	157	250
Fruit (incl. citrus)	1,180	3,134	4,314
Olive	13	5,120	5,133
Melons	74	973	1,047
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>17,503</b>	<b>22,203</b>

Source: Survey of Palestine

JEWISH AGRICULTURE

One-quarter of the Jewish population in Palestine lives in rural settlements. Although for all of these work on the land, about 100,000 are supported by agriculture. Others are engaged in rural industries, local transport, and various rural activities.

During the last forty years the Jews have acquired nearly 7 per cent of Palestine's 2,300,000 dunams (3,500,000 acres), that is approximately 1,500,000 dunams or 450,000 acres.

The greater part of this land was originally swamp, sandy desert or rocky waste, and considered much less valuable than a quarter of it was cultivated by Arabs.

The character of agricultural production is largely determined by climate and soil. In Palestine the main limiting factor, apart from the small total area of the country, is water. Methods of improving the water supply, such as terracing and the afforestation of hills, are long-term measures to conserve or increase the supply. Palestine has been, and still is, mainly relying on water supplied from underground sources and rain. The whole develop-

ment of agricultural settlement has been bound up with locating and improving water supplies. Every dunam of irrigated land is to be considered the equivalent, as regards quality, of four or five dunams of non-irrigated land.

**Land Irrigation.** Over large areas of Palestine there was not enough rain to make possible the cultivation of cereals, fruit, and certain vegetables. The Jews have employed scientific methods to compensate for the lack of natural water. Between 1922 and 1936, Jewish pioneers dug 258 wells and installed several canal systems to spread water from springs and streams. Irrigation has been introduced and at present over 450,000 dunams of land are under irrigation.

**Afforestation.** Palestine is practically devoid of natural high forests, though about 200,000 dunams, mainly at the Galilean hills, are covered with scrub forest of some commercial value but of little utility as a natural means of water conservation or as a barrier against soil erosion, erosion dunams (5,000 acres) of good farming land are lost in Palestine every year through soil erosion. To check this wastage of soil, the Jews have planted 2,000,000 trees in thirty-eight afforestation areas during the last twenty

years. On an average, 200 saplings are planted to each dunam. The Jewish National Fund encourages another 100,000 dunams to be planted with trees, and plans to achieve this within the next four years.

**Character of Agricultural Production.** The Jewish settlement of Palestine in modern times began in 1882, and it was not until 1919 that organized colonization began on a large scale. In order to establish settlements the Jewish pioneers cleared marsh lands, irrigated forests, and cleared the mountain sides.

The dominant branches of farming in Jewish Palestine are citrus fruiting and citrus plantations.

Modern mixed farming, based on intensive cultivation and an increasing measure of irrigation, is largely directed towards the supply of the urban population. Production is concentrated on dairy farming, poultry raising, and fruit and vegetable growing and supplementary crop growing. Mixed farming to cover the prevalent type of Jewish farming owes its development to colonization work. Its rapid growth was made possible by three factors: training and adaptability of the young colonizers, large capital sums invested in irrigation and farm intensification, and the expansion of the local urban markets for foodstuffs. Most of the land is publicly owned, and the farms have been financed mainly by public and semi-public funds. There is hardly any employment of hired labor.

Wheat is grown by both Jews and Arabs, but under vastly differing conditions. It is the main branch of indigenous agriculture and the typical occupation of the Arab peasant. Among the Jews, however, it occupies a place of minor importance.

In 1939 wheat and barley covered 1,000,000 acres, or about 60 per cent of the cultivable area of Palestine. Prior to the war Jewish farms were producing 6 per cent of the country's wheat harvest, 4 per cent of its oats, and 7 per cent of cereals and other grains. In 1943 the wheat produce increased to 12 per cent of the total, oats 17 per cent, and barley and other grains 4 per cent.

On Jewish farms the yield of wheat, barley, and maize is nearly three as great as on Arab farms. The twenty-two bushels of wheat per acre is the average yield in the Jewish villages of the Ashdod Valley, as compared to about thirteen bushels in the nearby Arab villages.

**Dairy Farming and Livestock.** The estimated total milk yield of Palestine in 1942 (including sheep and goats' milk) was 240,000,000 litres (2,700,000 gallons). Of this more than 50,000,000 litres were produced by the Jewish dairy industry from approximately 10,000 milking cows. This figure represented an increase of almost 200 per cent compared with the 1935 output. In 1942 Jewish milk production was 72,200,000 litres, almost entirely the produce of Dutch type cows, Arab milk production, estimated at 71,000,000 litres, was the produce of cows of local breed, goats and water buffaloes. In 1945 the milk yield of the 100 on the Jewish agricultural settlement was between 1,500-200 litres, while that of the Arab cow was only 600-800 litres. The number of eggs per laying hen on Jewish settlements amounted to 120-150 per annum, and on Arab farms only 50. Jewish settlements have specialized in White Leghorns, and birds of a high quality have been produced. The latest census of total chicks and laying hens in all Palestine showed a total of 7,460,000 as compared with 397,000 in 1937, about 70 per cent of these birds were raised on Jewish farms. The 1945 annual census showed that Jewish settlements possessed 2,000 sheep and Arab farms about 22,500 sheep.

**Other Fruit Cultures.** Some excellent varieties are produced, but the export trade in these is small. Citrus and wine are the most important fruit and wine crops.

Apples and peaches are grown in the cooler climate of Mount Palestine. Citruses, peaches, apples, avocados, cherries, pears and papayas grow in the Maritime Plain and in the Jordan Valley.

**Plantations.** The citrus industry based on modern scientific methods and land reclamation, is producing an export surplus. The citrus trade is shared equally between Jews and Arabs. In 1942 the total citrus crop was 25,000 dunams (Jewish 15,000 dunams).

Before World War II Jewish agriculture was almost all plantation farming. The present citrus yield by citrus in the country before 1939 was held by one firm (1931) to 200,000 and by almost 1,000 farms in 1939, the bulk of which post-war plantations started in recent years. Citrus growing became predominant only during the years 1937 to 1939, that it developed from being a branch of general farming into a type of commercial farming. Before the recent war only 9 to 20 per cent of Palestine's national crop was consumed in the country. Over 80 per cent was exported—one third to Great Britain.

Between 1931 and 1939 citrus accounted for half the total value of Palestine's principal crops and for over 75 per cent of the export trade of the country. Palestine in 1939 was the second largest citrus exporting country in the world. Export trade stopped at the entry of Italy into the war, and the loss of markets resulted in the destruction or abandonment of about one sixth of the citrus groves. Recovery has, however, been rapid since the end of the war and with the revival of the export trade.

25 per cent of the citrus groves are orange, grapefruit takes second place, lemons third.

Jewish and Arab citrus growers meet together in council to consider matters of common interest, e.g. approaching the Government about taxes and subsidies, marketing and shipping.

About thirty establishments, twenty-eight of which are owned by Jews and two by Arabs, are engaged in manufacturing citrus by-products: concentrated fruit juices, jams, marmalades, canned fruits and candied peels.

**Fishing.** Jews engage in deep-sea, coastal, and shell-fishing. In the Beisan and Jordan Valley settlements are engaged in fish breeding. Jewish fishermen now supply over 90 per cent of the fish caught annually, as against less than 4 per cent in 1939.

**The Farm Unit.** By 1945 200 rural settlements had been established. These are of three kinds: First, collective settlements where work, assets, property, and profits are shared in common, but the land, as a rule, is owned by the Jewish National Fund and is the inalienable possession of the Jewish people. Second, smallholdings where the individual farmer has his own land, but with cooperative buying and selling. In these farms, on principle, all work is undertaken by the Jewish farmer and his family. Third, farming on an individual basis, employing Jewish or Arab labor in the plantation zone.

High-water mixed farming has been developed, through the use of scientific methods desert land has been made fertile and swamp land so productive that it yields record crops.

In assessing the success of Jewish agriculture it must be borne in mind that the economic policy of the farmers in the land has not merely been to establish farms which would support their families, but also to plan for the absorption of new immigrants. In this task both mixed farming and citrus cultivation play an important role.

## PALESTINE—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

GROWTH OF JEWISH ECONOMIC SETTLEMENTS

Year	No. of Settlements	Population (in 1947)
1931	5	0.3
1932	10	5
1933	15	12
1934	20	25
1935	30	35
1936	45	50
1937	75	110
1938	100	150
1939	130	210
1940	180	300
1941	230	410
1942	300	550

Source: Jewish Agency, Jerusalem, 1947.

### PALESTINE'S STERLING BALANCES AND DOLLAR SUPPLY

Palestine has very large blocked sterling balances in Great Britain, due to certain war and post-war factors. Chief among these have been the big expenditures incurred by the British Army in Palestine ever since the beginning of the war. Another and unusual factor has been the increasingly large annual contribution of U.S. dollars earned, or otherwise obtained, by Palestinians (mainly Jewish) to the dollar pool, either for as a result of exports to the U.S.A. or for in the form of U.S. contributions to Jewish national institutions or for as private remittances

and capital investments. Directly from the first two sources alone have come approximately \$20,000,000 in between 1945 and 1947; the precise totals of the Jewish settlements' and capital investments are not available, for they are known to have been very substantial. It is understood that the dollars acquired by Palestinians from these sources in 1947 were in total as high as in 1946.

Palestine's blocked sterling balances as the end of February 1948 were estimated to be about £100,000,000. These include the monthly hold-ups undertaken by private Palestinian citizens. Unlike the large sterling balances of such independent countries as Egypt, India, and Iran, whose balances were so calculated by agreement, Great Britain have never accumulated by compulsion under the powers vested in the Palestine Government and in the Palestine Currency Board (Director, H.S. Rowland, which operates from London). Whereas Palestine's blocked sterling balances are believed to be about £100,000,000, those of Egypt are thought to be about £250,000,000, Iran about £100,000,000 and India about £50,000,000.

It was widely announced in London on February 23rd, 1948, that Palestine had agreed to selling to the sterling area. It was announced at the same time that £250,000,000 were to be released from the blocked balances of which £100,000,000 were to be used as working balances for the banks in Palestine and £150,000,000 for the country's current expenditure until the middle of May. Further policy regarding the blocked sterling balances was to be decided, if possible, by negotiations in New York between the British Government's delegate to the U.N. and the U.N. Commission for Palestine.

PALESTINE'S ACQUISITION OF U.S. DOLLARS  
(U.S. \$,000)

Source	1936	1940	1947	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946*
Export to U.S.A.	100	350	300	3,940	6,410	8,100	10,070	22,000
United States contributions to Jewish National Institutions	3,000	4,100	4,000	4,000	6,000	11,000	16,100	21,000
Total	3,100	4,450	4,300	8,000	12,410	19,100	26,170	43,000

\* Estimated.

Source: Jewish Agency, Jerusalem, 1947.

### INDUSTRY

#### ARAB INDUSTRY

Arab industrial enterprises in Palestine are limited mainly to the manufacturing of olive oil, soap, brick-making, canning, bricks, paper, glass, paper and printing, cigarettes, rubber and shoes, wood products, and other items mainly designed for regional exports and the home market.

#### JEWISH INDUSTRY

Since 1940 industry has expanded rapidly. The main development has been in light industries, many of which are related to agriculture, some preserving farm products, and others supplying the farmer's needs. Some set of circumstances, peculiar to Palestine alone, must be looked to as an explanation of this process. This accelerated development of industry was in the main the result of immigration. The intensive immigration movement of the post-war period provided the first essential pre-condition for industrial

development—a home market. At the same time the immigrants included large numbers of technical experts and skilled workers who thus became available for the establishment of new industries. Many of the capitalist immigrants had been engaged in industries abroad and came to the occupation for which they have been best trained. The large Jewish immigration into Palestine, which in twenty years has resulted in building and the allied trades becoming one of the country's major industries. About 50 per cent of all persons engaged in industry are employed in Jewish-owned enterprises.

**Raw Materials.** Industry, like agriculture, depends to a certain extent on natural resources. Palestine has no coal, no metals, no timber. It has limited quantities of water power. Palestine industries are at present based on two major natural resources: first, the potash and bromine salts which are found in concentrated form in the Dead Sea. British Potash Ltd., now a company with £1,000,000

capital was formed by light or exploit these resources. Mineralogy or geology is a field of great interest, the work doubling every year or better, with 30 more mineral veins. Between 1,000 and 10,000 pounds of diamonds and various other heavy gems fall into the hands of the collector.

The second kind of material available even though it does not compare with the country itself is oil. The petroleum in Haifa Bay, one terminus of the Mosul pipeline and it gives the only one of our great steel industrial industries of great importance. The other with the natural works may stand before the production of a heavy chain of industry in the Middle East.

In addition there is a mineral for the new and type of a metal and heavy coal building stone in the Lake of Chert important for the building industry of the country.

Under modern conditions, however, the location of our twin industries has become independent of the quantity of raw material and this dependence has been attacked by Palestine by the "grid" which makes electric power available almost everywhere. Cheap freight has enabled raw materials to be transported at 100 per cent; the geographic position of Palestine near the Red Canal, through which international trade normally carries a substantial flow of raw materials a flow easily tapped for use so near the Canal, has facilitated the development of its industries. Palestine's geographic position in the centre of lines of communications is of importance not merely for its industry, but also for its trade and transport. The oil pipeline from the Mosul oilfield to Haifa, the expansion and expansion of the Suez harbour in Haifa, and the construction of roads during the war have increased the importance of Palestine as a centre of communication and trade.

**Capital Supply.** (1) Baron Edmund de Rothschild gave the first impetus to industrialisation in the Jewish sector. With funds, equipment (then modern) and experience, he developed industries based on local agricultural products (Kishon-Zem-Zem oil, for wines, Grand Soufflet for grapes).

(2) Immediately after the Balfour Declaration and the last war, two new sources of capital and initiative became available: (a) Large undertakings initiated by wealthy investors. For the establishment of the Palestine Electric Corporation, by far the largest undertaking, the Zionist Organisation joined hands with Baron Edmund de Rothschild and a number of others in providing the initial funds which later were multiplied by the City of London. The Shemen Vegetable Oil Works, whose capital has since changed hands several times, and the Nesher Cement Works were among the first large-scale industrial establishments to be set up. (b) At the same time immigrants, mainly from Eastern Europe, set up a large number of very small establishments each with limited funds, and usually on the basis of prior experience in trade or the actual production of similar articles.

(3) After 1933 immigrants from Central, Eastern, and Southern Europe gave a new impetus to industrialisation. The undertakings started in the period included a number of medium-sized factories set up with more elaborate technical equipment of which the owners or expert managers had had experience in their European lands.

(4) War earnings have provided a new source of capital supply—and a new class of investors.

(5) The funds provided by each of the above groups had to be supplemented from other sources. Industrial credit has been received to a limited extent from the commercial banks, such as the Anglo Palestine Bank, Barclays Bank, and others, and in slowly growing volume by specialised

institutions set up by American, English, and then Polish and Jewish banks and investors. Naturally the Jewish bank has been the largest, but American and English industrial banks, especially the American, have provided the bulk of the money for the development of the country. Development of the Palestine economy has been a result of the support of raw materials and the establishment of a new industrial structure.

**Type of Industries.** In Palestine, most of the goods produced are of a low value and are of a low standard of quality. The production of goods is not of a high standard, and the quality of the goods is not of a high standard. The production of goods is not of a high standard, and the quality of the goods is not of a high standard. The production of goods is not of a high standard, and the quality of the goods is not of a high standard.

The bulk of the goods are produced by a few large factories. During the war, these factories were made to industrial development. The bulk of the goods are produced by a few large factories. During the war, these factories were made to industrial development. The bulk of the goods are produced by a few large factories. During the war, these factories were made to industrial development.

There are three groups of industrial undertakings. The first group comprises large enterprises such as the Palestine Electric Corporation, Palestine Potash Ltd., Nesher Cement Co., and the Shemen Oil Co.

The Palestine Electric Corporation has been a primary factor in the rapid development of industry. It supplies 90 per cent of the total of electricity used in Palestine. The power is derived from a hydroelectric installation harnessing the waters of the Jordan and the Yarmouk. Irrigation and industry are vital for about two-thirds of the annual consumption of electricity.

The Palestine Potash Company holds the Dead Sea concession. The waters of the Dead Sea contain 1,250 million tons of valuable minerals, potash, bromine, magnesium, calcium salt, and other minerals.

The Shemen Oil Co. near Haifa produces 400,000 tons annually, and is one of the largest and most modern factories of its kind.

The Nesher Cement Co. is one of the largest industries in the country, owing to the rapid growth in population. During a peak year of immigration—1938—13,000 Jewish workers, that is over 15 per cent of the Jewish workers in the country, were employed in building projects. Factories for the development of building materials are well established. There were 130 woodworking factories and twelve cement and brick works operating at the end of 1947.

**Other industrial establishments.** These comprise medium-sized and small factories and workshops.

By the middle of the war, in 1942, there were over 6,000 Jewish industrial enterprises, or about double the total of ten years before. These included 250 metalwork factories, 120 woodworking factories, many spinning mills, a highly developed leather industry, and a recently developed, rapidly growing diamond-polishing industry. They were then employing about 50,000 workers and their production was at the rate of £70,000,000 per annum. The increase of production over the immediate pre-war levels was particularly noticeable in these industries of most importance to the war effort, the level of production in February 1942 was more than double that of August 1939 (when Palestine was enjoying an industrial recovery from the slump of 1935-37) in its food, textiles, metals, and machinery industries, treble that level in the electrical appliances industry, and almost double in the chemical industry. These levels of production have since been maintained.

## PALESTINE—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

By agreement with the Diamond Syndicate at the outbreak of war in 1939, a diamond industry of considerable proportions has recently been developed at Nathanya. In 1941 there were twelve factories employing 2,000 craftsmen; by 1946 there were thirty-four factories employing 4,500 craftsmen. From a level of 1,000 carats valued at about £P 25,000 in 1939, exports (mainly going to the U.S.A.) have expanded enormously: 10,700 carats in 1943 (worth £P 2,600,000), 127,700 carats in 1945 (worth £P 3,000,000) and 1,075,000 carats in 1946 (worth £P 5,500,000).

**Character of Industrial Development.** Palestine industry may, from the point of view of ownership, be classified into three categories:

(1) *Privately owned enterprises*, comprising about 90 per cent of all undertakings.

(2) *Co-operative enterprises.* These include a part of the transport services by bus and truck, fibre-line, wire and shop, electricity distribution, thirty-eight food-processing businesses, a number of printing establishments and many textile and shoe factories. Certain co-operative settlements have found it an economic advantage to develop industries, such as metal industries are mainly concerned with producing farm implements or supplying the farm's needs. They include a milk factory, five oil factories, a vegetable and fruit-canning factories, carpentry and printing-shops, aluminium-repair shops, and trucking services. In the semi-urban and co-operative villages it is estimated that 22 per cent of their income is derived from industrial undertakings.

(3) *Joint ownership of industrial enterprises by labour groups.* In these ventures the capitalist carries a limited interest on his investments and usually works as industrial or commercial manager side by side with the manual workers who are his partners.

**Organisation of Industry.** The Jewish Agency dealt with problems of industry through its Trade and Industry Department. This department has branches in Tel Aviv and Haifa.

In 1945 over 40 per cent of the Jews living in Palestine were wage-earners. They were distributed as follows:

NUMBER OF JEWS GAINFULLY EMPLOYED, 1945\*

Category	No.	Percentage
Agriculture	25,000	14.3
Manufacture	65,000	37.0
Building and Construction	15,000	8.5
Transport	20,000	11.3
Commerce and Trade	26,000	14.9
Professions	20,000	11.4
Office Employees	22,000	12.5
Police	6,500	3.7
Domestic Service	15,000	8.4
Capitalists	14,700	8.3
Miscellaneous	10,000	5.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>175,900</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Excludes military forces, estimated at 20,000 in 1945.  
Source: *Survey of Palestine*.

The efficiency of industry is largely dependent on the productivity and efficiency of the worker and the degree of capitalisation in the enterprise wherein he is employed. The Jewish worker is efficient and intelligent. Also the

general composition of industrial capital has shown a high tendency toward fixed capital, thus increasing the productivity of the worker.

While the skilled workers command relatively good wages rates, the real income is relatively low. A particularly large proportion of workers' income is expended on rent (over 15 per cent) as compared with what is usual elsewhere (about 10 per cent).

Not only is the Jewish worker in Palestine handicapped by the high proportion of his income which is consumed in expenditure on rent, and the low rate having power of his wages in terms of food, but he is denied most of the public services in the form of social services. He is, for the most part, a member of the sick fund organised by the General Federation of Jewish Labour Hierarchically but this fund is supported almost entirely by the contributions of the workers themselves. On many enterprises and institutions the employers also make some contribution. In most countries medical services for workers are partially provided for by the State. It is only in the workers' settlements to contribute only a fraction of the cost, and the remainder derives from employers' contributions and from contributions direct from the Government Treasury.

The absence of similar help from the State in Palestine means that the worker pays a very high premium for his health insurance.

State-provided social services including Government unemployment insurance, are completely lacking, and all such services are on a charitable or voluntary basis.

As regards the general general situation it can be said that, apart from the sustained efforts of the Jewish Agency, little had been done to organize industry and labour. The largest industrial employers of labour were the railways, public works department, the two electricity undertakings, and the petrol and cement companies already mentioned, together with the international oil companies and refineries.

The lack of labour legislation and the indifference in which labour laws were collected, owing to a lack of concentrated responsibility, were two of the causes of the independent development of labour organisations in the Jewish community, in which personal experience of progressive conditions in Europe and a natural bent for social progress had resulted in the building up of an important system of relations, whether between workers and employers or workers and workers, which for all its lack of legal sanction has acquired great force by usage and tradition.

The dominant labour organisation of the Jewish community is the *General Federation of Jewish Labour* in Palestine.

This Federation is a highly organised body, founded in 1920 and its membership has grown from 4,000 in that year (including agricultural workers) to 120,000 at the present time. It represents workers in industry, agriculture, building and transport, as well as clerical workers, teachers, physicians, domestic servants and housewives, and represents about 85 per cent of all organised Jewish workers in Palestine. About 25 per cent of the total membership is engaged in agriculture. Membership dues range from 2 per cent to 12 per cent according to salary or wages earned, which dues include contributions to the sick fund, unemployment fund and life assurance. It has its own school system. It will be seen therefore that as representing workers it is a strongly organized body which has rendered and is rendering good work in respect of social service in Palestine. It is thus in a practical way active, and does exercise powers for collective bargaining on behalf of the workers.

PALESTINE—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

	Manufactures and Handicrafts				Industry 1937 1945-46
	1937	1945-46	1947-48	1948-49	
No. of enterprises . . . . .	1,356	2,600	2,444	2,317	2,570
No. of persons engaged . . . . .	41,376	27,000	25,000	27,000	25,000
Production in 1937 1,000 . . . . .	100	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Export in 1948 in 1937 1,000 . . . . .	100	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,000

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Representing employers, represent three are:

(1) *The Manufacturers' Association*, which has membership of some 250 firms but excluding the oil companies, The Palestine Potash Ltd., the Palestine Electric Corporation, the Jerusalem Electric and Public Service Corporation, and the Nesher Cement Works. This association represents firms employing between 20,000 and 70,000 employees, of whom between 20 to 25 per cent are really skilled workers; the remainder, apart from farmers, being semi-skilled or unskilled.

(2) *The Industrial Council*, which represents Palestine Potash Ltd., the Palestine Electric Corporation Ltd., the Palestine Economic Corporation, and the Nesher Cement Works Ltd. The number of employees in these four undertakings is approximately 4,000.

The outstanding feature in the development of industry in Palestine is the absence of State assistance and guidance. The Jewish Agency and the General Federation of Jewish Labour in Palestine have had to undertake the functions usually undertaken by the State with regard to the organization of industry and labour.

The table above illustrates the development of industry, unique in its diversity in the Middle East, during recent years.

CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICAL CURRENT FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES IN PALESTINE.

1942 . . . . .	42,364,000 kWh.
1943 . . . . .	50,981,000 "
1944 . . . . .	58,000,000 "
1945 . . . . .	65,181,000 "
1946 . . . . .	76,329,000 "

Source: *Annual Monthly Bulletin of Current Statistics*.

**MINERALS**

The mineral resources of Palestine consist of commercial quantities of oil, gas, and various other minerals. The Dead Sea, which provides practically all the salt in Palestine, provides excellent building stone of various types and colours. Gypsum occurs in considerable quantities along the coast and was used by the Crusaders for their maritime forts and castles (e.g. Athlit and Akko).

The Dead Sea contains many valuable dissolved salts, including potassium, magnesium chloride, borates, and sodium salt. A concession for the exploitation of these minerals was granted to Palestine Potash Ltd. in January 1939.

Petroleum and lignite coal seams are found around the northern part of the Dead Sea. This region and the area westward as far as the Mediterranean Sea are being explored by companies which have been granted oil prospecting licences under the Oil Mining Ordinance, 1938.

The only non-metallic minerals at present being exploited are gypsum and rock salt. Gypsum is quarried at Mequddee, near Tiberias. Rock salt is obtained from the Judean Taurus salt mountain at the south end of the Dead Sea. Salt, however, is produced mainly from sea water, both at Athlit and at the Dead Sea. Sulphur was formerly quarried near Gaza, but is not now worked owing to the virtual exhaustion of the deposit.

There are springs of medicinal value at Tiberias and at El Hamma, where bathing establishments on modern lines have been erected for the treatment of patients; in addition, at El Hamma, large halls for plastic bathing in water of varying high temperatures have been provided.

EXTRACTION OF MAIN MINERALS, 1937-44  
(in tons)

Mineral	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Potassium chloride (potash)	39,497	25,700	70,000	88,000	101,607	104,237	63,749	165,050
Bromine . . . . .	200	400	510	634	507	1,000	815	292*
Salt, sea, at Athlit	9,072	8,665	6,757	6,911	11,807	10,303	7,955	7,444
"    "    the Dead Sea	2,000	—	—	—	208	402	10,000	11,311
"    "    rock	747	444	545	569	514	1,586	1,512	1,161
Gypsum . . . . .	3,934	3,984	4,524	4,402	4,642	6,118	5,999	2,435
Plaster of Paris	—	111	201	127	153	1,395	209	268
Sulphur	312	2,215	512	1,180	2,149	724†	—	—

\* As from 1944 the bulk of bromine extracted was in the form of bromide salts. For purpose of comparison with production figures of previous years the bromine contents of the salts are given in bromine units.

† Extracted during the first six months, after which mining operations were discontinued.

Source: *Statistical Abstract of Palestine, 1944-45*.

## JEWISH LABOUR AND TRADE UNIONS

The trade union activity of the Histadruth (General Federation of Jewish Labour) is carried on through various trade unions: agricultural workers, workers in metal trades, woodwork, building, transport, textiles, clothing, food trades, clerical work, sanitary services. It is affiliated to the international trade union movement. But trade unionism and the protection of workers is only one of the many facets of the organization. Histadruth itself plays an important part in the life of the workers, in accordance with its statutes the Histadruth not only takes care of the professional interests of its members, but also supplies kindergartens, elementary and secondary schools, vocational and training schools for children and adolescents, and evening classes in Hebrew and general subjects for adults. The Central Cultural Committee is responsible for the production of the *Yevreyskiy Folio*, for the publishing company "Am Oved" (The "Oved" Workers' Theatre) and various other activities of a similar nature.

Social services are included in the Histadruth mutual aid institutions, operating in a highly developed network, accompany the member through all aspects of his life. The underlying principle is "payment according to earnings, help according to needs". The most important of these institutions are the sick fund, unemployment fund, assistance to the aged ("Dor le Dor"), and assistance to widows and orphans ("Masa").

As is obvious, however, the major functions of organized labour are mainly concerned with economic matters. The Histadruth develops economic activities through its economic institutions and through various own enterprises on the land (based on co-operation in various forms, self-help and nationally owned land co-operation and collective settlements), and in townships (public transport, and housing co-operatives). All its economic enterprises are directed through Hevrath Ovedim, which really means the Association of Workers but bears the official title of the General Co-operative Association of Jewish Labour, whose aim it is to unite the Jewish workers in Palestine on a co-operative basis in all branches of work. The Histadruth Executive Committee acts as the supreme body of Hevrath Ovedim, and all Histadruth members are likewise members of the latter.

Among the central institutions of the Histadruth note should be taken of the Women's Workers' Council, which aims at the association of women in work and in public life, to provide vocational training for girls, and to organize cultural and social welfare work. In addition there exists the Federation of Working Youth (Haavot Huvedot), which looks after the placing of juvenile workers in employment, conducts evening classes in vocational and general subjects on their behalf, and directs many of its members to agricultural settlements. Mention should also be made of the "Hapoel" (Workers' Sports Association), which is active in all fields of physical training, including maritime sports.

## TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS

- Exporters' Association of Palestine Polished Diamonds:** 13 Ruffel Hill, Be'er-sheva, Tel Aviv.
- Manufacturers' Association of Palestine:** 11 Meinhart Street, Tel Aviv; f. 1934; Publ. *Hatsafiya*; Gen. Sec. A. Z. GIVON; P.O. 22.
- Palestine Glass Control Board:** 14 Herzl Building, Tel Aviv Road, Jaffa; f. 1934.
- Palestine Economic Society:** P.O. Box 593, Jerusalem; f. 1922; 200 mems.; Publ. occasionally on widely varying subjects, Prof. M. JAFFEN, Sec., 1937, M. Z. HAN, Sec. E. KAZAN.
- Palestine Industrial Council:** P.O. Box 593, 4 Hasotz Street, Jerusalem; f. 1927; Pres. M. A. NORDENBERG; Hon. Sec. Dr. E. KAZAN.

## CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

- Acra Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture:** Acra; f. 1915.
- Arab Chamber of Commerce:** P.O. Box 345, Jaffa's Way, Jerusalem; f. 1925.
- Gaza Chamber of Commerce:** Gaza; f. 1925.
- Haifa & District Chamber of Commerce:** P.O. Box 127; Haifa; Pres. ABRAHAM VITKOVSKI; Vice-Pres. F. G. ZAKARI; Hon. Sec. ISRAEL BERMAN; Treas. HANAN BEKAR; Managers, Committee: KAZAN, ABRAHAM, KAZAN, HABIB HAKKI, ISRAEL SHARON HANAN, YOUNG TABOR, GEORGE AZAR, JACOB TARSON, SALIM HANAN, SAUD KHALIL, NACHAL YOUNG (hon. mem.), MOHAMMAD SAADAT MANSOUR, KASIM HAJI ISRAELI (hon. mem.).
- Hebron Chamber of Commerce:** Hebron; f. 1933.
- Jaffa Chamber of Commerce:** P.O. Box 338, Jaffa; f. 1922; 12 mems.; Publ. *Buletin* (monthly); Hon. Sec. SHARON BERMAN.
- Jenin Chamber of Commerce:** Jenin.
- Jerusalem Chamber of Commerce:** P.O. Box 283, Kiryah House, Jaffa Road, Jerusalem; f. 1920; mem. of Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire. Publ. monthly *Bulletin*; Hon. Life Pres. B. SHARON; Pres. A. P. S. CLARK; Vice-Pres. M. CASPI, D. H. ELKIND, M. HIGENSTADT, G. E. DUSSE; Sec. M. SHARON; Committee: A. H. MARSHALL, I. D. MARR, M. GIBSON, S. FRYAN, M. GORDON, J. E. SARGENT, S. ARON.
- Jewish Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Haifa and District):** P.O. Box 126, Kiryah House, Haifa; f. 1921; 500 mems.; Publ. *Buletin* (annual) and monthly articles letters to mems.; Pres. S. NATHANSON; Hon. Sec. J. GORDON.
- Nablus Chamber of Commerce:** Schweitz Street, Nablus; f. 1916.
- Nazareth Chamber of Commerce:** Kavar Building, Nazareth; f. 1912.
- Tel Aviv Chamber of Commerce:** P.O. Box 501, 4 Ruffel Hill, Be'er-sheva, Tel Aviv; f. 1922; 900 mems.; Publ. *Buletin* (monthly), *Annual Report*, Pres. Dr. S. LUSKIN, Sec.-Gen. J. KAZAN.

## EDUCATION

## SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

Since the inauguration of the civil administration in Palestine in 1920, a dual system has existed on a linguistic basis, Arab and Hebrew, and gradually developed. These systems are divided into public and non-public schools. On the Arab side the public schools comprise Government

schools and a large number of private schools controlled by the Va'ada Leumi (National Council), which are classified by their religious denominations: Moslem, Christian and Jewish.

The number of schools and pupils in the school year 1944-45 is tabulated below.

SCHOOLS AND PUPILS

School Year	All Schools	Arab Schools				Jewish Schools		
		Government	Moslem	Christian	Total	Government	Other Schools	Total
No. of Schools								
1938-39	1,434	305	221	142	768	404	305	714
1939-40	1,774	402	178	245	725	419	341	739
1940-41	1,401	403	221	166	790	413	365	711
1941-42	1,521	404	227	189	720	412	395	727
1942-43	1,630	405	221	181	745	458	397	765
1943-44	1,624	412	229	177	749	501	394	773
No. of Pupils								
1938-39	165,646	30,020	11,172	23,997	85,159	23,334	25,103	75,457
1939-40	176,146	34,297	14,722	25,574	93,845	25,900	22,704	80,604
1940-41	177,861	34,645	15,315	24,349	94,503	26,133	23,892	83,055
1941-42	175,554	36,535	14,751	25,789	96,928	27,452	25,971	86,626
1942-43	186,779	38,343	14,567	25,008	98,500	28,317	23,062	89,979
1943-44	205,359	43,441	14,945	27,231	105,308	33,133	24,858	97,491

Source: *Statistical Abstract of Palestine, 1944-45.*

Education is not compulsory and by no means universal, and the extent of education varies among the religious communities and shows a higher percentage of schooling among the Jewish and Christian communities.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, JULY 1943  
(including the Bedouins)

Religion	Total school-age population (5-15 years)	Total school attendance (5-15 years)	Percentage of children attending school
Moslems	268,500	66,000	25
Christians	27,500	24,800	90
Jews	83,000	75,000	90
Total	379,000	167,800	44

Source: *Statistical Abstract of Palestine, 1944-45.*

**Administration of Education.** *Government Schools.* The Government Department of Education is controlled by a director, assisted by a deputy director, both British,

Associated with them are two Palestinian assistant directors, a few specialist British officers, and a Palestinian inspectorate. This inspectorate is divided into Arab and Jewish sections and Arab district inspectors in Jerusalem directly administer Government schools within their own districts.

The Jewish public schools are administered by the Jewish Education Department of the Va'ada Leumi under the advice and control of the administrative officers and Jewish inspectors of the Government Department of Education.

In addition to this, a Board of Higher Studies has been instituted consisting of official and non-official members of educationalists of the various communities, who promote education up to university standard.

## ARAB EDUCATION

**Elementary Education.** Elementary education, both urban and rural, has increased greatly since 1920. Arabic is the language of instruction and English is taught as well.

**Secondary Education.** Secondary education in Palestine is given through the medium of urban schools, to both town and village dwellers.

**Government Arab College.** This college was opened in 1935, containing four secondary classes leading to matriculation, followed by two training classes. In these classes

## PALESTINE (EDUCATION)

Arabic and English literature are confined by 21 students to intermediate level.

Other Government higher education centres are the Women's Training College, Jerusalem; Rural Teachers Training Centre, Tulkarm; Women Rural Teachers Training

Centre, Ramallah. Facilities for higher and more specialized training are provided by means of scholarships by the Government to scholars at the American University of Beirut, in technical schools in Egypt, and in universities and other educational institutions in the United Kingdom.

Organization of the Hebrew Public School System. The Va'ad Leumi school falls into three groups: General, Mizrahi (religious), and Labour. The general schools include

GROWTH OF THE ARAB PUBLIC SCHOOLS SYSTEM

School Year	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils			Average No. of pupils per teacher
			Boys	Girls	Total	
1929-30	164	243	13,170	1,736	14,906	37
1930-31	211	287	16,140	2,091	18,231	40
1931-32	265	344	19,340	2,641	21,981	43
1932-33	321	418	23,053	3,271	26,324	47
1933-34	387	512	27,203	3,777	30,980	50
1934-35	464	606	32,245	4,155	36,400	57
1935-36	505	634	36,702	4,637	41,339	64
1936-37	607	749	42,419	5,147	47,566	74
1937-38	693	874	47,601	5,934	53,535	84
1938-39	774	959	52,244	6,314	58,558	99
1939-40	843	1,032	56,903	6,771	63,674	109
1940-41	914	1,127	61,323	7,290	68,613	124

Source: *Statistical Abstract of Palestine, 1944-45*

ing Centre, Ramallah. Facilities for higher and more specialized training are provided by means of scholarships by the Government to scholars at the American University of Beirut, in technical schools in Egypt, and in universities and other educational institutions in the United Kingdom.

### JEWISH EDUCATION

The administration of the Jewish Agency school system from the beginning of the school year 1932-33 devolved upon the Jewish community of Palestine is organized under the Religious Communities Ordinance. An Executive Education Committee was set up consisting of representatives of the Jewish Agency, the Va'ad Leumi, the municipality of Tel Aviv, and settlements which have

about 34 per cent of the pupils. In Mizrahi schools great stress is laid on religious instruction and observance; while in the labour schools emphasis is laid on agriculture, with a strong tendency towards self-government and individual work.

**Elementary Education.** Practically all Jewish children receive elementary education, the majority of them attend schools controlled by the Va'ad Leumi. Management form a prominent feature of the system and are mostly under the supervision of the Jewish Department of Education. The elementary school proper has a course covering eight years.

**Secondary Schools.** Eleven complete secondary schools

GROWTH OF THE HEBREW PUBLIC SCHOOLS SYSTEM

School Year	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils			Average No. of pupils per teacher
			Boys	Girls	Total	
1929-30	177	237	5,221	8,981	14,202	24
1930-31	260	301	10,445	11,521	21,966	27
1931-32	354	378	19,602	21,143	40,745	34
1932-33	373	407	22,680	24,301	46,981	33
1933-34	395	420	23,621	25,958	49,579	37
1934-35	403	434	25,224	27,609	52,833	40
1935-36	419	437	27,607	29,203	56,810	43
1936-37	413	449	29,140	30,823	59,963	44
1937-38	442	487	30,690	31,923	62,613	47
1938-39	488	529	32,251	33,770	66,021	49
1939-40	531	580	33,992	37,147	71,139	51

schools other than those of the Jewish Labour Federation. In addition to the Executive Committee, a Pedagogical Council (Va'ad HaChinnukh), composed of representatives of party interests and the Teachers' Association, has important advisory powers in educational matters. The direct administration of the Hebrew public system is carried out by the Va'ad Leumi Department of Education, headed by a director and an inspectorate and clerical staff. This department controlled in 1941-42 457 schools with

have been established, comprising a four-year preparatory section and an eight-year gymnasium course, of which the last five years are termed secondary in accordance with official nomenclature. Most of these schools are of educational.

**Teachers' Training.** For the training of teachers two General, and two Mizrahi training colleges exist, in which secondary school subjects are studied concurrently with educational science.

PALESTINE—(EDUCATION)

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION BUDGET, SCHOOL YEAR 1943-44

Revenue from		Amount	Expenditure on		Amount
		27			27
Government:			Administration:		
Ordinary grant	15,000		Salaries	12,000	
Compensatory allow. in	20,000		Expenses	7,200	
Jewish Agency grant	25,000		Maintenance of schools:		
Vaid Lector	3,000		Teachers' salaries	13,320	
Local authorities	12,000		Office charges	22,720	
School fees	32,000		Students' school supplies	12,200	
Miscellaneous	100		Compensatory allowances	15,200	
			Partners and miscellaneous	20,400	
Total revenue	227,220				
Deficit	7,200				
Total	234,420		Total	234,420	

Source: Statistical Abstract of Palestine, 1943-45

NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS

**Moslem Schools.** The number of non-Government Moslem schools is relatively small. The Supreme Moslem Council controls a few madrasas and madrasahs. With the exception of the Hadrat Al-Makrif and Al-Mahmudiya in Jerusalem and the Najah school of Nablus, all Moslem schools are of an elementary type. The language of instruction throughout is Arabic, except in the higher classes of the Pious secondary schools, where English is used. A considerable number of kutabs exist in which the Koran, reading and writing are taught. The standard in these remains low. At the end of the school year 1943-44 150 Moslem schools were maintained with an enrollment of 14,095 pupils, of whom 5,422 were girls.

**Christian Schools.** Various foreign organizations and religious bodies maintain their interest in education, notably the Church Missionary Society, the Jerusalem and East Mission, the Church Missions to the Jews, the American Friends' Mission, the Scots' Mission, and various Roman Catholic bodies. The French, German, and Italian Consuls-General used to control their respective national missionary schools, but most of these are now managed and partly financed by the Government Department of Education.

Initiative in establishing and maintaining schools continues to be shown by various local Christian communities. The Latin, Orthodox, Syrian, and Armenian Patriarchates, the Custodes of Terra Sancta, and the Archbishop of the Greek Catholic Church support schools of their respective communities; while orthodox societies in Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, and Acre maintain schools for children of their own community.

Among the foreign Christian schools of standing are the

Jerusalem Girls' College, St. George's School, Bahop Ghobat School (and Angaran), the Terra Sancta College (Franciscan), the Greek Lyceum, Schmidt's Girls' College (German Roman Catholic) and the Collège des Frères (French) all in Jerusalem, the American Friends' Mission Schools in Ramallah; the Tabertha Mission School for Girls and the English High School in Jaffa, St. Luke's School, and the English High School for Girls in Haifa. In all secondary schools under British or American control, the secondary section of the Terra Sancta College, the Freres matriculation class, and Schmidt's Girls' College, the language of instruction is English. Various foreign languages are used as the medium of instruction in schools controlled by foreign bodies, while English and Arabic are also taught as subjects in nearly all of these schools.

The Jerusalem Girls' College, which is under the direct control of the Anglican Bishop, prepares candidates for examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Board, London University, and the Board of Higher Studies. The Scots' College (now St. Luke's) has an established reputation, especially on the scientific side, while St. George's School and Bahop Ghobat School, both with adequate accommodation for boarders, are attended mainly by Christians but also by Moslems and Jews. Bishop Ghobat School, founded in 1893, is the oldest missionary school in the country. Educational work of value has also been carried out for many years by the American Friends' Society in Samakh and the neighboring villages. The Church Mission to Jews maintain two schools, one in Jerusalem and the other in Jaffa.

The following table gives comparative figures for five years. The figures are only approximately correct, as some groups of Catholic schools, not always the same groups, have for some years past failed to render statistical returns.

SCHOOLS AND PUPILS

School Year	No. of Schools					School Year	No. of Pupils				
	Catholic	Protestant	Orthodox	Others	Total		Catholic	Protestant	Orthodox	Others	Total
1939-40	139	34	23	12	198	1939-40	15,700	4,000	3,020	1,010	23,730
1940-41	148	34	30	17	229	1940-41	15,036	4,642	3,587	1,277	24,542
1941-42	156	31	32	14	233	1941-42	15,041	4,781	3,300	947	24,069
1942-43	150	30	23	15	218	1942-43	15,959	4,778	3,567	1,204	25,508
1943-44	169	30	29	9	237	1943-44	17,111	5,042	3,027	1,147	27,327

## PALESTINE—(EDUCATION)

**Jewish Schools.**—In addition to the schools controlled by the Vaad Leumi, there are a large number of other Jewish schools providing a general elementary or secondary course. Prominent among these are the Evelina de Rothschild School for Girls in Jerusalem, and the schools of the Alliance Israélite Universelle in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa, Tiberias, and Safed, in which English and French respectively are used as the medium of instruction in addition to Hebrew. All these schools are in receipt of a grant from the Department of Education.

About one quarter of the Jewish private schools are of the Talmu'd Torah type, giving religious instruction with a small amount of general education. The "Bar Mitzva" and

Agudat-Israel Organisations maintain separate systems of such schools, the former in Jerusalem only and the latter all over the country. The language of instruction is "Mit Hayyim" or Yiddish, but in most of the Talmu'd Torah schools of the Agudat-Israel the language of instruction is Hebrew.

In 1943 the Talmu'd Torah schools of the Agudat-Israel, and an additional number of such schools of semi-private character, were recognised as eligible for grants and improvements have been introduced in the existing equipment, and so forth.

The following table gives figures in respect of Jewish schools not included in the Hebrew public school system:

School Year	Alliance Israélite Universelle	Anti-Jewish Movement	Women's International Zionist Organisation	Agudat-Israel Organisation	Under Private Control	Total
No. of Schools						
1937-38	11	1	8	72	299	312
1940-41	9	1	8	24	257	298
1941-42	9	1	8	21	264	301
1942-43	9	1	8	22	267	307
1943-44	9	1	8	27	273	317
No. of Pupils						
1937-38	4,413	404	616	2,462	17,508	25,003
1940-41	4,214	400	333	2,004	16,148	23,099
1941-42	3,950	392	459	3,369	15,761	22,971
1942-43	4,067	412	407	2,873	15,864	23,563
1943-44	4,284	410	502	3,071	15,687	24,254

\* Known as the Evelina de Rothschild Girls' School.

Source: Statistical Abstract of Palestine, 1944-45.

**Agricultural Education.** Great attention is paid in Palestine to agricultural education, and a supervisor of school parents, with three assistant inspectors, is in charge of agricultural instruction in Government rural schools. The Kadourie Agriculture School for Arabs at Tulkarm provides a two-year course in the theory and practice of agriculture. The Kadourie Agriculture School for Jews at Mound Tabor was opened in 1934. The largest agricultural school is the Khiva Israel, near Tel Aviv, controlled by the Alliance Israélite. An agricultural secondary school was opened by Jewish farmers at Pardes Hanah in 1934. An important development in agricultural education was achieved in Jewish settlements by the opening of immigrant youths, mainly from Central Europe, in the collective settlements, where they received a two-year course of general education along with agricultural training.

**Technical Education.** In 1925 a Government Trade School for Arab students was opened in Haifa, which provided training in a three-year course in a variety of trades. Manual training is provided in all Government town schools. The Hebrew system comprises four technical schools, 1934, which boys are admitted after completion of an eight-year elementary school training, and are given a three-year course.

**Higher Education.** Higher education is given in Palestine at the Hebrew University (inaugurated in 1925). Higher technical education is given at the Hebrew Technical College at Haifa.

### UNIVERSITIES THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY JERUSALEM

Founded 1919; inaugurated 1925

*President:* Dr. J. I. MORGAN.

*Chairman of Board of Governors:* Dr. C. WEIZMANN.

*Deputy Chairman of Board of Governors:* Prof. S. BRODETSKY.

*Chairman of Executive Council:* Sir LEON GIBSON, B.S.

*Deputy:* Prof. M. PERLES.

*Administrators:* Dr. D. W. SEARSON, M.B.E.

Number of students: 11,000.

The library contains 180,000 volumes.

#### DEANS:

*Faculty of Humanities:* Prof. H. TORCZYNER.

*Faculty of Science:* Prof. C. REICH.

*Pre-Faculty of Medicine:* Prof. S. AUFER, O.B.E.

*Faculty of Agriculture:* Prof. I. ELIASHAR-VOLCANI, M.B.E.

#### PROFESSORS:

*Faculty of Agriculture:*

ELIASHAR-VOLCANI, ISAAC, M.B.E., DIT. AGR. (Agriculture).

*Faculty of Humanities:*

ALBIRIK, HANONIC, Ph.D. (History of Halakha and Agudat)

ASSAF, BENJA (Semitic and Rabbinic Literature).

UZZI, RUPKIN, Dr. Jur. (Statistics and Demography).

BAK, ISAAC E., Ph.D. (Medieval Jewish History).

BERNHEIM, NORMAN, M.A. (International Relations).

BARNAT, DAVID H., Ph.D. (Arabic Language and Literature).

PALESTINE—(EDUCATION)

ISROGANS, HIRSH, PH.D. (Philosophy)  
 BOFARZSTEN, TITUS J. PH.D. (Psychology)  
 GUSEN, MARTIN, PH.D. (Social Philosophy)  
 GYSELYN, CECILIA, M.D., D.M.S. (Medicine)  
 LEVINSKY, JACOB N., PH.D. (Political Philosophy)  
 GUTTMAN, JULIUS, PH.D. (Logic, Philosophy)  
 KLASNER, JOSEPH, PH.D. (Modern Hebrew Literature and History of the Second Temple Era)  
 KATZMAN, ROBERT, PH.D. (Modern History)  
 KATZ, DR. A. PH.D. (Semitic Languages and Archaeology)  
 KATZ, LEON, M.A. PH.D. (Philosophy)  
 KATZ, Y. HANNA, PH.D. (Jewish Mysticism)  
 SHARON, MORDE, PH.D. (Judaism)  
 SHERA, MORDE, Z. M.A. (Judaism)  
 SOLOVNIK, BECHARA L., PH.D. (Palestinian Archaeology)  
 TARDOS, HARRY, PH.D. (Modern Philosophy)  
 WEIL, GOTTFRIED, PH.D. (Aesthetics and Jewish Philosophy)

*Pre-Society of Medicine:*

AMIR, SAUL, M.B.A., M.D., DR. PH. D. (Dentistry)  
 FINKELMAN, AVRAHAM, PH.D. (Dentistry)  
 FRIEDMAN, SHLOMO, E. PH.D. (Physiological Anatomy)  
 HALLERSTADTER, LEONID, M.D. (Pathology)  
 MER, SIDON, O.S.E., M.D. (Physiology)  
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*Faculty of Sciences:*

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 BODENHEIMER, FRITZ, PH.D. (General Zoology and Human Anatomy)  
 FARNAS, LAURENCE, Dr. Ing. (Physical Chemistry)  
 FLETCHER, MICHAEL, PH.D. (Mathematics)  
 GILBOY, ANTON, PH.D. (Biological and Colloidal Chemistry)  
 SWARZENBERG, ABRAHAM, A. PH.D. (Mathematics)  
 PISANO, LEO, PH.D. (Geology)  
 RABAN, CARLO, PH.D. (Theoretical Physics)

**HEBREW TECHNICAL COLLEGE**

(Institute of Technology)

HAIFA

Founded 1912 (Incorporated 1923)

*Principal:* ING. SYDNEY KAZANOVY.  
*Chairman of Board of Governors:* SAULU DEKORAN.  
*Chairman of Academic Council:* PROF. H. NATHAN.  
*Financial Secretary:* YEHOSHUA NISSEVICH.  
*Academic Secretary:* MORDECAI LEVY, PH.D.  
*Librarian:* DR. R. FRIEDMAN

The library contains 20,000 volumes.  
 Number of students: 67,000, 15 women, total 650.  
 Publications: annual scientific publications.

The Hebrew Technical College is a fully developed engineering faculty at university rank, offering undergraduate courses leading to the degree of engineer and research facilities in a recently established post-graduate school.

*DEPARTS:*

*Department of Architecture:* Prof. E. RAYNER, DR. ING.  
*Chaim Weizmann Department of Chemical Engineering:* I. KATZMAN, M. SC., M. ENG., DR. ING.  
*Department of Civil Engineering:* Ing. S. FAYNBERG, M. A. M. E. (Lond.), M. A. ENL., R. C.  
*Department of Industrial Engineering (Including Division of Mechanical Engineering and Division of Electrical Engineering):* Prof. F. GILFENBERG, DR. ING., DR. ING.

*ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS:*

*Department of Architecture:*  
 KATZ, ABRAHAM, ARCH. (Town Planning).  
 RABAN, FRIEDR., DR. ING. (Architectural Design, History of Architecture).  
*Chaim Weizmann Department of Chemical Engineering:*  
 SAMUEL, RUBIN, PH.D., CHEMIST, PHYSICIAN (Lond.), PH.D. (U.S.) (Physical Chemistry and Molecular Physics).  
 GINSBERG, SAUL, PH.D., CHEMIST (Analytical Chemistry).

HERMAN, HIRSH, PH.D. (Chemical Technology)  
 KATZMAN, BECHARA, PH.D. (Inorganic and Organic Chemistry).  
*Department of Civil Engineering:*  
 RABAN, FRIEDR., DR. ING. (Hydraulics and Hydraulic Engineering).  
 HALLERSTADTER, LEONID, DR. ING. (Theory of Structures, Soil Mechanics).  
 NATHAN, HIRSH, Dr. Ing. (Strength and Fatigue of Materials, Building Methods, Structural Engineering).  
 GILBERG, FRIEDR., DR. ING. (Theory of Structures, Applied Mathematics).  
 FLETCHER, MICHAEL, PH.D. (Roads, Land, Drainage, Highways and Railway Engineering).  
 FRIEDMAN, JULIUS, PH.D. (Civil, Bridge Design).  
 SOLOVNIK, BECHARA, PH.D. (Mathematics).  
 WOLFE, BENJAMIN, PH.D. (Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Machines).

*Department of Industrial Engineering:*

KATZMAN, MAX, DR. Ing. (Mechanical Technology, Army Management).  
 TARDOS, HARRY, PH.D., DR. ING. (Experiments and Mathematical Physics).  
 OLDSHOFER, ISAAC, DR. Ing. (Thermal Technology, Modern Physics).  
 FRANK, SHLOMO, DR. ING. (Automotive (Reciprocating Engines and Steam Generators)).  
 TARDOS, HARRY, DR. ING. (Turbo Machines).

**COLLEGES AND HIGHER INSTITUTES OF LEARNING**

**Agricultural School, "Mitzra Israel":** near Tel Aviv. Principal: A. KRASNER.

**Al-Kulliyah al-Arabiyyah (The Arab College):** Jerusalem; founded in training center for teachers of Government schools; preparation for the Palestine Matriculation, Palestine Intermediate, and Palestine Diploma (in Arts and Sciences) Held A. S. Al-Britain; number of professors 2; number of students 500.

**The British Council School of Higher Studies:** Jerusalem; founded; this school was founded to offer tuition and facilities for study in English subjects and the facilities to students who wish to continue their studies at university level through the medium of English.  
*Director:* R. J. HARRIS, M.A., (Oxon); (Acting).  
*Director of Studies:* S. W. WHITE, M.A. (Cambrl).

*SCALES:*

*English Studies:*  
 HARRIS, R. J. (Literature).  
 ANDERSON, MISS V., M.A. (Oxon); (Language and Literature).

*Languages:*  
 KAMAL, ABDEL HAZIZ, B.A. (BOSS) (Arabic).  
 HARRIS, R. J.  
 YACOBSON, Dr. W.  
 SCHACHTER, H. M.A. (Lond.).  
 AUSTIN, DR. FRANK, B.L. M.A. (Oxon).  
 RUBINSTEIN, A.

*History:*  
 WHITE, S. W. (Medieval and Modern History).  
 GILFENBERG, MISS E. A., M.A. (Lond); (Medieval History).  
 JONES, DR. H. PH.D. (Marburg) (Ancient History).

*Economics:*  
 WHITE, S. W. (Economics and Economic History).

**British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem:** c/o American School of Oriental Research, Jerusalem; f. 1919; Dir. Major G. E. KING, M.A.; Publ. *Palestine Exploration Quarterly*.

**Ecole Biblique et Ecole Archéologique Française:** P.O. Box 173, Jerusalem; f. 1890; Dir. R. P. H. DE VAUX, O.S.A.; Librarian R. P. R. BENOIST. Library contains 45,000 vols. research, Biblical and Oriental studies.

PALESTINE—(EDUCATION)

exploration and excavation in Palestine. *Publ. Series Middle Eastern Quarterly Studies Bulletin, Studies Palestine and its Neighbors, Studies in Land Usage*, special publications on Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Hebron, and Amman.

**Etz Hayim, General Talmed Torah and Grand Yeshiva:** P.O. Box 700, Jerusalem, 1934.  
Principal: RABBI I. Z. MALKIN, Talmed L. Prof.  
Vice-Principal: RABBI S. S. MALKIN, Talmed L. Prof.  
Principal: RABBI J. M. TIKOFSKY, Talmed L. Prof.  
Principal: RABBI E. M. LEVINSKY  
School: Rabbinical studies only, with  
Theology section in some volumes.  
Number of students: 1,275.

**Government Trade School:** Herzl 1, 1937.  
Principal: D. B. ROSEN.  
Number of students: 85.

**Jerusalem Law Classes:** Jerusalem, 1934.  
Director: The Agency-General to the Government of Palestine.  
Number of students: 250.

**Mizrachi Teachers' Training College for Men:** P.O. Box 700, Jerusalem, 1936.  
Principal: RABBI E. KATZETZ (Principal, Talmed L.).  
Secretary: NACHMAN HELLER, P.O.  
Address: Rabbi Dr. S. JAFFER.  
Theology courses in some volumes.  
Number of students: 160.

**Orthodox Biblical Institute:** P.O. Box 107, Jerusalem, 1932. (Over 100 volumes of studies on Biblical geography and archaeology. Library contains about 1,000 vols.) *Publ.* volumes on excavations in Tellerat Gassid in the Jordan Valley; DR. P. ANDREWS FERNANDEZ, S.J.

**School of Law and Economics:** Tel Aviv, 1935.  
Director: P. TERNER, Dr. S. FLEISCHMAN, Prof. M. LAMARON, Prof. B. SCOR.  
7 professors, 105 students.

LEARNED AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTES

**Agricultural Research Station:** Rehovot, 1932. Research divisions: agronomy, horticulture, arboriculture, applied botany, soil chemistry, animal husbandry, plant pathology, entomology, rural economics and planning; instituted by the Jewish Agency.

**Dansel Slett Research Institute (German-Hungarian Research Foundation):** Rehovot, 1935. Object: theoretical and practical research. *Publ.* various on chemical and scientific subjects.  
Dir.: *Director of Research:* DR. CHAIM WEIZMANN.

SCIENTIFIC STAFF

- BERGMANN, E., PH.D. (Berlin)
- BERGMANN, F., M.D., PH.D. (Berlin)
- BROTH, T. PH.D. (Jerusalem)
- BROTH, B. M., PH.D. (Trogue)
- DIETRICH, R., PH.D. (Vienna)
- GOLOSCHNIKOFF, R., PH.D. (Berlin)
- HATZELBERG, T., PH.D. (Paris)
- HILLINGAR, E., PH.D. (London)
- HIRSBERGER, Y., PH.D. (Geneva)
- KOENIGSBERG, B., PH.D. (Munich)
- SANDER, I., Dr. Ing. (Darmstadt)
- SMARON, D., PH.D. (Berlin)
- SMON, G., PH.D. (Berlin)
- SHKINAR, Y., PH.D. (Jerusalem)
- TAUB, L., PH.D., MAG. SCIENT. (Kusib)
- TAUB, W., PH.D. (Geneva)
- VOIGT, E., PH.D. (Jerusalem)
- WENZKERN, A., PH.D. (Zurich) and 13 technical assistants.

**Economic Research Institute of the Jewish Agency:** P.O. Box 704, Jerusalem, 1936. Dir. DR. ABRAHAM BERG; Librarian: Mrs. F. H. GREENSTEIN. Object: research on economic and social problems in Palestine with special reference to its Jewish sector and analogous studies of Middle Eastern countries generally. Library contains 6,000 vols. *Publ.* *Bulletin of the Economic Research Institute of the Jewish Agency*; results and investigations of the Institute's Institute are issued also in current bulletins and monographs.

**Mekize Nirdamin Society:** 3 Kodesh Road, Jerusalem, 1937. Pres. Prof. S. ASSAF, Sec. Dr. A. H. FARMAN. Object: publication of Hebrew works of the Old Testament, Jewish literature, etc. menus.

**The Middle East Society of Jerusalem:** P.O. Box 704, Jerusalem, 1937. Chair: M. RANKIN (Chairman, Council-General); Hon. Sec. N. S. NIVEN (Hon. Treas.); Secretary: G. STANLEY; Member of Council: AMOS MOSELY. Hon. Members: Egyptian Consul-General: ABRAHAM JAFFER; Dr. A. BERG; Hon. Economic Research Institute: I. Z. MALKIN; T. A. HURON (Chair, Municipal Commission, Jerusalem); NACHMAN HELLER; Hon. Advisor, Middle Arabian Congress: R. NEWSON; T. A. BERGMANN (Palestine Administration). Object: to promote research into specific problems of Middle Eastern life, to study the political, economic, social, and cultural affairs of Middle East countries, to provide a forum for collaborative discussion of matters falling within the Society's scope of interest, to exchange ideas, opinions, and information with other societies and institutes elsewhere which operate in these interests and studies. *Publ.* *Journal of the Middle East Society* quarterly.

**The Palestine Association of Jewish Economists:** 45 Robinson Street, Jerusalem, 1943. General Chair: Dr. A. BERGMANN; Dr. I. GELBERG; Dr. Y. JAFFER; A. MONTANER; L. SCHWARTZ; Dr. E. KATZETZ.

**Palestine Economic Society:** P.O. Box 704, Jerusalem; Pres. M. JAFFER, M.A., M.B., F.R.S.M.S.; Chair: M. NOVOMYRNYKY, M.F.S.M.S., M.C.I.E.M.S.; Object: to discuss all economic questions relating to Palestine and to seek co-operation from all persons regardless of their economic views.

**The Palestine Exploration Fund:** 2 Grafton Street, Manchester Square, London, W. 1, 1885. Pres. The Archbishop of Canterbury; Hon. Sec. Rev. C. B. MONTAGUE, M.A., F.R.S. Object: systematic investigation of the archaeology, topography, geology, physical geography, and the manners and customs of Palestine. *Publ.* *Palestine Exploration Quarterly*.

**The Palestine Historical and Ethnographical Society:** P.O. Box 106, Jerusalem, 1935. Pres. Prof. B. DUBNOFF; Sec. DR. NEUMAN, M.A.; Object: to promote the study of Jewish history, manners and customs all over the world; 250 menus; *Publ.* *Zifon* quarterly, containing summaries in English.

**The Standards Institution of Palestine:** P.O. Box 601, 200 Dizengoff Road, Tel Aviv, DR. S. ASSAF, Chairman, CHAIR; Object: publications of standard specifications of industrial products and materials and the testing of commodities.

CULTURAL SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

ARAB SOCIAL CLUBS

- The Arab Club: Jaffa.
- The Arab Sports Club: Jaffa.
- The Arab Sports Club: Jerusalem.
- The Catholic Club: Haifa and Jaffa.

PALESTINE—(EDUCATION)

**Cercle Sportif de Jaffa:** P.O. Box 830, Jaffa.

**The Educational Institute:** Jaffa.

**The Moslem Club:** Haifa.

**The National Sports Club:** Jaffa.

**The Orthodox Club:** Haifa.

**Tarek Ben Zied Club:** Gaza.

**The Union Club:** Jaffa.

**Youth Orthodox Club:** Jerusalem.

**The British Council:** P.O. Box 2, Jerusalem (incorp. by Royal Charter; Patron H.M. the King, Ghana. Sec. ROBERT ADAMS, B.A., D.C.L., D.F.O., D.Lit. Rep. in Palestine.) H. S. JARROLD, Asst. Rep. | LINDSEY COLE, Asst. Rep. (Financial) Major I. R. DYER; Chief Accountant R. A. M. WILSON. Books Office R. J. HILTON. Librarian Miss G. M. PATTON. Secy. H. RICHARDSON (Tel Aviv). K. C. HENDER (Haifa). J. A. DAYTON (Jaffa). H. E. WARRINGTON (Nablus).

**Mahimah (The Hebrew National Theatre):** P.O. Box 222, Tel Aviv; t. 1948. Dir. HANCOCK CHURCHMAN, 274 FAIRFAX; performances: plays on all subjects in Hebrew; cast, 26 actors.

**Hamatahah (The Palestine Theatre of Satire, Musical Comedy, Operetta, Co-operative Society Ltd.):** P.O. Box 298 Tel Aviv; t. 1948. Dir. SAMUEL GORNBERG; performances: satirical plays, cast 11 (approx.).

**"Ohel" (Jewish Workers' Theatre, Co-operative Society):** P.O. Box 107, Tel Aviv; t. 1948. Dir. MOSHE HADASY. Technicals Levai. performances: plays on Biblical and Jewish historical subjects, Jewish life in the Diaspora, Jewish and general cultural problems, cast 24 actors.

**The Palestine Symphony Orchestra:** Ohel Hall, Tel Aviv; t. 1948. Conductors M. TARDY, BRONISLAW SZYMLA, G. FROBERG, G. McNEAR.

**Young Men's Christian Association:** St. Julia's Way, Jerusalem; t. 1878, this Y.M.C.A. is one of the largest in the world and has become a very important cultural centre in Palestine.

**PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS**

**Association of Engineers and Architects in Palestine:** Tel Aviv; t. 1941; 100. Jerusalem, Haifa, Galilee.

**Manufacturers' Association of Palestine:** P.O. Box 247, 41 Moniffere Street, Tel Aviv; t. 1942.

**The Palestine Arab Medical Association:** 30 Mamleh Road, Jerusalem; t. 1942; 300 mems.; Pres. IZSAK HAIFA HANNA, Gaza. Pres. Dr. FAWAZ CAHALAN; Hon. Sec. Dr. MAHMOUD T. DJAZA.

**Palestine Composers' and Authors' Association Ltd.:** P.O. Box 254, Tel Aviv; t. 1942; 100 mems.; Board of Dir. MAX BROD, Y. GOLDBERG, P. B. HAY, A. RUSSELMAN, M. MANNEN KALSHORAN.

**The Palestine Industrial Council Ltd.:** P.O. Box 291, 4 Hassel Street, Jerusalem; t. 1941.

**Palestine Jewish Bar Association:** P.O. Box 2881, Tel Aviv; P.O. Box 411, Jerusalem. 450 mems.; Publ. *Napachin* (monthly); Pres. Dr. M. DUKAKHIAN; Vice Pres. Dr. M. DOUKHAN.

**The Palestine Jewish Medical Association:** 9 Larnek Street, Tel Aviv; t. 1942; 1,300 mems.; Object: furthering of scientific, professional, and public health work. Publ. *Bulletin* (quarterly); Pres. M. FARBMAN, etc.

**Society of Municipal Engineers of Palestine:** P.O. Box 1433, Haifa; t. 1943; Pres. H. KANSAFI.

**Students' Federation in Palestine:** Hebrew University, Jerusalem. Hebrew Technical College Haifa; 1,000 mems.; Publ. No. *Hamafrek*.

**LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES**

**The British Council Library:** Jerusalem. Chief Librarian Miss C. M. DELBONK, B.A., M.A. (London); total number of volumes, 20,000.

**Ecole Biblique et Ecole Archéologique Française:** P.O. Box 278, Jerusalem; Librarian R. P. R. BANCROFT; number of volumes, 25,000.

**General Jewish Historical Archives:** P.O. Box 1000, Jerusalem; t. 1948, maintained by the Palestine Historical and Ethnographical Society. Dir. Dr. J. MARSH, this library is intended to serve as the central archives of Jewish history at all times, and especially for the Nazi persecution years.

**Hebrew Technical College Library:** Haifa. Librarian Dr. R. FARKAS; number of volumes 20,000.

**Jewish National and University Library:** P.O. Box 503, Jerusalem; t. 1891; Librarian (Vacant); Acting Librarian Dr. I. JOSEF; number of volumes, 480,000; JSS., 2,000; Hebrew.

**Library of Economic Archives for the Middle East:** P.O. Box 7001, Jerusalem; t. 1938; Dir. ABRAHAM HORNIK; incorp. into the Economic Research Institute of the Jewish Agency; number of volumes, 5,000.

**Library of the Franciscan Order:** P.O. Box 576, The Magdalene, Jerusalem; Librarian Fr. BELLAMONDO RANZATI; number of volumes, 6,300.

**Medical Library of Palestine:** Jerusalem; t. 1942; Librarian Mirjam KALSHORAN; 200 vols. Tel Aviv, Haifa, Afula, Rehovot, Tiberias, Petah Tikva, Nedera; number of volumes, 4,000.

**Municipal Library "Shar'at Zion":** P.O. Box 80, 8 Montefiore Street, Tel Aviv; t. 1931; Librarian Prof. Dr. HANNAH LOEWY; number of volumes, 100,000; general library in ten languages.

**Zionist Central Archives:** P.O. Box 92, Jerusalem; t. 1919; Dir. Dr. G. HERSHOF; Librarian P. GRAY; number of volumes, 20,000.

**MUSEUMS**

**"Bezalel" Jewish National Museum:** P.O. Box 376, Jerusalem; t. 1908; Dir. M. SASSAKI; largest collection of Jewish ecclesiastical art in the world, collection of paintings, drawings and engravings by modern Palestinian artists, also collection of 20,000 prints, 5,000 reproductions, 7,000 book plates, and an art library of 15,000 vols. (Public Quarters, quarter 1).

**Government of Palestine, Department of Antiquities:** Jerusalem; t. 1920. Dir. R. W. HARRISON, F.S.A.; Asst. Dir. G. S. JONES; Curator J. H. DAVIS; Librarian Dr. J. BEN-DOR; Sub. Curator of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine.

**Museum of the Franciscan Order:** P.O. Box 576 The Magdalene, Jerusalem; Dir. DOMENICO J. GALLI, O.F.M.; Curator The Most Rev. Fr. ALBERTO GOET, O.F.M.

**Museum of Jewish Antiquities:** Hebrew University, Jerusalem; t. 1942; Dir. Prof. E. S. SHETRINE; 5,000 specimens of pottery, glass, bronze, ossuaries, iron, silver, and models; over 1,000 ancient coins.

**Tel Aviv Museum:** Tel Aviv; t. 1931; Mus. Dir. Dr. K. SCHWARZ; permanent exhibition of Palestinian art.

## PLACES OF INTEREST

**The Tourist Season.** Palestine provides a good reason for the visitor almost all the year round. Even during the hot summer months the mountain towns provide cool breezes and a pleasant atmosphere. Many sanatoria, particularly near Mount Carmel, give an excellent cure to the sick, and Palestine, with her medical and surgical skills, has good prospects of becoming the medical and health centre of the Middle East. Tel Aviv and Haifa have excellent hotels, beaches and sun-bathing facilities. In winter the Lake Tiberias area is much frequented because of its mild climate.

## TOURIST ORGANISATIONS

**Abraham's Bros.:** Herzl Street, Tel Aviv.  
**David Jamal & Son:** Macholai Road, Jerusalem.  
**Dierschhaus Travel Agency:** Naehal Beryamin, Tel Aviv.  
**Kedat Travel Office:** Kingsway, Haifa.  
**International Tourist Offices:** Herzl Street, Tel Aviv.  
**Jamal Bros.:** Jaffa's Way, Jerusalem.  
**Malchi Travel Offices:** Montefiore Street, Tel Aviv.  
**Orbis Travel Office:** Montefiore Street, Tel Aviv.  
**Orient Lloyd:** Aileenby Road, Tel Aviv.  
**Orient Tourist:** Jaffa's Way, Jerusalem.  
**Orient Travel Office:** Herzl Street, Tel Aviv.  
**Palestine Egypt Lloyd Ltd.:** Aileenby Road, Tel Aviv.  
**Palestine Egypt Lloyd Ltd.:** Kingsway, Haifa.  
**Palestine Tourist Development Co. Ltd.:** Herzl Street, Tel Aviv.  
**Palestine Tourist Development Co. Ltd.:** Kingsway, Haifa.  
**Palestine Travel Lloyd:** Naehal Beryamin, Tel Aviv.  
**Thos. Cook & Sons Ltd.:** German Colony, Haifa.  
**Thos. Cook & Sons Ltd.:** Jaffa's Way, Jerusalem.  
**Zionist Information Office for Tourists:** Ben Yehuda Street, Jerusalem.  
**Zionist Information Office for Tourists:** Naehal Beryamin, Tel Aviv.  
**Zionist Information Office for Tourists:** Piquette-gate, Haifa.

## ANTIQUITIES, SHRINES, AND PLACES OF INTEREST

Many excavations in the seventh, eighth, and nineteenth centuries by eminent European archaeologists

brought much of the ancient past of Palestine before the eyes of the outside world. Among others are the following:

## GAZA

Of great interest here are the ruins of the **Great Mosque**. This mosque was a former Christian church built by the Knights Templars in the middle of the twelfth century.

**Mosque of Hachim.** This mosque is a building of great antiquity and contains the tomb of Hachim, the Prophet's great-grandfather.

## ASKELON

Askelon is another city which was the stronghold of pagan religion and strongly opposed Christianity. Askelon was one of the bases of the Islamic forces and was held until 1154, when it was conquered by Baldwin III.

## JAFFA

Jaffa had already in antiquity the reputation of being one of the oldest cities in the world. It figured among the cities overthrown by Tuthmosis III in the sixteenth century before Christ. In early Christian times Peter came here and remained in the house of the tanner for some time. Napoleon left his mark on Jaffa in 1799, executing 4,000 of the garrison.

## RASHID

Rashid is of historic interest to the English people as it was the capital of Richard Coeur de Lion during the Third Crusade.

## JERUSALEM

As long ago as 1000 B.C. Jerusalem was an important stronghold of Phoenicia and the history of its Jewish kings is well known. To Christianity the **Church of the Holy Sepulchre** is of the greatest importance, containing the reputed tomb of Christ; it is alleged that Helena, the mother of Constantine, discovered the true cross at the site of this church.

Of the members of the Islamic faith the **Mosque of Omar** or **Qabbat es-Sakra** is the most important religious building in Jerusalem. The mosque was built by the middle of the seventh century.

**The Walling Wall.** The Walling Wall is a section of the Wall of the First Temple. It was from an early date a symbol to the Jews of their downfall, and for centuries Jews have come here to bewail their misfortunes in exile.

Besides seeking out many more of the buildings and associations with the past history of Palestine, the visitor should not neglect seeing the new achievements of the country.

## THE PRESS

## DAILIES

## HAIFA

**Palestina** (Palestine): P.O. Box 194; f. 1921; morning; Arabic; Editor YONAH I. HANNA.

## JAFFA

**Al Difa** (Defense): P.O. Box 125; f. 1931; morning; Arabic; Editor ISMAEL SHANTZ.

## JERUSALEM

**Palestine Illustrated News**: P.O. Box 1051; English.

**Palestine Post**: P.O. Box 81; f. 1927; morning; English; Editor GERSHON ABERGOMY.

## TEL AVIV

**Al-Hamishmar** (The Guardian): P.P. Box 306; f. 1941; organ of the Hashomer Hatzair (advocates of international State); morning; Hebrew; Editor MORDECAI BENTON.

**Davar** (The Word): P.O. Box 199; 45 Sheikhan Street; f. 1926; official organ of the Histadruth, Hebrew; Kultur Z. Rubinson.

**Haaretz** (The Land): P.O. Box 233; 36 Maze Street; f. 1904; independent liberal organ of the General Zionists; morning; Hebrew; Editor GERSHON ABERGOMY.

**HaBoker** (The Morning): P.O. Box 23; 28 Yehuda Hakady Street; f. 1925; right-wing organ of the General Zionists; morning; Hebrew; Editor JACOB HERTMAN.

**HaKavshim** (The Spokes): P.O. Box 1760; 2 Telkayev Street; f. 1932; organ of the Revisionists; evening; Hebrew.

**HaKetzef** (The Whirlwind): P.O. Box 2043; 16 Herzl Street; f. 1927; organ of the Mizrahi (religious) section; morning; Hebrew.

**Yediot Aharanot** (Evening News): P.O. Box 100; f. 1919; evening; Hebrew; Editor NOACH MEZAS.

**Yediot Hadashot** (Daily News): P.O. Box 1487; 36 Alad Ha'am Street; f. 1936; morning; Hebrew; Editor DR. I. LAMBEKIN.

**Yediot Hayom** (News of the Day): P.O. Box 4153; f. 1936; morning; Hebrew; Editor DR. FERENCZ RENCSON-STRIN.

## PERIODICALS

## WEEKLIES

## HAIFA

**Al Hildat** (Women): Arabic.

## JERUSALEM

**Amudin** (The Column): organ of the Aliyah Hadashah (New Immigration) Party; Hebrew.

**Bamlitbar** (The Straight Path): religious and literary subjects; Hebrew.

**Forum**: literary journal; English.

**Ha'olam** (The Universe): official organ of the Zionist organization; Editor M. KAMENSKY.

**Had Hamizrach** (Echo of the East): organ of the Sephardic Jews.

**Kol Yisrael** (The Voice of Israel): organ of the Agudat Yisra'el, right-wing religious section.

**Nase Osebozheni** (Globe): political, economic, and cultural; address relating to San Francisco.

**Palestine Gazette**: P.O. Box 261; f. 1926; Government publication.

**W. Drodze**: Polish, political, and literary subjects.

**Yediot Irgun Olai Markaz Europea**: German, political, economic, and cultural subjects; guide to European immigration.

## TEL AVIV

**Aspaklaria**: Hebrew; digest of foreign and Palestine subjects.

**Davar L'ladim** (Word for the Children): Hebrew; journal for youth.

**HaDerekh** (The Way): religious and political subjects; Hebrew.

**Ha'poel HaZair** (The Young Worker): official organ of the Palestine Labor wing; Hebrew.

**Hayesod** (The Foundation): religious, literary, and social subjects; Hebrew.

**Itan Meynhad** (The "Special" Journey): popular, social, and pictorial; Hebrew.

**Kolna** (The Voice): culture relevant to the cinema; Hebrew.

**Nyvelt** (The New Field): political, economic, and cultural subjects; Yiddish.

**Palestina**: economic; English.

**"Sikot"** ("Needle"): satire and cartoons; Hebrew.

**Tzaha Ba'aret** (The New P.M.): satire and social affairs; Hebrew.

## MONTHLIES

## HAIFA

**Al Bushra** (Good News): Mount Carmel; f. 1915; Arabic; monthly organ of the Alawadiyya Movement in Arab countries.

## JERUSALEM

**Al Akhbar Al Kamealyyah**: Arabic; religious.

**Al Miyah Al Hayyah** (The Living Water): Arabic and English; Christian religious life and worship.

**Al Muntada** (The Club): Arabic; cultural and general.

**Ba'ayot**: Hebrew; political, economic, and cultural.

**Maashet**: Hebrew; religious, literary, and social.

**Hamalakha**: Hebrew; general professional subjects.

**Had Ha'Hitukh**: Hebrew; education.

**Hygiene U'brut**: Hebrew; health and hygiene.

**Light**: English; Tse Haffam to the Middle East.

**Lines of Communication**: English; church news.

**Palestine Review**: English.

**Sigal**: Hebrew; religious, historical, and literary.

**Slan**: Armenian; religious, literary, and philology.

**Yalkoot**: Hebrew; general.

## TEL AVIV

- Ha'ar Hapo'let** (*The Word of the Working Women*): Hebrew, subjects relating to women workers.
- Qazith** (*The Flaming Star*): 8 Ziv Brook Street, 4, 1931 art, literature, Editor: G. Talmon.
- Gilyonot** (*Editions*): Hebrew literary notes and criticism.
- Hamashek Nashvuh** (*The Co-operative Forum*): Hebrew.
- Ha'prakit** (*The Tribune*): Hebrew legal notes.
- Kafasiyah** (*Industry*): Hebrew and English, industry and economics.
- Han Agudat Ha'mas' (Forum)**: Hebrew, technical.
- Life in Palestine**: English, pictures and features of Palestine.
- Ma'arakot** (*Battles*): Hebrew, political, economic, and military.
- Ma'har Va Kalkalah** (*Economic Affairs*): Hebrew, trade and economics.
- Moznayim** (*Scale*): Hebrew, literary.
- Palestine and Middle East**: English, general.
- Teknikah U-Mada** (*Technology and Science*): Hebrew, science, engineering, and industry.
- Tiamin** (*Forum*): Hebrew, cultural, social, and economic.
- Yediot Iriyat** (*Municipal News*): Hebrew, municipal affairs.
- Mib'ulim** (*From Market*): (Am H'arsh) Hebrew, social and agriculture.

## BI-MONTHLIES

## HARVA

- Al Rabitah** (*The Link*): Arabic, religious and community news.

## [EXTRAS]

- Refuat Hashimayim Ba'ereb Yisrael** (*Dentistry in Palestine*): Hebrew and English, dentistry.
- Bulletin of the Economic Research Institute of the Jewish Agency for Palestine**: Hebrew and English, economics.
- Hamassad** (*The Foundation*): Hebrew and English, reports on the activities of Kerem Hayesod and the Jewish Agency for Palestine.
- Kiryat Sopher** (*Reading List*): Hebrew, judicial and Palestine bibliography.
- Loshonanu** (*Our Language*): Hebrew research work in the Hebrew language.
- Palestine Journal of Botany**: English and French, scientific papers on botany.
- Tarbitz** (*Reading*): Hebrew, research work in humanities.
- Yediot Ha'hevr'ah Ha'ivrit La 'Hakirat Eratz Yisrael Va Aukeleha** (*News of Exploration and Archaeological Research in Palestine*): Hebrew, exploration in Palestine and articles on archaeology.
- Zion**: Hebrew, research in Jewish history.

## TEL AVIV

- Acta Medica Orientalia**: English, medicine.
- Ma'harot Lesifrut** (*Literary Digest*): Hebrew, literary and art.

## PUBLISHERS

- D. S. Aaronson**: P.O. Box 1172, Jaffa Street 4, 1931, English, Hebrew, and Arabic, Tel-Gov., Dov-Bek Avon 3302.
- A.B.G. Bookstore**: 73 Alenby Road, Tel Aviv, wholesale and retail.
- Am Oved**: P.O. Box 399, Tel Aviv, publishers for Hita-druck publications.

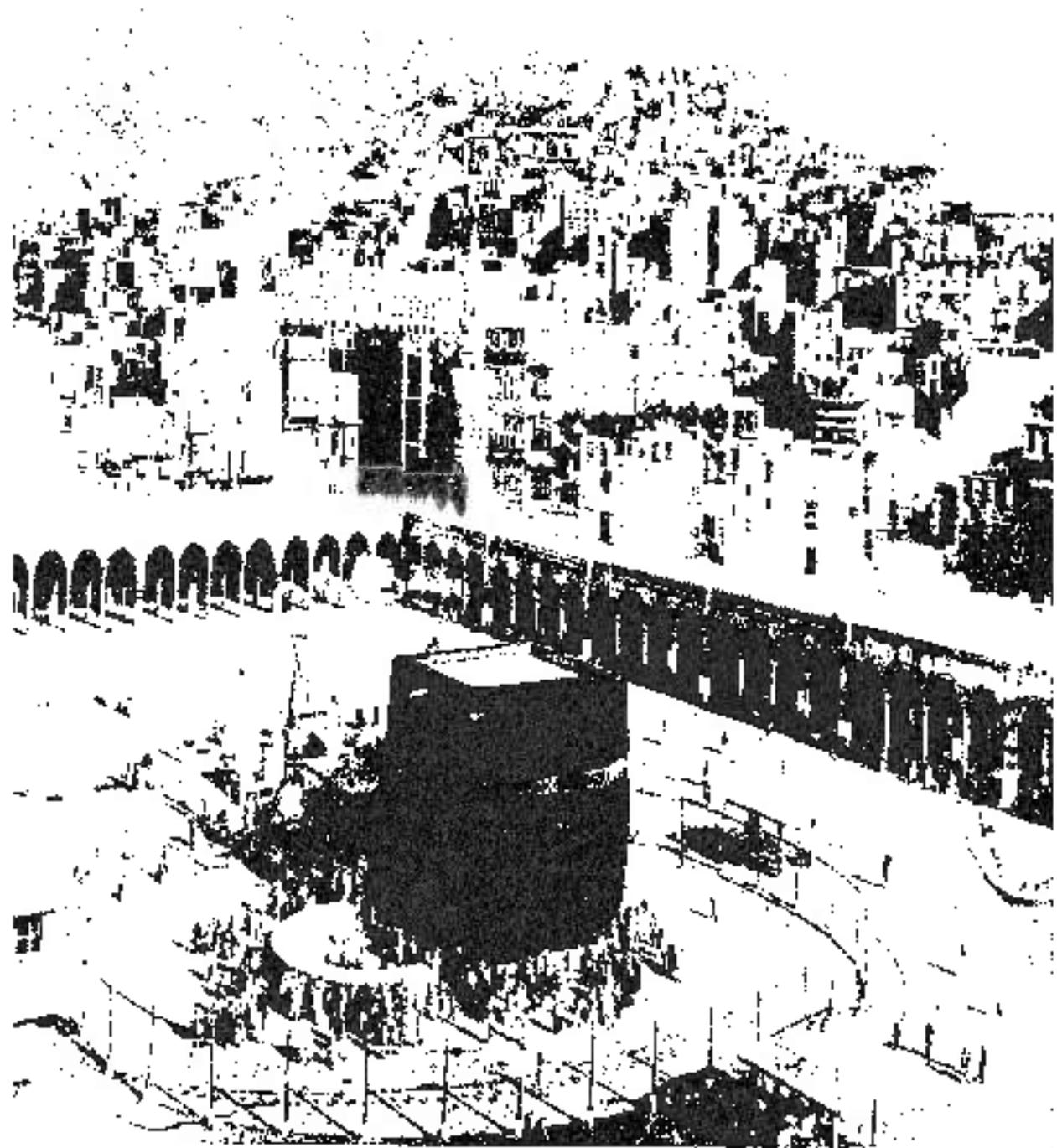
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- ARONSON, GEORGE. *The Arab Awakening* (2nd ed., London, 1929).
- BARON, SEYMOUR. *Nitz Detsavim* (Jerusalem, 1929).
- BEN-GURION, C. H. *Educational Problems in the East and Near East* (London, 1922).
- BEN-GURION, S. H. *Peoples in the Promised Land, 1917-27* (London, 1938).  
*And I Live Again* (London, 1942).
- BONER, A. *The Economic Development of the Middle East* (2nd ed., London, 1925).
- FRANZOS, L. D. *Mandates on Zionism* (Washington, D.C., 1922).
- COHEN, ISRAEL. *The Zionist Movement* (London, 1913).
- CRADOCK, R. *Palestine Mission* (London, 1927).
- CRUM, BARTLEY C. *Behind the Sulken Curtain* (London, 1917).
- DE HAAS, JACOB. *History of Palestine* (New York, 1922).
- DYER, M. (Ed.). *Laws of Palestine, 1916-31* (4 vols., Tel Aviv, 1933).
- ELSHINE, DEARLTON. *Palestine of the Arabs* (London, 1933).
- FARIS, HANIN A. *Electric Power in Syria and Palestine* (Beirut, 1929).
- GAUER, P. P. *Palestine* (London, 1921).
- HANNA, PAUL L. *British Policy in Palestine* (Washington, D.C., 1943).
- HITTI, EMILIE K. *History of the Arabs* (London, 1924).
- HOLMES, A. H. *Minorities in the Arab World* (London, 1947).
- JACOBY, F. J. (Ed.). *Anglo-Palestine Year Book* (London, 1919).
- JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE. *Statistical Handbook of Middle Eastern Countries* (Jerusalem, 1914).
- KASHEVSKY, L. *Social Policy and Social Insurance in Palestine* (Tel Aviv, 1927).
- KATIBAS, H. I. *The New Spirit in Arab Lands* (New York, 1940).
- KEYS, B. A. *The Agricultural Development of the Middle East* (London, 1926).
- KORN, HANS. *Nationalism and Imperialism in the Eastern East* (London, 1927).
- LEWIS, G. G. *Palestine under the Moslems* (London, 1890).
- LOWENMILK, WALTER CLAY. *Palestine, Land of Promise* (London, 1944).
- MAIN, EMERZ. *Palestine at the Crossroads* (London, 1927).
- MARGOLIS, M. L., and MAX, A. *History of the Jewish People* (Philadelphia, 1927).
- NARBY, N. *Education in Palestine, 1920-45* (Washington, D.C., 1945).
- NATHAN, R., GARR, OSCAR and GREENBER, DANIEL. *Palestine: Problem and Promise* (Washington, D.C., 1946).
- PERCY, J. *Palestine: The Enchanted Land* (London, 1935).
- PERCY, LEO. *Structure and Evolution of Palestine (Jerusalem, 1943)*.
- ROSEN, A. *The Jews in the Modern World* (London, 1924).
- SAGOFF, U. *Jewish Agriculture in Palestine* (Jerusalem, 1927).
- SARFON, JACOB. *Arabs: Brute Land* (The Arabs of Palestine) (Tel Aviv, 1927).
- SEYED, SIR G. A. *Historical Geography of the Holy Land* (1928 ed., London, 1932).
- SOLOVOW, NAOMI W. *History of Zionism* (3 vols., London, 1929).
- SPENCER, H. A. *The United States and the Near East* (London, 1927).
- STUBBS, SIR ROBERT. *Orientalism* (London, 1917).
- TEMPERLEY, H. W. V. *England and the Near East* (London, 1926).
- TOYNBEE, ARTHUR J. *Survey of International Affairs, Vol. I* (London, 1923).
- LOVE, S. A. (Ed.). *The Palestine Year Book* (Washington, D.C., 1915).
- WARRINER, DOBBIE. *Land and Poverty in the Middle East* (London, 1928).
- WELSH, M. G. *Das Antike Judentum* (Tübingen, 1923).
- WISNIEWSKI, DR. GRACIE. *The Jewish People and Palestine* (London, 1926).
- WILSON, W. W. *The Process of Change in the Ottoman Empire* (Chicago, 1927).

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

- Statistical Abstract of Palestine. Department of Statistics, Jerusalem (annual).
- General Monthly Bulletin of Current Statistics. Department of Statistics, Jerusalem.
- Statistics of Foreign Trade. Department of Statistics, Jerusalem (annual).
- National Income of Palestine. Department of Statistics, Jerusalem (annual).
- Report on Palestine Administration (annual, London).
- Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine (Oxford University Press).
- Report of the Palestine Royal Commission 1937 (Cmd 5470, London).
- Report of the Palestine Partition Commission, 1938 (Cmd. 5634, London).
- Statement of Policy by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom (Cmd. 3682, London, 1930; Cmd. 5893, London, 1938; Cmd. 6019, London, 1939; Cmd. 6195, London, 1940).
- Government Survey of Palestine (8 vols., 1945-46), Jerusalem. Supplement, July 1947, Jerusalem.
- Report of the Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry, Lausanne, 1946.
- Report to the United Nations General Assembly by the U.N. Special Committee on Palestine, Geneva, 1947.

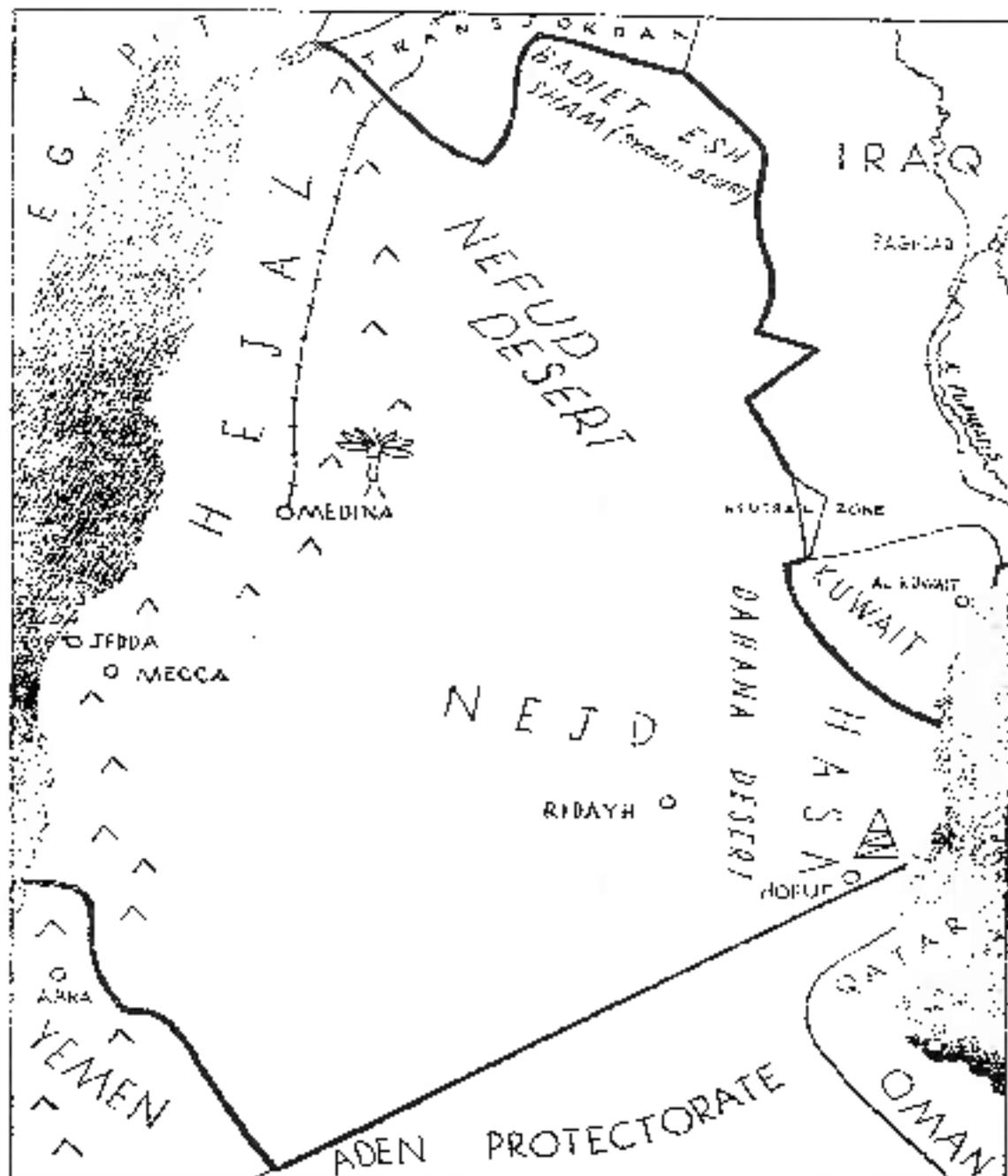




The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Photo: Jordan Light Ltd., Ag

# SAUDI ARABIA



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# THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

## GEOGRAPHY

### FRONTIERS

The Saudi Arabian Kingdom is situated in the south-western corner of Asia. It is bounded on the north by Iraq and Transjordan, on the east by the Persian Gulf and Kuwait, on the west by the Red Sea, and on its southern flank by the Arab Protectorate and Yemen.

### WADIS

Rivers which flow perennially from source to mouth are unknown in Saudi Arabia, but there are perennial streams in the Hassa and Nejd districts. Typical of Arabia are the Wadis—water-valleys—which carry floods after a rain-storm.

### HARBOURS

Jedda is the main port of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the most important commercial port between Saudi Arabia and the outside world.

### IRRIGATION

So far very few experiments in modern irrigation have been made in Saudi Arabia, but the experiment at Al Khaf, where a full-scale agricultural project is under way, is noteworthy, and it has been found possible to raise alfalfa, melons, dates, tomatoes, onions, and many other farm products there.

## PEOPLES AND RELIGION

### PEOPLES

The Arabs of the Peninsula claim their descent from Ishmael, the son of Abraham, and are a Semitic people.

### LANGUAGE

The language spoken throughout Saudi Arabia is Arabic.

### POPULATION

The total population of Saudi Arabia is approximately 7,000,000.

### RELIGION

Saudi Arabia is the cradle and birthplace of Islam.

### ISLAM

Islam is more than a religion; it is a distinct civilization in the same sense that Christianity is a fundamental part of European and American civilization. In its contact with the West, especially between the ninth and twelfth centuries, Islam gave rich treasures of science and philosophy and helped to provide some of the basic elements of Western civilization.

**Pre-Islam Arabia.** At the time of the prophet Mohammed's appearance Arabia was plunged into the Gnostic night of paganism and idol worship. Polygamy to an unlimited extent was practiced. Intercourse and loose living were rife among the tribes and the people of Mecca.

**Childhood of the Prophet.** It would be correct to name the year A.D. 570 as the year of Mohammed's birth. His father Abdullah was married to Aminah, a daughter of Wabb. Shortly before Mohammed's birth, Abdullah, while on a journey, died—only twenty-five years of age. Mohammed's early infancy was spent in the care of a Bedouin woman of the tribe of the Bani-Sa'ud. Unfortunately for the half-orphan his mother died too, and Abd ul-Muttalib, his grandfather took care of him. On his deathbed, four

years later, Abd ul-Muttalib confided the care of Mohammed to Abu Talib.

**Marriage.** At the age of twenty-five Mohammed took service with Khadija, a Koraishite lady and a businesswoman of line for whom he undertook journeys connected with her affairs. Despite their differences in age Mohammed and Khadija were married, and in her the future prophet of Islam found a most faithful wife and a loyal comrade.

**The Beginning of the Mission.** Approaching the age of forty, Mohammed frequently felt his brain seeking solace in order to find a way of conveying to the people the necessity of changing their selfish way of life. Once, lying self-absorbed, he had visions of being called by the mighty voice of the Angel Gabriel telling him to lead men on to a nobler destiny, to liberate his people from the bondage of idolatry, and help mankind to find the one God. Khadija was the first to accept his prophetic mission and to believe in the revelations.

**Persecution.** Little is known about what happened in the seven years between Mohammed's prophetic call and his departure to Medina. Many of his countrymen responded to his call, but many more clung to their old beliefs. Thus the religious differences led to a social conflict and a struggle for power. The position for the believers in Mecca became intolerable, and the Prophet permitted a part of his followers to migrate to Abyssinia in order to escape the persecution of the Koraish. This was called the first exile (Muhajirah) and occurred in the fifth year of Mohammed's mission (A.D. 615).

**The Hijrah.** In A.D. 622, soon after the death of Khadija, Mohammed was still persecuted by the Koraish, so with only a few of his companions, he undertook the Hijrah—the flight to Medina.

**Establishment of Islam.** The laws of the Medina congregation formed the first Grah of that congregation which made Islam a mighty religion and a wide-sung empire.

After many years of strife and by then an established and loved religion, Jesus of his people, Mohammed made peace with Mecca and the Karabshahs returned to captivity.

**The Prophetic Message.** The essence of Mohammed's prophetic message is the certainty with which he announced the fateful event that awaited all human beings: their living in ignorance of the word of God. He came with scripture and guidance to his people, who seemed to be forgotten by God, and gave to them the Koran and a new way of life, producing the national awakening of the Arab people. The work prescribed by Mohammed is the eternal truth that there is only one God and that he is the apostle of God. The leading doctrine and task of the morning of Islam is self-surrender of man to the will of God.

**Essence of Islam.** The essence of Islam can be divided into two parts, Faith and Practice. Faith consists of the six articles of belief:

- (1) The Unity of God
- (2) The Angels
- (3) The Inspired Books
- (4) The Inspired Prophets
- (5) The Day of Judgment
- (6) The Decrees of God

Practical religion consists in the observation of the five practical duties:

- (1) The denial of the Cross. (There is no deity but God, and Mohammed is the Prophet of God.)
- (2) The five stated periods of prayer. (From dawn to sunrise, on the decline of the sun, between the decline of the sun and sunset, a few minutes after sunset, and when the night has closed in.)
- (3) The thirty days of fast in the month of Ramadhan. (Ramadhan is the ninth month in the year, observed as a month of fast from dawn to sunset on each day.)
- (4) The payment of the legal alms. (This payment is a religious tax mentioned in the Koran.)
- (5) The pilgrimage to Mecca. (The pilgrimage to Mecca in the twelfth month of the Mohammedan year is a religious duty of every Muslim, and constitutes one of the pillars of Islam.)

The Koran, the sacred book of Islam, is written in the Arabic language and divided into 114 Suras. The Prophet himself divided the book into the Suras and gave them their present titles. Only after Mohammed's death was the Koran issued as a whole by the order of Caliph Osman, who incorporated all existing versions into one volume.

#### SCHEMAS, RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS AND COMMUNITIES OF ISLAM

Unfortunately for Islam, greed for earthly power and tribal jealousies brought about discord in that religion which resulted in its break-up into sects and schisms. The following are some of the main divisions forming the religion of the people in the Middle East and other Islamic countries.

**Sunnis.** The Sunnis hold that the first four elected Caliphs were the rightful successors of Mohammed, and they accept the six authentic books of tradition and belong to one of the four schools of jurisprudence founded by the Imams Hanafi, Shafi'i, Maliki and Hanbali. The Sunnis form by far the majority in the world of Islam.

**Shi'as.** The Shi'as are the followers of Ali, and maintain that he was the first and eighth Caliph or Imam of Islam and true successor of Mohammed. The orthodox Shi'as recognize the following as the rightful Imams:

- (1) Ali, son-in-law of the Prophet.
- (2) Husayn, son of Ali
- (3) Hussein, second son of Ali
- (4) Ali II, son of Husayn.

- (5) Mohammed al-Bakir, son of Zayn
- (6) Taher al-Sadiq, son of Mohammed al-Bakir
- (7) Abu Hasan Musa al-Kadim, son of Taher al-Sadiq
- (8) Ali II, son of Abu Hasan Musa al-Kadim
- (9) Abu Ja'far Mansur, son of Ali III
- (10) Ali IV, son of Abu Ja'far Mansur
- (11) Abu Mohammed al-Farhan bin Ali al-Azali, son of Ali IV
- (12) Muhammad al-Mahdi, son of Abu Mohammed al-Farhan bin Ali al-Azali. (It is the belief of the Shi'as that he is still alive and is to appear in the last days before the Day of Judgment.)

Up to the present day the Shi'as are represented on earth by the doctors of law, whose opinions are final in all matters concerning religious and State affairs. The Shi'as form the national religion of Iran.

**Isma'ilis.** Like the orthodox Shi'as, the Isma'ili profess loyalty to Ali, but do not agree to the accession of Abu Hasan Musa al-Kadim, son of Ja'far al-Sadiq to the Imamship, and hold that Isma'il, the eldest son of Ja'far al-Sadiq, is the rightful person to follow his father as Imam. The Isma'ili sect believe that the Imam was only visible from the time of Ali to the death of Mohammed, the son of Isma'il, and that from that date on continued the succession of concealed Imams.

**Wahhabism.** Wahhabism can be termed the reform movement of Islam. Its founder, Mohammed 'Abu J-Wahhab, born in 1703, seeing the corruption of his age, and the prevailing idolatry and luxury in the lands of the Moslems, propagated the true faith in a world which had lamentably departed from the first principle of Islam. Later this movement came under the protection of the sultan of the House of Saud in the person of Abdul Aziz, under whose leadership Wahhabism spread throughout Arabia, Saudi, the son of Abdul Aziz, led the Wahhabi army successfully against the Turks, and, later capturing Mecca, held that city for nine years. On his death in 1834 his son was defeated by the forces of Ibrahim Pasha, but the movement of Wahhabism remained strong and spread to other lands of Islam. In recent times, under the leadership of the present King of Saudi Arabia, Wahhabism has considerably increased in strength and importance, and is now the Power of the Holy places of Islam.

**Druses.** The Druses are a religious community established in the region of Syria. This community was founded by Hakim, a Salimite Caliph, who was helped by Hassan and Dahan in this task. Hassan is the author of the religious books of the Druses. The belief of this community is in the acknowledgment of one God and that the divinity has made itself visible by marking on many persons and appeared last in the person of Hakim and is finally expected to appear on earth in the person of Hakra, the only mediator between it and the people. The Druses have played a valiant and notable part in the political and social life of their country and are renowned for their independence.

**Sufism.** With Sufism, mysticism was introduced into Islam. The origin of the name is thought to have arisen from the Arabic word for wool ("Suf"), and the garments of this material that were worn by Eastern ascetics. Sufis are divided into numerous religious orders, but all agree in the submission to the Inspired Guide. The principle religious doctrine of the Sufis is the belief in the existence of God in all things and that all beings are an emanation from Him. All religion, according to the Sufis, serves to lead towards realism, and Islam in this respect is better suited to obtain this end than other religions. God is the real author of all acts committed by man; therefore man is not free in his actions. The Sufis hold that the soul of man

comes before the body and returns to the divinity after death. Sufism endeavours to inspire its followers to lead a good and just life, to practice meditation and prayer in order to bring about the desired spiritual union with the divinity. Through its mysticism Sufism has inspired much literature.

**Bahá'ism.** Bahá'ism made its appearance in Iran during the early part of the nineteenth century and is in its expansion a kind of Eastern socialism. This movement was founded by Mirza Ali Mullá and when spreading throughout the country, began to stir the people, finally in his day, in an armed revolt against the constitutional government by and many of his followers were killed.

### ISLAMIC LAW

The Divine Law (Sharia) is the religious law of Islam, adhered to in all lands of the Moslems. In its practical application the Sharia comprises all parts in the life of the faithful from the minutest details of everyday life to the highest spiritual issues. Jurisprudence in Moslem law points towards theology as its ultimate base. The fundamentals of Islamic law are found in the word of God, the Traditions, the Consensus, and the Opinions. Among the Sunnis four schools of law—the Hanafi, the Maliki, the Shafi'i, and the Hanbali—are used.

**The Hanafi School.** Abu Hanafi and two of his disciples (Abu Yusuf Yaqub al-Ansari and Muhammad al-Shaybani) are the founders of the Hanafi doctrine. Followed by Moslems in Afghanistan, Central Asia, and other Islamic countries, this doctrine is practical and human in its application and leaves room for the changing of conditions, admitting that the requirements of law change with the times.

**The Maliki School.** The doctrines of this school are used in North-West Africa and in the Sudan. This school recognizes custom to the extent that customary usage has the power of law. Much power is vested by this school in the head of the family with regard to property of wife and children.

**The Shafi'i School.** Established mostly in Southern Arabia and in Egypt, the doctrine of this school is very conservative and uncompromising in its attitude to Islam.

**The Hanbali School.** Operating mainly in Saudi Arabia, the tenets of this doctrine are well suited to the patriarchal return movement of Wahhabism.

**Shi'a Schools.** Rejecting the authority of the first three Caliphs after Mohammed, the Shi'as have their own traditions and give the authority of law-making to their doctors of law, who represent the authority of the Imam on earth.

**Civil Courts.** In the modern States of the Islamic world there exist, side by side with the Sharia courts (judging cases of personal status, marriage, divorce, etc.), the civil courts with jurisdiction in criminal matters. This court is competent to give judgment irrespective of creed or race of the defendant.

**Islamic Law as Applying to Minorities.** In cases of minorities (such as Jews or others) residing as a community in Moslem lands, spiritual councils are established whose judgment is based according to the law of the community, in matters concerning the personal status, by the recognized head of that community.

**Tribal Courts.** In desert areas of countries where a proportion of the population is still nomadic, tribal courts, working by ancient custom and tribal procedure, administer law and justice.

**Waqfs.** In Moslem countries the law of Waqf is taking the place of the law applied to religious and charitable endowments, trusts and settlements in the West. This important Islamic institution, found in all Eastern countries, is administered by the Shari'a courts. Waqf, or endowment, is a gift to God made by pious Moslems for the benefit of the community.

**Women Under Islam.** "Of other women, we saw good in your eyes, many but two or three or four, and if you did I fear that you should not equitably, then only one." This saying from the Koran explains Mohammed's awareness of the social inferiority of polygamy and his refusal, without abandoning the deep-rooted customs of his day, to discourage this practice.

Very often the custom of polygamy is hurled against Islam as a severe criticism of that religion. In order to understand the work of Mohammed and his to consider the customs prevailing in Arabia at the time of Mohammed's ministry. Polygamy, as among all Eastern nations of antiquity, was the recognized institution. Some members of the pre-Islamic society carried their aversion to women to the point of destroying their female children at birth. Women were mere chattels, forming an integral part of their father's or their husband's estate. It was due only to the teaching of the Prophet that women were given an acknowledged status in the Islamic world. Already in the third year of the Hegra temporary marriages, the custom of that day, were forbidden and polygamy restricted to four wives. Women were granted equality in exercising their right before the law. It is important to emphasize that this step was taken in an age when in Christian nations, for example, gave any right or status to women and that this legislation was made in a country which saw, only a few years previously, a great misfortune in the birth of a daughter. The most outstanding of the rules granted by early Islamic law to raise the status of women are the following:

On coming of age the law gives to women the same rights and liberties as applied to men.

On death of her parents a share in the inheritance is guaranteed to a woman.

No woman can be married against her will or consent.

Women on marriage do not lose their individuality.

On marriage the marriage contract gives no power to the husband above the one which the law defines in the marriage act.

Her property remains hers, and she can instigate divorce proceedings on her own account.

Moslem marriage is a civil act.

Polygamy still flourishes among the very conservative and rich and among the poorer and uneducated classes. With the latter the additional cost of a new wife is often balanced by the amount of labour she contributes towards her husband's estate.

The pressure of progressive public opinion against the custom of polygamy, due to modern education, combined with the economic difficulties prevailing in our times makes it almost impossible to retain polygamy among the middle classes in the cities of the East. The fundamental change slowly taking place in our time in Moslem lands is the transformation of the patriarchal system, with its polygamy, into the small independent family unit on the Western pattern.

Aided by education and modern legislation, the emancipated modern city woman of the East is beginning to take her place in the economic and public life of her country.

## HISTORY

## BEFORE 1914

Known civilization existed in Arabia for more than a thousand years before the coming of Christ, and it is widely assumed that the country is the original home of the Semitic people. The Minaean Kingdom existed in the East of Yemen from 1500-500 B. C. Parallel with the Minaean Kingdom the Sabean Kingdom flourished with the first capital at Sawaah (Khari'ah). The second Sabean period began approximately in 500 B.C. with the capital at Marib. This dynasty was succeeded by the Himyarites.

Early in the sixth century A.D. the dynasty of the Lakhids was established in Arabia. At the time of Mahan and the Prophet, Arabia was in a grave state of corruption and loose living, and the Prophet's appeal was one to religion and patriotism and the formation of an Arabian nation. His early successors ruled the empire of the Arabs. Power in Arabia and the domination over the Holy City of Mecca changed hands very frequently, and in A.D. 630, after the Abbasid Caliphs, Mecca was governed by an emir elected by Egypt. In A.D. 1517 the Ottoman Turkish sultan conquered the Hejaz and was made the ruler of the Hejaz by the Sherif of Mecca. In the early part of the eighteenth century a new epoch of history began with the rise of the Wahhabi movement.

Mohammed bin Wahhab was born in Nejd in 1703 and shortly educated in the Islamic faith. He visited the schools of Mecca, Baghdad, and Basra, where he developed a marked ability in the exposition of ethics and jurisprudence. At a very early age he discovered the theories and superstitions of the Islamic community throughout Islam, and he was determined to teach and promulgate the pure faith as laid down by the precepts and practice of the Prophet himself. His teaching met with acceptance, but his increasing influence excited the opposition of the ruling family in his district, and he was compelled to seek refuge with Mohammed bin Saud, then already a chief with considerable political influence.

This protection of the religious leader within the family of the Saudis led to the foundation of the powerful Wahhabi dynasty. Mohammed bin Saud married the daughter of 'Abdu'Wahhab, and their son 'Abdu'Aziz, upon the death of his father (1765), led a Wahhabi army to the farthest corners of Arabia. The great military head of the Wahhabi movement was Saud, the eldest son of 'Abdu'Aziz who gained victories over Sulaiman Pasha and marched with an army of 20,000 men against Karbala, the Shi'a holy city, which he destroyed. In 1803 Saud entered Mecca and at the end of the year he added Medina to the Wahhabi conquests. For nine years the Wahhabi rule was exercised at the holy places of Islam, and only through great military exertions was it possible for the Turks to dislodge the Wahhabi movement from the Hejaz.

In 1812, on the death of Saud, 'Abdu'l-ah became the leader of the Wahhabites. In spite of his high integrity and personal bravery his army met with serious reverses, and he was taken prisoner by Ibrahim Pasha and conveyed at Constantinople in 1818. 'Abdu'l-ah was succeeded in 1820 by Faisal, who established the Wahhabi rule in Eastern Arabia with Rijdah as the capital of his kingdom. Faisal died in 1866, being succeeded by 'Abdu'l-ah.

Although Wahhabism thereafter lost its political and military power, the religious influence of the movement

was retained and spread throughout the lands of Islam. It was under the present King 'Abdu'Aziz Ibn 'Abdu'rahman Al Faisal Al Saud that the House of Saud and Wahhabism came more and more to a driving political and religious power in Arabia. King Ibn Saud was born in 1876 at Rijdah. His family engaged in continuous war with Ibn Faisal, and was forced to leave Rijdah and to move to the south of Arabia where Ibn Saud grew up in the petroleum lands of the Wahhabi movement, and where he founded the Abnawi or Brotherhood movement.

In 1901, with only forty men, Ibn Saud decided to re-conquer Rijdah, which was held by the Rashid family. With great personal bravery, this historical night raid on the stronghold of his enemy proved successful, and became the first stepping-stone of the future King of Arabia. In 1903 he was able to conquer the Turkish province of Al Baha on the Persian Gulf.

## AFTER 1914

The independence of Ibn Saud was recognized by Great Britain in the treaty of December 20th, 1915, ratified on July 18th, 1916. During the First World War the Allied forces in Arabia protected the flanks of their armies by bribing Arab rulers either to secure troops or maintain neutrality. The then ruler of the Hejaz, King Hussein, received a subsidy of 1,250,000 sterling a month from the British Government, and the then Emir Ibn Saud was paid 75,000 a month. Ibn Saud had to maintain neutrality and fight constantly against external and internal personal enemies. The Hashemites, on the other hand, were able to put men and arms at the disposal of the Allies, claiming in exchange their recognition as the heirs to the Kingdom of the Hejaz. It was not until 1923 that Ibn Saud was able to defeat the Rashid family and annex their domain to the House of Saud.

Subsequently King Hussein of the Hejaz refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles or to sign the Treaty of St. Germain, protesting against the developments in Palestine and Syria. This step led to his exclusion from the Conference of Lausanne. His aspirations in Arabia led to unrest in the militant Wahhabi State and, erupted into a dispute over an oasis, the Hashemite and Saud forces met and the Hashemite army was defeated.

After World War I the conditions in the Hejaz seriously diminished the pilgrim traffic, which led to great unrest among the merchants and people of Mecca and Medina. The outcry for reform in the establishment of safe conduct and good reception for the annual pilgrimage was not heeded by King Hussein, and the request of the Egyptian Government to establish medical facilities was not granted. So it is not surprising that the attitude of the Muslim world generally was not unfavourable at the time to the Wahhabi invasion of the Hejaz. King Hussein had to leave King Ibn Saud's attack in 1924 without having a treaty with Great Britain nor being a member of the League of Nations. On October 3rd, 1924, the King of the Hejaz abdicated and his son, Emir Ali, accepted the position of constitutional sovereign of the Hejaz. Pressure from many external sources led to the demand that the Hashemite family leave the Hejaz. On December 16th King Ali announced his withdrawal from the Hejaz, and

## SAUDI ARABIA- (HISTORY)

on the 25th of the same month Ibn Saud declared officially that the war was over. On January 5th, 1926, he was declared King of the Hejaz. In 1932 the British Government recognized in the Treaty of Jeddah the independence of the Saudi. In 1932 Ibn Saud proclaimed the union of Hejaz and Nejd into the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, with himself as the hereditary monarch.

During World War II King Ibn Saud maintained a benevolent neutrality towards the Allies in return for large subsidies paid by Great Britain and the U.S.A. The developments in the oil industry were of outstanding importance during those years; the Arabian-American Oil Co., an American concern, began to plan for the post-war exploitation of the vast oil reserves of the country on a very large scale. Early in 1945 Ibn Saud left his country for the first time in his life in order to meet President Roosevelt on board an American warship in the Red Sea. Later in the same year Ibn Saud played a prominent part in the formation of the Arab League. One of his many sons, the Emir Faisal, has also occupied a significant role in the recent activities of the Arab States at the meetings of the United Nations at New York in 1946 and 1947.

Royal Decree, No. 2716

September 16th, 1932

Having placed our reliance on God, and in accordance with the telegrams with which our various subjects in the Kingdom of the Hejaz, Nejd and its Dependencies have petitioned us, and in compliance with public opinion in our country and because of our desire to unite the sections of the Arabian Kingdom, we have decreed the following:

First Article. The name of the Kingdom of Hejaz and of Nejd and its Dependencies shall be changed to that of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and hereafter our title shall be King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Second Article. This change will take effect from the date of its official announcement.

Third Article. This decree shall have no effect on the existing international treaties, conventions and obligations, which will retain their value and effectiveness. Similarly, it shall have no effect on individual contracts and covenants which shall remain effective.

Fourth Article. The existing regulations, instructions and decrees proceeding and coming from us shall remain effective until they are replaced.

Fifth Article. From the date of our government, whether in Hejaz, Nejd or their Dependencies, shall retain their present status temporarily until new laws take their place on the basis of the new constitution.

Sixth Article. Our present Council of Ministers shall immediately formulate a new constitution, a new order for the succession to the throne, and new regulations for governmental organization, and shall submit them to us that we may issue our orders concerning them.

Seventh Article. The president of our Council of Ministers may add to the members of the Council of Ministers any individual or individuals of worth when formulating the above-mentioned regulations, to benefit by their counsels and knowledge.

Eighth Article. We have chosen the day of Thursday, falling on the 15th of Jumada Ula (September 23rd) and corresponding to the first day of Libra, for the announcement of the constitution of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and of God we seek success.

Issued at our palace in Riyadh on this day the seventeenth of the month of Jumada Ula, the year 1351 (September 17th, 1932)

ABU CI-ABD

## THE GOVERNMENT

## THE CONSTITUTION

It has not yet been found possible to place the whole territory of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under a single constitution and consequently the Hejaz is governed under the Constitution of August 26th, 1926, which was subsequently amended.

The Kingdom of the Hejaz, with its known boundaries, may not be divided or separated in any way. The Kingdom is a royal, Muslim and independent country in all internal and foreign affairs. Mecca is the capital of the Hejaz Kingdom; Arabic is the official language of the Kingdom. The entire administration is in the hands of King Ibn Saud, who is in turn bound by the Sharia laws. The King employs an Agent-General to whom every head of a department is responsible, while the Agent-General in turn is responsible to the King.

**Departments of the Kingdom of the Hejaz:** Sharia, Justice, Internal Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Affairs Public, Education, Military Affairs.

**Legislative Assembly.** Under the Constitution this Assembly is organized and headed by the Agent-General, his advisers, and six members.

**Councils of Jeddah and Medina.** An Administrative Council is elected in Jeddah and Medina consisting of the qadim-maqam, his assistant, the chief officials, and four notables; the latter are nominated and chosen by the King.

**District Council.** A council is elected in every district under the presidency of the local chief, and is composed of an assistant to the chief, chief officials, and certain notables.

**Tribal and Village Councils.** In every village and tribe a council functions presided over by the shaykh, his legal advisers, and two notables, and empowered to enforce regulations and regulations.

**General Municipal Councils.** In each of the municipalities of Mecca, Medina, and Jeddah a General Municipal Council is established, and its members are elected by the local inhabitants. The election has to be approved by the King. Functioning concurrently with the General Municipal Council is the General Administration Commission, which investigates ways and means of ensuring resolutions passed by the General Municipal Council.

## HEAD OF STATE

H.M. King ABDUL-AZIZ IBN ABDUL-KAWWAS AL FAYSAH AL SAUD, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., (accessed 1926).

## COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

**Viceroy of Hejaz and Commander-in-Chief:** H.R.H. Emir SAUD (Crown Prince).

**Minister for Foreign Affairs and Head of Consultative Chamber:** H.R.H. Emir FAYSAH, G.C.B., G.C.I.E.

**Viceroy of Hejaz:** H.R.H. Emir FAYSAH, G.C.B., G.C.I.E.

**Emir of the Holy City of Medina:** H.R.H. Emir MORABUKH.  
**Minister of Riyadh:** H.R.H. Emir NASIR.

**Minister of Defense:** H.R.H. Emir MORABUKH.  
**Minister of Finance:** Sheikh ABDULLAH AL-SALHIYAH.  
**Minister of State:** Sheikh YAMMAM YASSIN.

## PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF SAUDI ARABIA

(By courtesy of Col. Gerald de Garry, and Messrs. Harrop & Co. Ltd.)

**Hejaz and its Dependencies:** administered from the capital, Riyadh.

**Province of Emirates of Hejaz or Arid:** headquarters at Riyadh.

**Divisions for lower Emirates within Province of Hejaz:** Haifa; Al Haraj; Wadi Dawasir; Washan. As follows: Muhammad, KARMA, including Turab and the neighbouring oases.

**Hejaz Divisions attached direct to headquarters of the Arid Province:** Sabab and Subul, the Arid; Duwadani including Sabab and numerous Hadram settlements; Qablan; the Musair with headquarters at Adwayn.

**Province of Qasim:** headquarters at Anziza. Divisions: Anziza; Buraia, including villages along the Wadi Rumma; Ar-Ras (Pass), including Qasr ibn Tughl; Subah; and Nathawiyah; Mufharah.

**Province of Jabal Shammar:** headquarters at Hail; Gov. Asir; and the Mes'ana. Divisions: Hail; Tama, which enjoys a great measure of independence under its hereditary ruler, Ibn RUMAYAN, Khatib; the Mutair Division.

**Province of Hama:** headquarters at al Hofuf. Gov. Sa'ud wa As-Sudayn JALIBI. Divisions: al Hofuf, which includes Jaha and Mubarrat; Qasr, including Darra Island; Taymut; Kuniya, and islands off the Hama coast near Qasr; Jubail, including Anzab; Dura; six Divisions of Al Mura; Mansur; Ajman; Mutair; Hani Khalid; Kassaiba; Beni Hajir; Awajin.

**Province of Asir (Province of Upper Asia):** headquarters at Abha; Gov. TURKI wa Sulayman. Divisions: Abha, Shabran, including Bay Un; Mashat or Khams; Mushair; Qablan; Hail; Al Ma; Najran.

**Province of Asir Tihama.** Divisions: Sabaya, including Darra; Jizan; Arish.

**The Hejaz:** administered by the Viceroy, H.R.H. Emir FAYSAH. Divisions for Emirates of the Hejaz: Qaramat al-Mila, including Quf and Mawa; Jazf (formerly under the Jabal Shammar Province of Hejaz and its Dependencies, including Sakaba; Tabuk, with jurisdiction over the Dam Arif and Huzarat; Al 'Ila, with jurisdiction over the Habsiyah and Wadd Ali; Bahra, with jurisdiction over Fuqayiq and Huzarat (Fahara); Wej, with jurisdiction over the Bilal; Unm; Lar; Yecob; Medina, with jurisdiction over most of the Harb; Rabigh; Qudhira; Jeddah, Mecca; Taif; Ghariid and Zohran; Beni Shehr (headquarters at An-Nurad; Lih; Qunfidha; Birk with jurisdiction over the Beni Hasan.

The following towns are municipalities: Mecca, Medina, Jeddah, Yenno, Rabigh.



## THE ECONOMIC LIFE

**Currency.** The currency of the kingdom is the Saudi silver riyal and piastre. English gold sovereigns and Turkish gold pounds are still used in some places. The riyal is approximately of the same value as the Indian rupee—2s. 6d.

**Area and Population.** The area of the kingdom comprises roughly 1,000,000 sq. miles, with an approximate population of 2,000,000.

**Principal cities and towns with estimated population:**

Mecca (150,000)	El Medj (15,000)
Medina (125,000)	Hai (30,000)
Riyadh (120,000)	Haura (10,000)
Jedda (100,000)	Hatuf (15,000)
Tauf (75,000)	Ojran (5,000)
Rabigh (75,000)	Dharam (10,000)
Harama (70,000)	Ras Tanura (10,000)
Yanbu (70,000)	Shaykh (10,000)
Qatif (100,000)	Kudfah (5,000)

**Principal Imports and Exports.**

**Imports:** cotton piece goods, hardware, rice, tea, sugar, grain, tobacco, handkerchiefs, motor cars.

**Exports:** petrol, oil, gold, gum, skins and hides, cattle, horses, camels, wool and albas, charcoal, dates, clarified butter, carpets, sesame, coffee, lemons, pearls, and mother-of-pearl.

Restrictions are placed on the importation of firearms, ammunition, and alcoholic liquors. Shaving brushes and other articles of raw hair must be accompanied by a medical certificate certifying that these articles are free from anthrax germs.

**Invoicing Requirements.** No special invoicing requirements, but goods should be accompanied by commercial invoice stating country of origin, marks and numbers, full description, net and gross weights, and value.

**Passports.** Passport visa is required for all nationalities and are obtainable at the Legations of the Kingdom.

## BANKING

**The Eastern Bank Ltd. (Jedda):** Head Office, 23 Crosby Square, London, E.C.1; Tel. 5400, 5410, 5420, 5430, 5440, 5450, 5460, 5470, 5480, 5490; Capital £1,000,000.

**Gairly, Hankey & Co. (Sudan) Ltd. (Jedda):** Agents: Gairly, Hankey & Co. Ltd., Dixon House, 11 Dover Avenue, London, E.C.3.

**Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij, N.V. (Jedda):** Head Office, 27 Vijzelstraat, Amsterdam; Tel. 1824; Cap. 4,000,000; Res. Fund, 1,100,000; Chair. Dr. E. HERRING; Gen. Mgrs. C. J. BARRON, C. J. HANCOCK, Dr. H. ARMAUD, A. A. VAN SANDIK, Y. A. DEKAMSTER; London corresp. National Provincial Bank Ltd., Overseas Branch, 1 Prince's Street, London, E.C.2.

## AGRICULTURE

The growing of crops is judged by Western standards as on a petty scale owing to the vast expanse of waterless desert land, but some schemes of irrigation are planned, and the experiment at Al Khauj, where a model farm and irrigation project has come into being, may bring about a great change in the agricultural development of the kingdom.

**Dates.** Dates form the indispensable food of the dweller in the Arabian desert. The dates of the Hejaz are re-

moved for their quality, and are exported in skins and boxes throughout the world of Islam.

**Camel Breeding.** Saudi Arabia is famous for the breeding of large and powerful camels which are still the general agents of communication in that country.

## OIL

A well-known American oil geologist recently indicated that total new oil reserves to be discovered in the Persian Gulf area will probably exceed 150,000,000 barrels (one ton approximately equals seven barrels). About one-third of this prospective oil wealth lies within the area of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom. The concessions in Saudi Arabia are owned by the Arabian-American Oil Co.

In 1910 geologists of the India Survey found small oil seeps on the island of Bahrain. Because the great fertility of layers of Persia and Iraq had been noted from the island, and because they knew of no commercial oil in the older lands, they concluded that the chances for oil were all good. A British group secured a concession covering the island which was in turn sold to the Gulf Oil Co. The concession was later acquired by the Standard Oil Co. of California.

While working at Bahrain the American engineers recommended the Damman field, lying on Saudi Arabian territory, and as a result the purchase of the concession was obtained in 1924 from King Ibn Saud. This concession covers 45,000 sq. miles. The Standard Oil Co. of California then organized and formed the California Arabian Standard Oil Co., which later became the Arabian American Oil Co. Exploration and drilling began in 1925.

At the time of America's entry into World War II, three major oilfields had already been found in Saudi Arabia, and at the end of the war the fourth field—at Qatif—had been added. Damman covers an area of approximately 20,000 acres; Abqah, some thirty miles to the south, is only in the early stage of its development, but has already been proved for over some 30,000 acres. In 1922 de Gulyer estimated Saudi Arabia's reserves at a minimum of 200,000,000 barrels, but this has been enlarged by later developments.

At the present time production is being run in the following three fields: Damman, Abqah, and Qatif; and by the end of 1946 the Arabian-American Oil Co.'s output was 260,000 barrels a day. During the war "Amoco" (Arabian American Oil Co.) built the Ras Tanura refinery, which is able to operate at 100 per cent of rated capacity at 30,000 barrels a day and has become the industry of American naval fuel oil supply in the Far East.

With only a small part of the large Saudi Arabian concessions developed, the kingdom has become the world's fifth largest oil-producing country. The discovery of oil has brought undreamed-of possibilities of betterment and a higher standard of living to the inhabitants of the kingdom.

## MINERALS

**Saudi Arabian Mining Syndicate Ltd. (Jedda):** Mining concession granted by the Saudi Arabian Government in December 1934 to a mining concern representing Saudi Arabia, Great Britain, Canada, and the U.S.A.

**TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS**  
**Chamber of Commerce and Industry:** Jedda, Pres. Sheikh MOHAMMAD ABU-AL-ATA AL-ATA.

## EDUCATION

## SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

Public education, as embodied in the Constitution of the Hejaz, comprises the diffusion of science, education and the arts, and the opening of libraries, schools and religious institutes in accordance with the religious precepts prevailing in the Kingdom. A Directorate of Public Education is attached to the Office of the Agent-General. Elementary education is free at least throughout the Kingdom.

## COLLEGES

Madrasat Ahl El Hadeeth: Mecca.  
 Madrasat India El Bathal: Mecca.  
 Madrasat El Fiah: Mecca.

## LEARNED AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES

The Arab Archæological Society: Mecca.  
 Society of Esalt Alshiria: Mecca. (1936) Pres. H. H. Saudi. Secretary: Sa'ud Al-Sayid. Gen. Sec. Abdül Aziz Al-Sayid.

## LIBRARIES

Library of Alharas: Mecca.  
 Library of the Education Department: Mecca.  
 Library of El Mecca.

## THE PRESS

El Manhal: Souk el Sagheer, Mecca; f. 1937. Chief Editor  
 Asad el-Quraysh Bi el-Quraysh El-Ansari.

Um el-Qurā: Mecca.

El Medina: Sharfa el Ainia, Mans'uf, Medina; f. 1937.  
 Editors: Ali and Osman Husni.

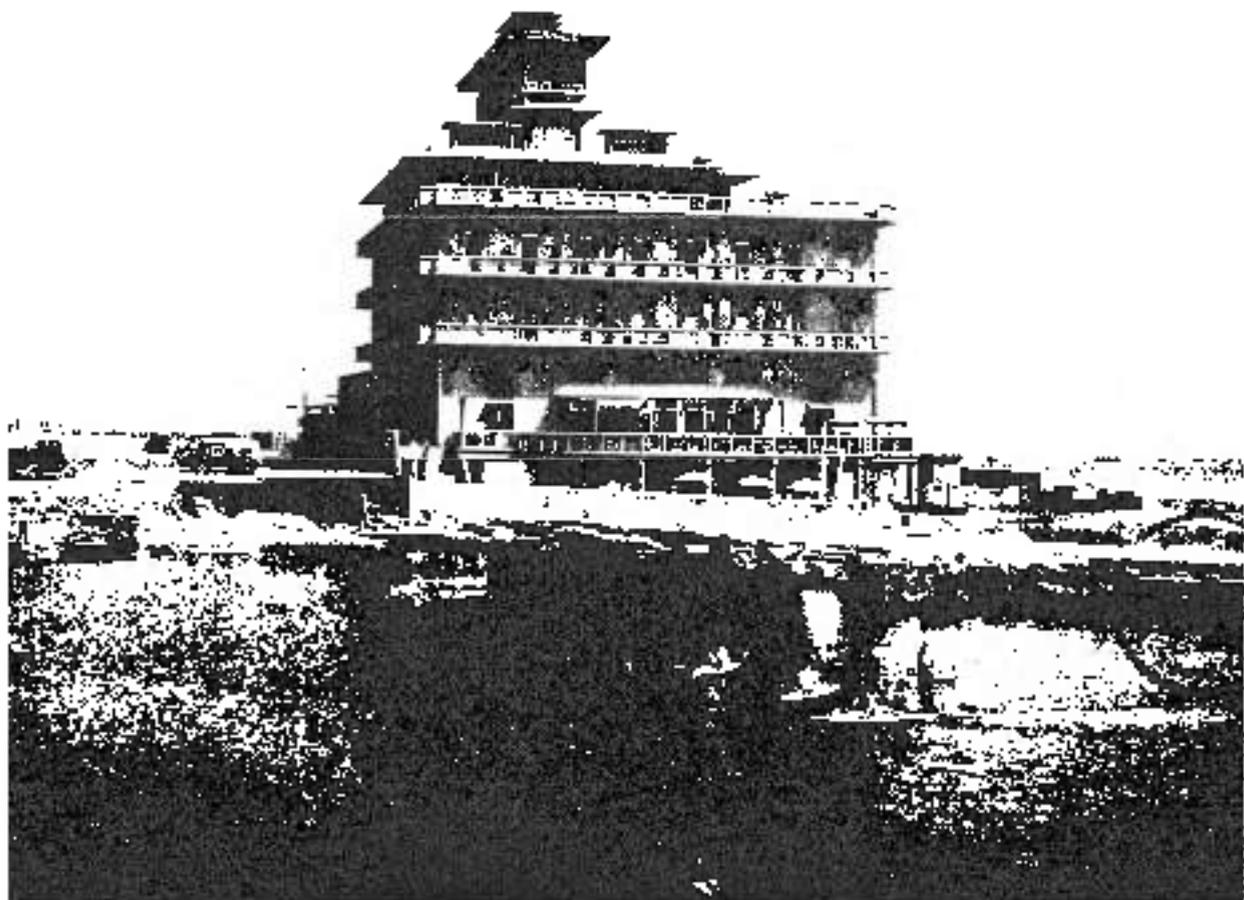
Al-Bilad Al-Saudiya: Mecca.

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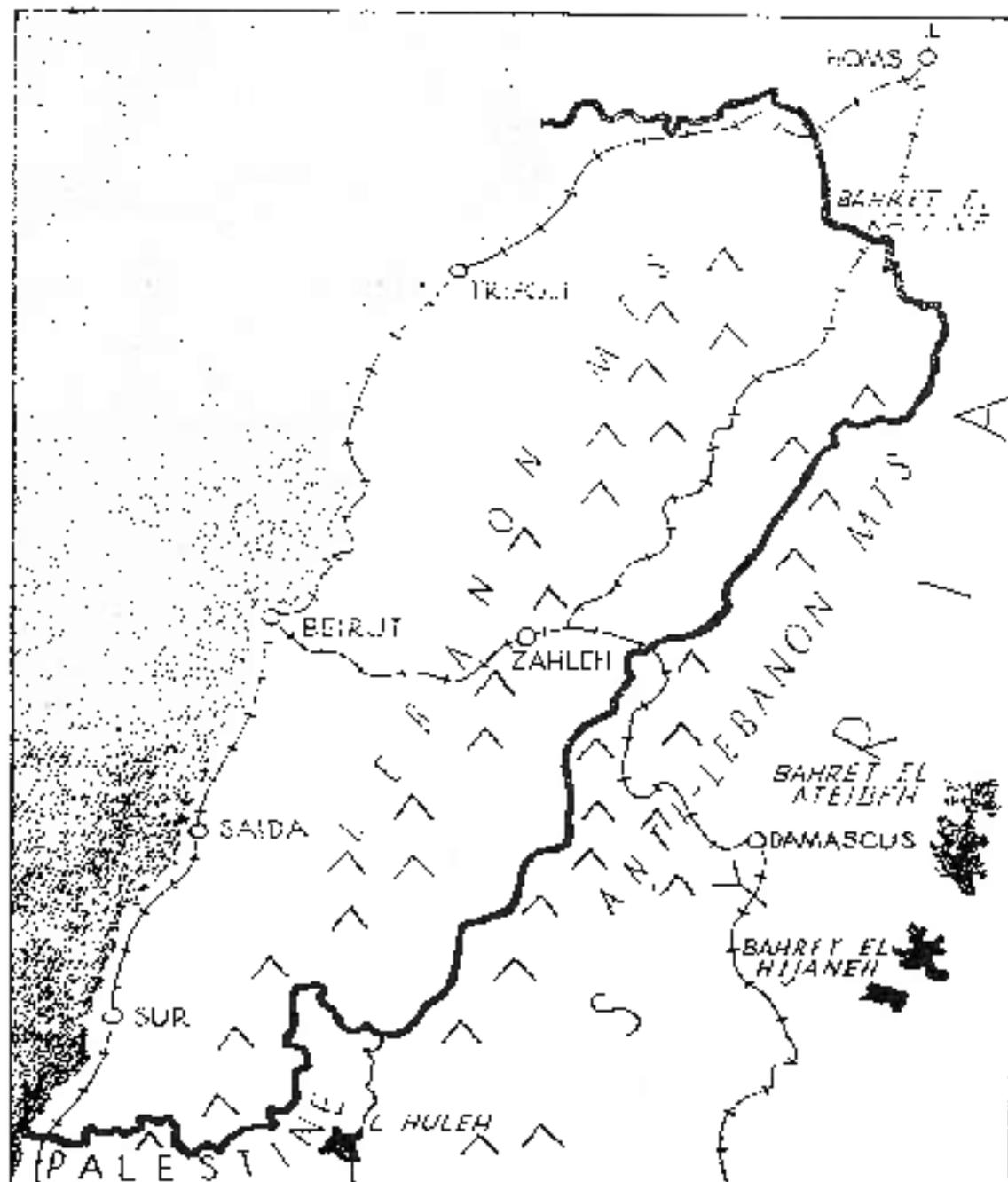
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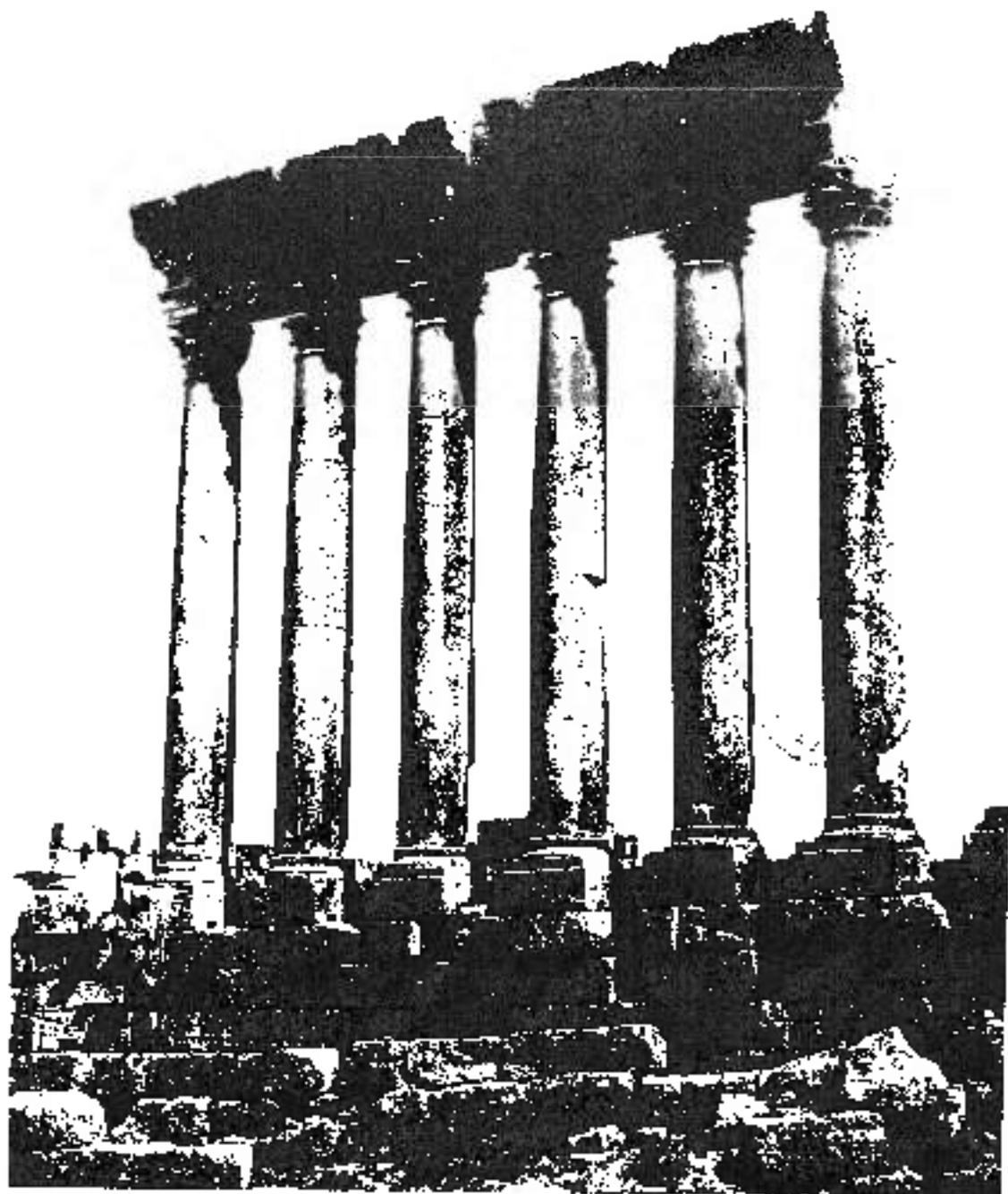
*Photo Gordon Leigh Ltd., 1924.*

# LEBANON



Boundary of Lebanon    Other Boundaries    Railways    Mountains

SCALE 18 MILES TO AN INCH

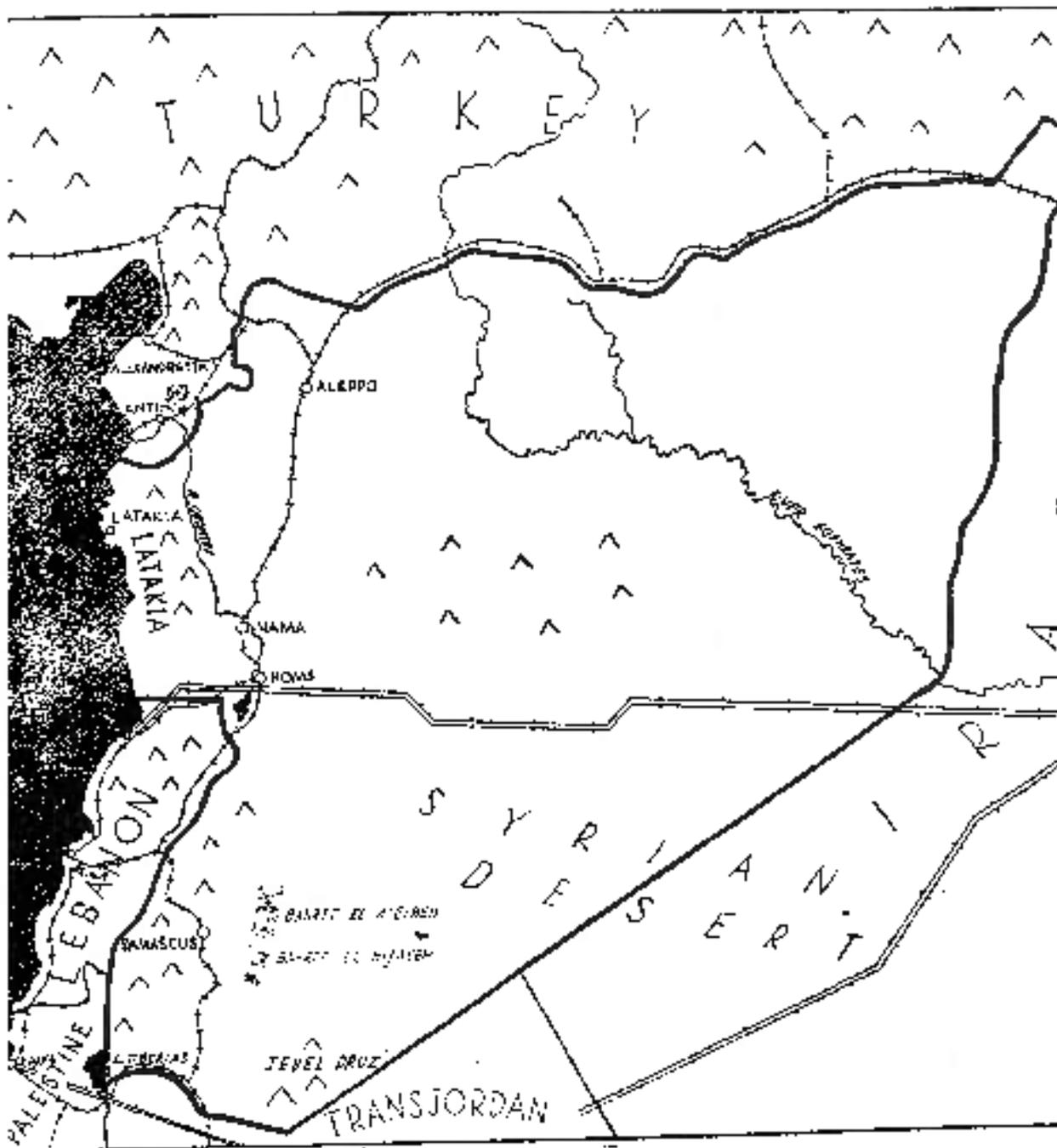


*Photo Design Leigh Ltd., Agency*

THE REPUBLIC OF SYRIA

HAMA: SIX CORINTHIAN PILLARS OF THE TEMPLE OF JUPITER

# SYRIA



Boundary of Syria    Other Boundary    River    Railway    Mountain

Oil Pipeline

SCALE 54 MILES TO AN INCH

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# SYRIA AND THE LEBANON

## GEOGRAPHY

### FRONTIERS

#### SYRIA

The Republic of Syria is bounded on the north by Turkey, on the east by Iraq, on the south by Palestine and Transjordan, and on the west by the Mediterranean Sea and the Republic of the Lebanon.

#### LEBANON

Situated on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea, the Republic of the Lebanon is bounded on the north and east by Syria and on the south by Palestine.

### MOUNTAINS

#### SYRIA

The light-colored Jurassic rocks of the Anti-Lebanon mountains are situated to the east of Beqa', followed by the Jebel Ansariyah. In south-eastern Syria, adjacent to the Transjordan border, is the extensive mass of the Jebel Druze, which covers roughly an area of 13,000 sq. miles.

#### LEBANON

The Lebanon mountains, known as Jebel Dulusa, rise to a height of 9,500 ft., and cover an area of approximately 100 miles in length and 70 miles in width. The "cedar knob" is made up of a double line of four and three summits ranging from north to south, with a general height of just under 10,000 ft. To the south, with a height of 8,351 ft., is the pass leading from Beirut to Tripoli. Important summits lying in the more southerly direction are the ridge of Jebel-el-Baruk (7,000 ft.), Jebel Nizer, with Tarnat Niha (6,073 ft.), and the Jebel Riban (5,380 ft.). The Anti-Lebanon range emerges from the plain of Hama-Homs, and its highest peaks are the Halimat el-Kabu (8,257 ft.) and the Talat Masa, with a height of

8,257 ft. South of Anti-Lebanon is Mount Hermon, with its three peaks the highest of which is over 9,000 ft. high.

### RIVERS

The Orontes takes a northerly course from the Lebanon range and runs across the northern frontiers to Antioch (Hama). The Euphrates traverses the northern frontier and flows through the north-east of Syria towards the Iraq frontier.

### HARBOURS

The port of Beirut is the traditional gateway to Lebanon and Syria, and goods are transhipped from the port and re-exported to all parts of the country. The Harbour of Beirut is probably the finest in the Levant, and is formed by a broad pier and a breakwater running north-westwards. Many mail steamers and shipping lines call regularly at Beirut, and this port, besides serving the whole of the Levant, is also the busiest of the port for goods in transit to Iraq and Iran.

Tripoli, second in size to Beirut as a port, is important for transit trade, and forms the terminus of one branch of the oil pipeline from Iraq.

The port of Latakia, not yet as important as Beirut or Tripoli, will soon become a Syrian harbour of greater importance, being one of the projects planned by the Republic of Syria in the recent building and development plan.

### IRRIGATION

Syria and the Lebanon are essentially agricultural countries, and were in ancient times one of the granaries of the Roman Empire. They could double their agricultural produce by the use of modern systems of irrigation. So far the introduction of any such scheme has not been possible, but the waters of the Barada and the Awaj in the Damascus oasis have been used for irrigation purposes for many hundreds of years.

## PEOPLES AND RELIGIONS

### PEOPLES

Syria and the Lebanon, in many the great bridge between East and West, have experienced waves of immigration throughout their long history. Egypt and the Moslem conquests in Africa, Armenia and Central Asia, as well as the Arab and Persian invasions of "conquests" towards the west at the present time have all contributed towards the stock of the present inhabitants of the countries.

### LANGUAGES

Arabic is the official language in both republics but French and English are widely understood and spoken in most of the larger towns, especially in the coast.

### POPULATION

The population of Syria is now about 3,400,000. The census of 1922 showed a population of 2,860,411; this figure excluded about 400,000 nomad Bedouin.

The population of the Lebanon was estimated, in 1924, to be 1,050,000 (Arabs, 945,000; 745).

### RELIGIONS OF BOTH COUNTRIES

The majority of the inhabitants are of the Islamic faith and are Sunni Moslems. The religious communities of both republics are divided as follows:

Religious Community	SYRIA (1923)	Lebanon (1924)
Sunni	1,677,015	733,309
Shiite	12,747	209,258
Druzes	87,184	72,341
Alawis	125,321	—
Jacobites	19,547	—
Latin (i.e. Roman Catholics of the Latin Rite)	1,000	1,117
Maronites	13,349	147,849
Greek Catholics	49,731	61,250
Greek Orthodox	110,457	109,851
Armenian Catholics	10,790	19,045
Armenian Orthodox	101,747	59,719

Religious Community	SYRIA (1923)	LEBANON (1924)
Syrian Catholics	19,217	4,561
Syrian Orthodox	40,153	57,531
Chalckian Catholics	2,779	1,210
Nestorians	5,179	—
Protestants	11,157	10,400
Jews	19,779	3,600
Christians	2,329	—
Others	—	9,261
TOTAL	229,641	1,126,601

**Division of Moslem Communities.** See section on Islam in the Saudi Arabian Section.

### CHRISTIAN SECTS

**Greek Orthodox.** This branch is a member of the Eastern Orthodox Church, which broke with the Western Church in the seventh century. Differences are mainly on doctrinal points and the rejection of the Pope's claim to supreme leadership. The Greek Orthodox Church of Syria and the Lebanon came under the jurisdiction of the Patriarch of Antioch. Since the nineteenth century Arabic has been the main liturgical language.

**Syrian Orthodox (Jacobites).** The Syrian Orthodox and the Armenian Orthodox (Greek Gregorians) believe only in the divine and not in the human nature of Christ. The liturgy of the Gregorian Church is Armenian and that of the Syrian Orthodox, Syriac.

**Roman Catholics (Uniate Churches).** The Uniate Churches acknowledge the general supremacy of the Pope while preserving in various degrees their Eastern liturgies and custom. The Uniate Churches established in Syria and the Lebanon, consist of the Greek and the Syrian Catholic, Armenian and Chalckian Catholic, Armenian Orthodox, Nestorian, and the Maronite Churches. The Maronites, in common with the Syrian Orthodox and Assyrians, have a Syriac liturgy and a Patriarch at Antioch.

## HISTORY

### BEFORE 1914

The history of Syria is, by and large, the story of early international trade. The ancient trade route with Egypt passed along the coast of Palestine, and for trade with Western Arabia the route east of the Dead Sea via Ma'arra or Petra was used. In the other direction, routes went north-west from Syria into Asia Minor and north-east through Mesopotamia, Kurdistan, Persia, and Central Asia. Trade brought wealth and civilization to the inhabitants. They in turn affected the political history, and many neighbouring rulers tried throughout the ages to take the wealth of the Levant cities and trade routes by force.

About 7000 B.C. Syria was unquestionably a Semitic country. From the earliest times Syria was in close connection with Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Asia Minor, and much of its territory was sporadically under the rule of foreign Powers. The Egyptians, the Assyrians, the Hittites, the Persians, and the Greeks under Alexander the Great, all established their government there and imposed their way of life on the country. The Greek conquest in the fourth century B.C. left an outstanding influence, for many of the leading Greek writers and thinkers lived in the courts of Syria.

In the first century B.C. the Syrian lands in the hands of Alexander's successors were conquered by Rome and remained a Roman, and then Byzantine, province for almost seven hundred years.

Romey invaded Syria proper in 63 A.D. and found little opposition against his large army; the only resistance shown to the Roman conquest was at Jerusalem which surrendered after three months' siege of the Temple. In spite of their victory the Romans had to engage in long, unceasing warfare against the Parthians, who devoted invasion against Syria from the border of the Upper Euphrates. At the same time Jerid was captured by Rome to exercise the Governorship over Judaea, and it was during his reign that Jesus Christ was born at Bethlehem. The Roman influence on the country created security, and the life of the individual was little disturbed by their rule as, for example, at Antioch where Hellenistic culture was allowed to prosper greatly. Side by side with the Hellenistic towns, Roman cities (with a marked Latin culture) flourished, and many centres of learning were established, producing notable jurists (such as Ulpian and Papinian).

The trade route from Arabia still existed in Syria, and the Semitic character was preserved in the country, and which still used the Semitic language. Large Semitic immigrations produced such strong States as the Nabatean State in Transjordan and the Kingdom of Palmyra, which grew powerful enough to strike off for a time the sovereignty of Rome. From the third century A.D. onwards Rome had to face the Persian army, and after the transference of the Roman into the Byzantine Empire raids by Persian soldiers began on the towns of Syria. Antioch was taken in A.D. 540, and by the early part of the seventh century Syria was completely occupied by the Persians. The Byzantines succeeded in pushing the Persians back. Then, in A.D. 634 the Arabs defeated the Byzantine army, and, bringing all rural Palestine under their control, advanced towards Damascus, so that about A.D. 645 the whole of Syria and Palestine came under Arab dominion. Assailed by the previous immigrations of Semitic people, the

Assimilation of Syria made great progress, and for a hundred years there was almost unbroken peace under the dynasty of the Umayyids; great prosperity was brought to the country.

With the coming of the Abbasid dynasty in the eighth century the centre of the empire was shifted from Damascus to Baghdad, and there and wars often were swept the country. Syria never again became the centre of the Moslem world. Under the Abbasids the Syrian language became universally used throughout Syria, and Islam the religion of the majority of the inhabitants, bringing about a large movement of Christians from the interior of Syria to the Lebanon. The reign of the Abbasid dynasty was especially marked by the virtual disappearance of the Greek and Roman civilization. Separative movements appeared in large numbers, and Syria was once more plunged into contest and war. New Islamic sects developed in and after the ninth century, so came only the Alawis, the Druzes, and the Isma'ili movements.

In the eleventh century the Seljuk Turks from Central Asia began their infiltration into Syria, and with the establishment of their State Syria ceased politically to belong to the Abbasid Empire. The Seljuk infiltration, as usual, split itself into two dynasties, residing respectively at Aleppo and Damascus. The first organized attack on Syria came from the outside in the form of the first Crusade, enabling the invaders to go as far as Jerusalem and to establish a Latin kingdom, with Godfrey de Bouillon as ruler. This Christian infiltration evoked an Islamic opposition, and Syria was supported by Mesopotamia and Egypt. The success of the first Crusade was checked by Emir Zeng, whose son (Nur-ed Din) in A.D. 1140 captured Fillessa. Nur-ed Din continued and followed up his conquests, and after his succession by Saladin, a striking victory over the Christians was won in the battle of Hattin in 1187. Most of the Christian possessions in Palestine fell to Saladin. This Islamic victory called forth the third Crusade, with an army led by Frederick Barbarossa, Richard Coeur-de-Lion, and Philip of France. Acre, Ascalon, and Jaffa were seized, and Richard moved to Lydda. Shortly after the death of Saladin his empire disintegrated.

Soon after the last Crusaders were driven from Syria the country had to face the Mameluk invasion. The first wave arrived in 1250 under Hulaqu Khan, but the failure of Egypt defeated this enemy and extended his dominion over all Syria. Until his invasion in 1516 by the Mameluks, Syria enjoyed a period of peace. During the fifteenth century the power of the Mameluks was broken by the Ottoman Sultan Selim I, who secured the whole Mameluk Empire for Turkey.

Few changes then happened in Syria until 1799, when Napoleon Bonaparte launched his offensive. Napoleon captured Gaza and Jaffa and attacked Acre, but, unsuccessful in his aim, he was forced to retire from Palestine. In 1837 Syria was occupied by the army under the command of Ibrahim Pasha, who wanted to use Syria as a stepping-stone towards Constantinople. The Sultan of Turkey agreed in 1833 to Mohammed Ali's control of Syria. This era was justly termed the beginning of the modern age in Syria. His introduction of a centralised government, reformed the judiciary, founded schools, and permitted the infiltration of foreign missionaries. But his control of Syria was

defeated by the Great Powers and by the Sultan of Turkey, and in 1841 the Sultan ordered his armies to invade Syria. His troops were defeated by the tactics of Ibrahim Pasha, so the Great Powers stepped in and demanded the evacuation of the troops of Ibrahim Pasha. A British expedition was landed on the coast and Ibrahim Pasha was driven from Syria, which was restored to the Sultan.

Thereafter, until the beginning of World War I the country was held by the armed forces of Turkey, and for the administrative purposes was divided into the vilayets of Damascus and Aleppo, the vilayet of Beirut and the Sanjak of Jerusalem. The political restlessness of Syria was increased by the support given by the French Government to the Maronites and by the British Government to the Druzes. The first disturbances occurred in 1843 with outbreak of a civil war between the Maronites and the Druzes. Due to the intervention of the Great Powers, the Ottoman Government was forced to promulgate a Constitution for the Lebanon, dividing the country into two districts—the northern under a Maronite and the southern under a Druze Governor.

In 1860 the conflict between Maronite and Druzes came to a head, and some thousands of Christians were killed by the Druzes and thousands more by the Ma-Lam mob in Damascus. Napoleon III intervened, and a military expedition was sent to the Lebanon and remained in occupation there for some months. An International Commission was formed to investigate the causes of the disturbances, and drew up a statute giving autonomy to the Lebanon. The Lebanon was to be administered by a Christian Ottoman Governor appointed by the Porte, which was directly responsible to the Great Powers.

#### AFTER 1914

On the outbreak of World War I Syria was full of political ferment and national aspirations. Syria was the home of many Arab secret societies whose members were in constant touch with Arab nationalists throughout the Arabic-speaking world. With the outbreak of the war the parties of Arab nationalism hoped to realize their ambitions, and negotiations started between the Sherif Hussein of Mecca and Sir Henry McMahon then British High Commissioner in Egypt, who counseled that the British Government was prepared, if the Arabs participated on the side of the Allies in the war, to guarantee Arab independence. He stated in a letter to Sherif Hussein that the two districts of Medina and Alexandria, and portions of Syria lying to the west of the districts of Damascus, Hama, Hama, and Aleppo which could not be said to be purely Arab, should be excluded from the limits demanded. As for those regions which lay within the proposed frontiers where Great Britain was free to act without detriment to the interest of her ally France, he was empowered in the name of the Government of Great Britain to give certain assurances. Subject to this qualification, Great Britain was prepared to recognize and uphold the independence of the Arabs in all the regions within the limits demanded by the Sherif of Mecca. In a letter of November 11th, 1915, the Sherif denied an assertion that the Syrian coastlands were not purely Arab and that there was any difference between a Moslem and a Christian Arab. In answer to this, McMahon replied that the interests of France were involved in both of the allegations and that a careful consideration was necessary. Hussein responded by postponing the whole question until after the war.

On May 15th, 1916, the secret agreement known as the Sykes-Picot Agreement was concluded between the British, French, and Russian Governments, which provided

for the division of the Ottoman Empire into a number of zones. Great Britain and France agreed to recognize an independent Arab State or a Confederation of Arab States, headed by an Arab chief. In some regions, including Transjordan and a strip of territory in the south of the vilayet of Mosul, Great Britain was to have a vote of parity. In coastal Syria, from a point between Acre and Sur up to and including Ghida, France was to be allowed direct or indirect administration or control as she might deem fit, to establish after agreement with the Arab State or Confederation. In the vilayets of Baghdad and Basra, Great Britain was to be in a similar position. In Palestine an international administration was to be established and the Sherif of Mecca was to be consulted on its terms, but Britain was to be associated. Haifa and Acre.

In June 1916 the Sherif Hussein and his sons started the Arab revolt against the Ottoman Turks. The main events of the war took place largely beyond Syria, but a few Syrian officers and men participated in the campaign and the friendly support of the Syrian population was of some assistance to the Allied armies. In October 1918 Damascus was occupied by the forces of General Allenby and Arab troops and the Allied army then occupied the whole of Syria as far north as Aleppo. With the end of the war, the former Arab parts of the Turkish Empire were freed from Ottoman rule. The whole of geographical Syria was held by British troops and General Allenby was the head of the military government. West of the Jordan in Palestine the British set up a provisional administration. Aleppo, Hama, Hama, Damascus and Transjordan was administered by Arabs under Emir Faisal. An attempt by Arab Nationalists in October 1918 to extend their influence to Beirut and the coast was suppressed by the British Commander in Chief.

The French regarded the northern half of these territories as their sphere of influence in accordance with the Sykes-Picot Pact, and felt in no way bound to the British understanding with the Sherif Hussein. On a visit to Europe in November 1918, it was explained to the Emir Faisal that Britain was not prepared to strain her relations with France in a dispute over Syria, in spite of their great sympathy for the Arab demands. In January 1920 the Peace Conference decided that the newly conceived Mandate system should be applied to the Arab provinces. At the suggestion of President Wilson an American Commission known as the Greco Commission toured the area, and recommended the establishment of Mandates for Iraq and for geographical Syria, which should be treated as a single unit and should have a constitutional monarch. At Versailles the Peace Conference came to an end without having reached a definite solution for the Arab lands. Emir Faisal had returned to Syria, where the French regarded his presence in Damascus as contrary to their wishes.

On March 20th, 1920, the Syrian notables offered the Crown of Syria to Emir Faisal, who accepted it. This action was opposed by the Governments of England and France, who at that time were preparing for the Conference at San Remo which would settle the fate of the former Arab territories of the Porte. This Conference gave the Mandate for the northern half of the disputed area to France and the southern half to Great Britain, laying upon the latter the obligation to carry out the Balfour Declaration. Emir Faisal refused to accept the decision reached at San Remo regarding Syria, and the French demanded the recognition of the Mandates by the Arab army. Emir Faisal was unable to accept the demands of the French, and after French forces had been ordered to advance on Damascus Emir Faisal had to leave the country for Iraq. The Mandate of the League of Nations for Syria and the Lebanon provided for the gradual establishment of self-government for the countries concerned.

## SYRIA AND THE LEBANON - HISTORY

There was worry that the role of France over Syria and Lebanon, born in an atmosphere of disappointment, suspicion and resentment on the part of the Arab population, might be interpreted as a betrayal of the promises of the League of Nations. The first was the State of Greater Lebanon; the others were the States of Latakia, the Jebel Druze, Aleppo, and Damascus, with the region of Alexandrette with a special regime. In 1922 a Syrian Federation was granted which included Damascus, Aleppo and the Akko, and gave legislative power to a Federal Council which elected as its President S'adi Bakkaj. In 1923 the Federation was dissolved by General Weyand, and the two States of Latakia and Aleppo were combined into the State of Syria with the capital at Damascus, and from 1923 onwards the territories were divided into the four political entities as the State of Greater Lebanon, the State of Syria, the State of Latakia, and Jebel Druze. In July of 1925 a Druze chief, a French official was killed as Governor of the Jebel Druze. In 1925 an edict of the State came out into the open when three Druze leaders were asked to go to Damascus and they arrested them and sent to Famiyta. The Druzes rose in revolt in July of the same year under their Sultan Al-Atrash, and in August defeated a large French force which was sent out to punish them. Many other Syrian Nationalists joined in the struggle of the Druzes, and a Syrian rebellion was proclaimed with the aim of forming a National Government. Some of the Nationalists managed to secure a foothold in Damascus, where a French bombardment of the city killed many people and had many parts of it ruined. The insurrection never spread to Northern Syria and the French forces, strengthened by reinforcements, managed to quell the disturbances by the end of 1925. A general amnesty in 1928 made it possible for many of the Druze leaders to return to Syria, with the exception of a few who were not covered by this French offer.

In April 1928 elections for a Constituent Assembly were held and Husayn al-Ahmad was elected President of the Assembly in the following June. A draft of the Constitution (modeled on the Western democratic movement) was completed by August and put before the Assembly. The French High Commissioner made some exceptions to the Constitution and was unable to reach agreement on the constitutional question with the Nationalists, and dissolved the Assembly in May 1929, submitting on his own a Constitution for the State of Syria based on the one prepared by the Assembly except for changes which would enable the Mandatory Power to carry out its duties. In January 1932 elections for the Chamber of Deputies took place and the Chamber chose Ali al-Ahmad as President of the Republic. The Chamber also hoped to be able to conclude a similar treaty as the Anglo-Iraq Treaty, resulting in the termina-

tion of the Mandate under the French High Commissioner. Negotiations were going on in 1932 but they were interrupted by the outbreak of the Arab Revolt. The French High Commissioner was succeeded by the British in 1933, and the French High Commissioner returned. The negotiations were interrupted by the Arab Revolt. The French High Commissioner was succeeded by the British in 1933, and the French High Commissioner returned. Negotiations were going on in 1932 but they were interrupted by the outbreak of the Arab Revolt. The French High Commissioner was succeeded by the British in 1933, and the French High Commissioner returned. Negotiations were going on in 1932 but they were interrupted by the outbreak of the Arab Revolt. The French High Commissioner was succeeded by the British in 1933, and the French High Commissioner returned.

In 1927 Turkey concluded the establishment of a special régime for Alexandrette and in 1928 she annexed the region, providing a new protest and disturbances in Syria. On the outbreak of World War II the Lebanon Chamber was dissolved by the French High Commissioner, and in Syria many political organizations were dissolved. On the fall of France in 1940 the British blockade was extended to Syria and the Lebanon, and measures were taken by the Vichy Government to check the pro-Allied sympathies of peoples of both countries. German agents were active in Syria and the Lebanon after the French capitulation, and German aircraft were permitted by the Vichy Government to use Syrian air bases. On June 8th, 1941, the Allied forces crossed the frontiers of Syria and the Lebanon, and on July 6th the Vichy French were forced to ask for terms. An armistice was signed at Acre on July 14th. On September 28th, 1941, the independence of Syria, and on November 29th, 1941, the independence of the Lebanon - was officially proclaimed. A new Chamber met and elected Shauki al-Khatib President of the Republic of Syria on August 27th, 1943, and on September 21st, 1943, Bechara al-Khoury was elected the President of the Republic of the Lebanon.

The new National Government asked the Free French for the control of public services, and it was only by slow degrees that the control was gradually yielded to the Syrians. Negotiations came to a deadlock over the question of the handing over of the armed forces, resulting in a French refusal, followed by the bombing of Damascus by French planes. Due to British intervention, the withdrawal of the French Forces was made possible. Syria and the Lebanon were among the 51 original members of the United Nations. They secured the early withdrawal of French and British troops from their territories.

## THE GOVERNMENT

## THE CONSTITUTION

Syria is a Parliamentary Republic. The President of the Republic is the official head of the Executive, acting in conjunction with his Ministers, who are responsible to the Chamber of Deputies. The President is elected for a term of five years by secret ballot of the Deputies. The legislative power is vested in the Chamber of Deputies, the members of which are elected by popular secret ballot for a term of four years.

The organized pattern of the Lebanese Government follows closely that of Syria, differing chiefly in that the President is elected for a shorter term.

## SYRIA

Syria is an independent and sovereign State and constitutes one principal entity. The capital is Damascus, and Arabic is the official language. All Syrians are equal in the eyes of the law and enjoy equal civil and political rights. Personal freedom is guaranteed. Deeds of a civil, movable and rights of ownership are protected by law. The State respects all creeds and religions established in the country and guarantees the free exercise of all forms of worship. Freedom of the Press and printing is guaranteed. Education is free and primary education is compulsory for all citizens of both sexes, and all schools are placed under Government supervision. The nation is the source of all public power in Syria. Every citizen of twenty years of age and upwards is entitled to the suffrage. Taxes are established for purposes of common utility, and may only be levied, modified or abolished by the decree of law.

## LEBANON

The Republic of the Lebanon is an independent and sovereign State, and no part of the territory may be alienated or ceded. Lebanon has no State religion, but Arabic is the official language. Beirut is the capital.

All Lebanese are equal in the eyes of the law. Personal freedom and freedom of the Press are guaranteed and protected. The religious communities are entitled to maintain their own schools, providing they conform to the general requirements relating to public instruction as laid down by the State. Deeds of a civil, movable; rights of ownership are protected by law. The legislative power is exercised by the Chamber of Deputies, and the executive power is entrusted to the President of the Republic who, with the assistance of the Ministers, carries on the government. Every Lebanese citizen who has completed his twenty-first year is an elector and qualifies for the franchise. The President of the Republic promulgates laws after they have been adopted by the Chamber.

## SYRIA

## HEAD OF STATE

President of the Republic: H. E. SHOUKRI EL-KHAYAT.  
(elected August 1943)

## THE CABINET

President of Parliament for Four Years: H. E. FARIS EL-KHOURI

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs: H. E. JAMIL MARDAN BEY

Minister of the Interior and Public Health: H. E. Dr. MOHAMMAD BAYRAQ

Minister of Finance: H. E. WAZIR HAKKI

Minister of Justice and Public Works: H. E. AHMED RIFA

Minister of Defence: H. E. AHMED EL-KHARABATI

Minister of Education: H. E. Dr. MOHAMMAD AL-ADANI

Minister of National Economy: H. E. SALEM GHAZI

## DEPUTIES (Syrian Parliament)

Damascus: JAMIL MARDAN BEY, SAMI NAJARA, ZIYAD AL-KHAYAT, MOHAMMAD AL-ADANI, MOHAMMAD EL-MADRASSAH, LOUJAL HAYYAN, NASSIF AL-BAYRI, HAZIM KHALIFE, FAYD ARSLANIAN, SALEM GHAZI, NOUR AL-ISHAK, NAJIB HAKKI, MOHAMMAD AMIN SAHIB EL-AYYASH, AHMED EL-KHARABATI, FARIS EL-KHOURI, GEORGE HAKKARI, WAZIR HAKKI

Al Aleppo: RUCHEID EL-KHAYAT, NASSIF EL-KHOURI, WAKIL EL-HAKKI, MOHAMMAD EL-DARWAZAH, LALE GOUNEIR, RIZKALLAH ANJARI, DIGNAN KHALILAN, LOUIS HAKKI, MOHAMMAD BAYRAQ, AHMED WAZIR HAYSI, AHMED EL-RIFA, AHMED KANBAR, ABDOULAZIZ EL-FATTAH, GABRIEL DARAK

Hama: AHMED HAKKI, MOHAMMAD EL-KHAYAT, ABU NASSAR ABDEL KANBAR ACHI, MOHAMMAD EL-SERAFI

Homs: HANI SIRRI, FARIS ALYASSI, ISSA EL-YOUSSEF, SAMI TAYYERAH, ADNAN AL-JASSI, FARHAN JARAJI, MOHAMMAD EL-HADDAD

## LEBANON

## HEAD OF STATE

President of the Republic: H. E. SHEIKH HEBBARA EL-KHOURY

## THE CABINET

Prime Minister: H. E. RIAD HAY SOLLE

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Public Works: H. E. GABRIEL MUR

Minister of Justice: H. E. AHMED EL-MUSSELI

Minister of the Interior: H. E. CAMILLE BEY CHANOUN

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Public Education: H. E. HAMED FRANGI

Minister of Finance: H. E. MOHAMMAD EL-ABDOU

Minister of Defence: H. E. EMIL MAGID ARSLAN

Minister of National Economy: H. E. SOLIMAN NAJARI

## DEPUTIES (Lebanese Parliament)

Beirut: ABDOULAZIZ EL-YAFI, HUSSAIN EL-OUINI, SAMI BEY SOLLE, ABDELKARIM HAKKARIAN, MOHAMMAD MOUSTA DEYRIGE, HAZIM ARSHARA, RACHID BEYDOUR, MOSSÉS DEIRAKOSSIAN, Dr. RAIF ABILAMA

Mount Lebanon: CAMILLE CHANOUN, GABRIEL MUR, AHMED EL-MUSSELI, AHMED BERZANT, KHALLIL ANJARIAN, WAZIR NAJIB, SHEIKH FARIS EL-KHAYAT, GEORGE ZOLTAN, KAMIL TAHRONINE, KAMIL JUNEJAT, Dr. ELIAS KHOURY, EMIL MAGID ARSLAN, SHEIKH SELIM EL-KHOURY, PHILIPPE TAKLA, AWNE NAKHLE, YOUSSEF KAKAN, NADRA ISSA EL-KHOURY, JOSEPH DAOU, MICHEL MUBARRAT, GEORGE NAJARI, Dr. CHAMID EL-KHOURY, Dr. YOUSSEF HETTI

## SYRIA AND THE LEBANON—(THE GOVERNMENT)

**South Lebanon:** RIAH SOLEH, YOUSSEF EL-ZEIN, MOHAMED SADEGHIA, ANEL OSMANIAN, NASSAR GHORINEH, JOSEPH SCAFF, AHMAD EL-ASSAD, MOHAMED EL-FAYD, MOHAMED ALI GHOTAIK, IGHRAHIN AZAR

**North Lebanon:** MARI EL MOHAMMADI, SOLEIMAN AL-ALI, DR. JOSEPH FADOUH, MOHAMED EL-ABBOUD, NASSOUR AGHA EL-FADI, AHMAD EL-JIBR, HAYID KHADIGE, YOUSSEF KARAK, NAJIB ISSA EL-SHOUBI, JOSEPH DAOU, MICHAEL MIZARREH, GEORAN NAKAR

**Bekaa:** SADIQ HAMADE, IGRAHIN HAYAR, CHELLI AGHA EL-ARLANE, YOUSSEF GHADIRI, ADIB EL-FERREH, HENRI PHAKOS, KALAFAT KARON

### SYRIA

#### DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND  
MINISTERS Plenipotentiary

**Brazil:** H. E. MAZHAR EL MAKRI, Rio de Janeiro.  
**France, Switzerland, and Belgium:** H. E. KHALIL EL AZEM, Paris.

**Great Britain, Sweden, and Ireland:** H. E. NAJIB EL ARMANAZI, London.

**Iraq:** H. E. A-HA EL SOLEH, Baghdad.

**Saudi Arabia:** H. E. HAJDAR MURSAN BEY, Jeddah.

**Turkey and Greece:** H. E. ISSA EL SEHRIB, Ankara.

**U.S.S.R.:** H. E. DR. FARID ZEIN EL DEEN, Moscow.

**U.S.A.:** H. E. FAH EL KHORY, Washington, D.C.

#### CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES

**Belgium:** DR. KHAKRÉ PHALD A, Brussels.

**Egypt:** FRED NASSAR SEYMED, Cairo.

**Iran:** DR. FAYD EL KHAYI, Tehran.

**Switzerland:** OHAIR EL JARRI, Berne.

#### COUNSELLORS

**U.S.A.:** HUSNI EL SAWAF, Washington, D.C.

**Brazil:** TARIQ EL YAKHI, Rio de Janeiro.

#### CONSULS

**Egypt:** NASSIB EL HUSSAINI, Alexandria.

**Great Britain:** SALEM EL HAYYAN, Manchester.

**Iraq:** ZOUHEIR MOURABET, Mosul.

**Palentine:** MOHAMMAD EL MOHAMMAD, Jerusalem, Sykes Et Armit, Haifa.

**U.S.A.:** RAFIC AGHA, New York.

**Turkey:** ABDEL KAREM EL DANDASHI, Adana.

#### SPERATIQUES

**Brazil:** ZOUHEIR EL DALATI, Rio de Janeiro.

**Great Britain:** SAID SAAD, London.

**Iraq:** BADA EL DEKEN BAKKI, Baghdad.

**U.S.S.R.:** ABDOU MOUSTAKEM EL AMINEZ, Moscow.

#### AGENTS

**Brazil:** JACAT HAYRE, Rio de Janeiro; FARID LAKAM, Sao Paulo.

**Belgium:** YONKI HAKIN, Brussels.

**Egypt:** ZOUHEIR AJLANI, NIBAR KABBANI, Cairo.

**France:** ADIB DAOUZI, FANE NABLAOUI, BADE HAKKE, Paris.

**Great Britain:** ZOUHEIR MARDAN BEY, RAFIC JWEJATI, NARIB OMARI.

**Iraq:** MOUJIBYAK KOURBOUSLI, MAMOUN HAYFAR, RAJAF ADIB, Baghdad.

**Saudi Arabia:** JAWHAR MOURSI, Jeddah.

**Switzerland:** NAJIB AGHA ATASSI, Berne.

**Turkey:** SALEM ELATI, Ankara.

**U.S.S.R.:** AHMAD ISSA, FAYD ELHADI, Moscow.

**U.S.A.:** GEORGE TAYR, NIBAR IGRAHIN, FAYD WAZIR, 300 E. C. STREET, NEW YORK.

### LEBANON

#### DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND  
MINISTERS Plenipotentiary

**Argentina:** H. E. GERARDO TERNI, Buenos Aires.

**Brazil:** H. E. YOUSSEF SAOUFI, Rio de Janeiro.

**Egypt:** H. E. SALEM EL-KHOURI, Cairo.

**France:** H. E. AHMED BAYRA, Paris.

**Great Britain:** H. E. DR. VICTOR KHOURI, London.

**Iran:** H. E. SALEM HAYEK, Tehran.

**Iraq:** H. E. KASIM BAKI, Baghdad.

**Mexico:** H. E. JOSEPH ABDO KHATRA, Mexico City.

**Switzerland:** H. E. JAMIL MURBAOUT, Berne.

**U.S.A.:** H. E. CHARLES MALIK, Washington, D.C.

**U.S.S.R.:** H. E. KHALIL TAKHTOUZ, Moscow.

**Vatican:** H. E. CHARLES HAYOU, Vatican City.

#### CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES

**Belgium:** JOSEPH HANNOUZE, Brussels.

**Transjordan:** ABDELKARIM NAJJAR, Amman.

**Turkey:** IGRAHIN BEY AMBAG, Ankara.

#### COUNSELLORS

**Brazil:** ADIB EL RAEMAN ADRA, Rio de Janeiro.

**Egypt:** HAJDAR AGHA IZZETINO, Cairo.

**France:** ALPHONSE AVYER, Paris.

**Great Britain:** NAJIB DEHEUKIÉ.

**U.S.A.:** GEORGE HAYOU, Washington, D.C.

#### CONSUL-GENERAL AND CONSULS

**Argentina:** TOUFER AGHA, Buenos Aires (Consul).

**Brazil:** HAJDAR KHALI, Sao Paulo (Consul-General); MOHAMMED TATHALLA, Sao Paulo (Vice-Consul).

**Canada:** MATTHEW TAYLOR, Ottawa (Consul).

**Dakar:** MOHAMMED SALEM, Dakar (Consul-General); ALBERT KHOURI, Dakar (Vice-Consul).

**Egypt:** ROBERT KHALI, Alexandria (Consul-General); ISSAM GEHAYM AL-AMINI, (Consul); YOUSSEF AKAR, Cairo (Consul-General); GALEL TUNA, Port Said (Consul).

**India:** TAREK YAKI (Hon. Consul), Bombay.

**Nigeria:** EZAT EL ZEIN, Lagos (Consul).

**U.S.A.:** STEWARD GIBBERA, New York (Acting Consul-General); RAMEL GHAMMA, New York (Consul).

#### SECRETARIES

**Argentina:** MAHMOUD HAKKI, Buenos Aires.

**Belgium:** MINDER GANDOUR, Brussels.

**Brazil:** NAJIB KARAKI, Rio de Janeiro.

**Egypt:** SALAH MANZEL, Cairo.

**France:** NAJIB DALDAH, Paris.

**Great Britain:** JOSEPH GORRIB, London.

**Iraq:** YOUSSEF KARAK, Baghdad.

**Mexico:** MICHAEL GEMIAN, Mexico City.

**Switzerland:** EMIL NAGGI, Geneva, Berne.

**Turkey:** DR. ALI JIBAR, Ankara.

**Vatican:** ALBERT NASSIF, Vatican City.

## SYRIA AND THE LEBANON—(THE GOVERNMENT)

### ATTACHÉS

**Egypt:** IYADHAK BEGH, Cairo, JEAN RIACHEL, Cairo  
**France:** LÉONORE BAUDU, Paris, HELEN FAAR, Paris.  
**Great Britain:** MORAD KADA, London.  
**Iran:** FARUK BEGH, Tehran.  
**Transjordan:** JESSIE NAIMY, Amman.  
**Turkey:** ERASIM BENDOUK, Ankara.  
**U.S.A.:** EMIL MATTAR, Washington, D.C., ANSARA JORDAN, Washington, D.C.

### POLITICAL PARTIES

#### SYRIA

**The National Bloc Party:** Present Government.  
**Al Doustour:** The Opposition (The Opposition).  
**Al-Balath:** The League Party of Arab Nationalists.  
Leads: SAUD PASHA, HAJI MUHAMMAD ATTAH.

#### LEBANON

**Constitutional Party:** Leader Sheikh DRUZAYE BA-KHOURY.  
**National Bloc Party:** Leader EMIL KADA.  
**Al Nida El Kawmi Party:** Party of Arab Nationalists.  
Leader KAMEL SADEK.

Youth Organizations playing a prominent part in the political life of the Lebanon:

**Al-Kataab:** Leader YUSUF GHANAYEL.  
**Al Najjada:** Leader ANIS SAADIA.

### THE LEGAL SYSTEM

#### SYRIA

The judicial system of the Republic of Syria is based partly upon the French and partly upon the old Syrian system.

The following four courts operate in Syria:  
(1) Court of First Instance.  
(2) Supreme Court of Appeal.

(3) The Moslem or Sharia Courts.  
(4) Council of State.

The Court of First Instance is divided into civil and penal courts.

The Supreme Court of Appeal deals only with the legal aspect of the matter concerned, and its duty is to decide whether or not the rules of the law have been properly applied.

Moslem or Sharia Courts deal with matters relating to marriage, divorce, heritage, and any other matter regarding personal status.

The Council of State is a court of justice which deals with all complaints brought by individuals against the administration of the Government.

Outside these four courts is the House of Fatwa, a Council, which can give an opinion relating to religious questions, and is headed by the Mufti of Syria.

The Syrian Penal Code is used in all matters brought to the Court of First Instance; the Law of Personal Status for the Moslem Courts; and the Administrative Law is used in the Council of State.

#### Judges:

**Supreme Court of Appeal:** VOYSEH HAKIM  
**Moslem or Sharia Courts:** AZIZ GHANI (KADA);  
**Council of State:** AMEL NAKHIL  
**The Mufti of Syria:** MUHAMMAD ISHAYAK

#### LEBANON

Law and justice in the Republic of the Lebanon is administered throughout the country by the Lebanese Code, which affects cases of family inheritances, properties, etc. Islamic Religious Courts deal with Moslem marriage, registration of births and deaths and other personal matters. The following courts are established: Courts of First Instance, Courts of Heavy Punishment, Courts of Appeal, and the Justices of Peace.

## COMMUNICATIONS

### BROADCASTING

#### SYRIA

**Syrian Broadcasting Corporation (S.B.C.)** and **Broadcasting**: Damascus: (1947) wavelength operation 200 and 300 meters; wireless licenses issued 15,000. Dir.-Gen. Tawfik Bey F. H. Wazir.

#### LEBANON

**Commercial Broadcasting Station**: Beirut.

### AIR LINES

#### SYRIA

**British Overseas Airways Corp.**: London-Malta-Cairo-Beirut-Tripoli-Wed. Fr.; (including services: Air Nile, Cairo-Damascus (Wed. Sat. Sun.) B.O.A.C., London-Marseille-MAR, Lydda-Beirut, connecting services; Imperial Airways, Beirut-Damascus (Tues.), Middle East Airlines, Beirut-Damascus (daily).

**Pan-American Airways**: New York-Sananton-London-Damascus (alternate Thurs.).

#### LEBANON

**British Overseas Airways Corp.**: London-Marseille-Malta-Lydda-Beirut (weekly).

**Air France**: Paris-Marseille-Rome-Brindisi-Athens-Rhodes-Beirut (weekly).

**Middle East Airlines**: All directions.

**Mir Airlines**: Cairo-Beirut (daily).

**Ch. Générale de Transports**: Cairo-Beirut (daily).

### RAILWAYS

#### SYRIAN AND LEBANESE RAILWAY SYSTEMS

**Damascus-Hama and Extension Railway**, known as the D.H.P.: Aleppo-Hama-Homs-Kayak, 331 km. (standard gauge, 4 ft. 8½ in.). Beirut-Tripoli-Damascus, 147 km. (narrow gauge, 105 cm.); Hama-Tripoli, 102 km. (standard gauge). French-owned and exploited, with Government co-operation.

**Hajaz Railway** (the C.F.H.): Damascus-Deraa (in Syria), 249 km. (narrow gauge); part of the network 11,586 km.; also serving Palestine and Transjordan. Administered by Palestine Railways.

**Syria and Baghdad Railway** (the L.S.B.): Aleppo-Tel Kulebek (in Syria), 246 km. (standard gauge); this part of the line to Baghdad is Turkish-owned, but is run by the Syrian and Lebanese Governments.

The total length of lines in Syria and the Lebanon is therefore 1,075 km. At the end of 1943, the latest informa-

tion officially available, about 354 km. of line were in service in Syria and 209 km. in the Lebanon, or 1,063 km. in all.

The following table shows the extent of the rolling stock available to these railways at the end of 1943:

Rolling Stock	RAILWAY LINES			Total
	D.H.P.	C.F.H.	L.S.B.	
<b>Locomotives:</b>				
Standard Gauge	23	—	15	38
Narrow Gauge	40	37	—	77
<b>Passenger Coaches:</b>				
Standard Gauge	47	—	8	55
Narrow Gauge	73	21	—	94
<b>Wagons:</b>				
Standard Gauge	441	—	600	1,041
Narrow Gauge	352	359	—	711

Source: *Le Monde Arabe*, 1947.

### ROADS

The Lebanon has an excellent network of asphalted, good, all-weather roads; there is also a good road connecting Beirut and Damascus. Roads generally in Syria are inferior.

### SHIPPING

Beirut is the principal port of call for the main shipping and forwarding business for the Levant. Tripoli, the northern Mediterranean terminus of the oil pipeline from Iraq (the other is Haifa), is also a busy port, with good equipment and facilities.

#### Shipping and Forwarding Agents (Syria)

##### DAMASCUS

**Agence Hilli**: Rue Ad-Nassr.

**Palours (S.A.)**, Frms.: Queen Palace Hotel.

**Transarab Co. Ltd.**: Rue Fouad Ier.

#### Shipping and Forwarding Agents (Lebanon)

##### BEIRUT

**Agence Delmas**: Avenue Foch, P.O. Box 3; t. 1911; Dir. GEORGES D. DEBES.

**Marship Baltagi & Sons**: Station de Pilotage, at the Port.  
**Add Navigation Co. Ltd.**: P.O. Box 506, Souk-el-Kazar; t. 1933; Dir. SADE A. CHERIFRABTO.

**Bellamy Trading Co.**: Rue Foch.

**Georges Chammas**: Rue du Port.

**Daher & Co.**: Rue du Port.

**J. Y. Delbourgo & Son**: Rue du Port.

SYRIA AND THE LEBANON—(COMMUNICATIONS)

**Deryeh Y. Haddad:** P.O. Box 42, Rue du Port, 1-1520,  
Jus Tripoli, Haifa (Palestine), Dir. P.O. 43 El-KHOURY

**Alex. Edda & Co.:** P. O. Box 1023, Rue du Port, 1-1039,  
services U.S.A., Dir. Dr. ALEXANDER EDDA

**F. Edda & Co. (Compagnie Maritime de Syrie):** P.O. Box 103,  
Rue Alenby, 1-1010; Dir. FAKHREDDIN

**Gaïmir Eyraud:** Rue Fakhr Bey.

**Agence HITTI:** Rue de l'Étoile and Rue Maarad.

**Fayad Khallil & Co.:** 24 Rue du Port.

**Khadivial Mall Lines:** Rue du Port

**Messageries Maritimes:** Rue Fakhil.

**R. Pharton & Sons:** P.O. Box 1, Rue Maarad, 1-1518;  
Dir. MICHAEL PHARTON.

**Paltour S.A. & E.:** 51 Avenue des Français.

**Trava Ltd. (The National Company of Lebanon and Syria):**  
53 Avenue des Français.

**H. Zabbal & Sons:** Rue de la Marseillaise, P.O. Box 731,  
Bient; 1-1019; Dir. and Prop. ACHIL ZABBAL.

**Zakaria El-Kaaki & Sons:** Rue du Port; 1-1015; Dir.  
MORHAMED Z. KAALIL.

TRIPOLI

**Kh. & A. Abdul-Wahab:** Al-Mina.

**Mousbah Anshab & Sons:** Rue Azme

**Nicolas Batache & Bros.:** P.O. Box 542; 1-1000; Dir.  
NICOLAS, GEORGES TOUSSA and ETIENNE BATACHE.

**Henry Heald & Co.:** Al-Mina

SYRIA AND THE LEBANON (The Economic Life)

THE ECONOMIC LIFE

STATISTICAL SURVEY

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1935 TO 1945  
(in metric tons and thousands of Lebanese or Syrian pounds)

YEAR	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
1935	2,581,819	38,050	1,375,350	20,757
1937	2,434,229	50,352	2,157,644	23,002
1938	2,848,131	107,270	2,068,721	16,707
1939	2,662,230	113,253	2,181,140	25,970
1940	1,283,215	83,050	1,000,800	47,752
1941	312,253	77,893	97,545	18,609
1942	570,350	174,875	99,979	21,543
1943	1,053,091	226,171	703,220	162,005
1944	1,218,710	368,357	122,331	46,954
1945	922,910	155,488	146,181	45,750

(a) Excludes transit trade, included in all previous years. Source: *Le Guide Arabe*, 1947.

IMPORTS IN 1944 AND 1945 (in metric tons and thousands of Lebanese or Syrian pounds)

Goods	1944		1945	
	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
Live animals and animal products	371	11,287	447	3,376
Vegetable products	51,179	13,779	68,317	50,850
Oils, fats, and greases	195	732	653	602
Foodstuffs	59,561	17,550	20,309	7,628
Mineral products	393,954	12,155	347,301	13,510
Chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and toilet articles	9,112	6,963	17,728	13,170
Leather and hides	2,562	3,220	1,500	4,025
Rubber	1,113	4,192	816	1,579
Wood and cork	3,527	2,464	6,452	1,191
Paper	1,561	1,436	2,267	1,992
Textiles	6,827	17,720	11,050	29,593
Stone products	1,323	716	1,701	1,466
Common metals	3,891	3,250	10,354	7,544
Electrical appliances	537	1,725	1,837	3,253
Vehicles	1,533	3,844	1,344	3,136
Other goods	108	2,011	225	3,581
TOTAL	441,377	68,852	522,515	135,688

EXPORTS IN 1944 AND 1945 (in metric tons and thousands of Lebanese or Syrian pounds)

Goods	1944		1945	
	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
Live animals and animal products	876	1,015	1,210	1,721
Vegetable products	17,914	17,285	36,253	24,174
Foodstuffs	5,375	5,058	3,637	3,744
Mineral products	19,821	3,023	81,794	3,240
Chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and toilet articles	330	1,495	324	1,576
Leather and hides	70	522	57	318
Rubber	60	304	43	151
Wood and cork	1,260	795	919	442
Paper	44	90	110	795
Textiles	994	14,744	871	7,752
Stone products	107	305	177	423
Common metals	123	128	144	200
Electrical appliances	22	91	12	5
Other goods	111	779	75	614
TOTAL	121,333	46,023	146,181	45,750

Source: *Le Guide Arabe*, 1947.

## SYRIA AND THE LEBANON—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

 PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FOR THE FIVE-YEAR PERIODS 1936 TO 1940 AND 1941 TO 1945  
 (in metric tons and thousands of Lebanese or Syrian pounds)

Exports	1936-40 (inclusive)		1941-45 (inclusive)	
	Quantity	VALUE	Quantity	VALUE
Mixed sheep's butter	1,896	1,739	104	864
Wheat	97,150	1,511	26,530	21,616
Lebanese	47,084	2,699	1,149	168
Nigerian coccos	743	809	41	175
Cotton	17,516	1,777	220	95
Coconut oil	33,349	9,777	97	161
Wool	15,001	11,701	4,014	13,270
Maise	6,101	555	54	5
Onions	76,812	1,982	2,316	1,173
Oranges	26,007	3,089	376	47
Barley	132,860	4,207	7,590	7,728
Apricot pulp	12,593	1,568	6,051	7,544
Liquorice roots	16,174	889	1,075	853
Soap	4,304	7,056	1,570	2,305
Raw silk	143	379	511	23,876
Lead sulfate	7,151	1,596	9,165	10,807
Cotton goods	1,180	1,051	963	9,700
Silk goods	31,137	5,003	603	10,185

 Source: *Le Guide Arab*, 1947.

## IMPORTS IN 1944 AND 1945, BY COUNTRIES

(in metric tons and thousands of Lebanese or Syrian pounds)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1944		1945	
	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
France	14)	(9)	225	1,019
French Empire	20	(7)	514	512
Germany	14)	(9)	21	26
Belgium	14)	(9)	3	31
Cyprus	4,324	1,107	9,297	1,123
Egypt	12,133	1,207	17,194	10,008
—S.A.	7,527	2,054	26,814	23,675
United Kingdom	14,626	11,650	18,475	16,077
Greece	—	—	6	59
India	26,615	5,800	6,004	7,549
Iraq	200,713	17,173	154,803	22,525
Iran	2,519	4,860	8,918	9,075
Italy	(a)	(a)	22	44
Palestine	100,556	13,630	113,762	16,205
Rumania	(a)	(a)	87	95
Saudi Arabia	51	31	350	650
Sweden	4	26	157	91
Switzerland	19	419	41	1,297
Czechoslovakia	14)	(a)	1	3
Transjordan	1,024	259	8,006	3,730
Turkey	9,093	13,207	7,770	7,515
U.S.S.R.	32	843	31	1,719
Other countries	32,194	14,268	16,513	11,319
TOTAL	441,871	99,853	522,113	113,668

(a) Included among "Other countries".

 Source: *Le Guide Arab*, 1947.

SYRIA AND THE LEBANON—(Part Economic Life.)

EXPORTS IN 1944 AND 1945, BY COUNTRIES  
(In metric tons and thousands of Lebanese or Syrian pounds)

Country of Destination	1944		1945	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Iraq	37,050	6,200	26,373	5,100
Palestine	20,573	2,076	21,212	20,715
Transjordan	938	7,450	7,289	2,220
Turkey	618	226	594	30
<b>Total exports to neighboring countries</b>	<b>78,815</b>	<b>15,952</b>	<b>75,358</b>	<b>21,971</b>
France	(a)	(a)	2,379	2,205
French Empire	99	511	27,734	2,243
Germany	(a)	(a)	—	—
Belgium	(a)	(a)	—	—
Cyprus	1,013	461	6,735	2,730
Egypt	17,099	3,090	34,772	3,215
U.S.A.	3,507	3,229	2,174	2,525
United Kingdom	353	12,491	481	3,063
Greece	—	—	12	5
India	2	6	—	—
Iran	6	68	10	58
Italy	(a)	(a)	13	103
Japan	(a)	(a)	—	—
Netherlands	(a)	(a)	—	—
Rumania	(a)	(a)	190	11
Saudi Arabia	123	457	30	245
Sweden	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	—	—	20	31
Yugoslavia	(a)	(a)	—	—
U.S.S.R.	213	431	—	—
Other countries	27,742	10,453	431	175
<b>Total</b>	<b>111,312</b>	<b>46,981</b>	<b>115,181</b>	<b>45,736</b>

(a) Included among "Other countries".

Source: *Le Guide Arabe*, 1947.

Syria

Area and Population. Area, population, and density of population of Syria (1947 Census):

Districts	Area in sq. km.	Population	Density per sq. km.
Damascus	6,505	603,539	94
Aleppo	20,670	570,733	14
Homs	47,500	272,441	5
Hama	5,994	127,435	21
Hauran	4,171	112,842	25
Euphrates	58,132	225,623	4
Jazirah	21,577	146,001	7
Latakia	6,303	452,507	72
Jebel Druze	5,602	80,123	14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>171,104</b>	<b>2,800,412</b>	<b>17</b>

Source: *Le Guide Arabe*, 1947.

Population of principal cities (1943 Census):

CITIES	POPULATION
Damascus	285,330
Aleppo	120,267
Homs	100,041
Hama	77,379
Deir	60,717
Deir-Ez-Zor	60,130
Hama-Suburb.	9,428
Latakia	36,687
Saida	8,200

Source: *Le Guide Arabe*, 1947.

## SYRIA AND THE LEBANON—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

Nomad Bedouin tribes under Syria's control listed according to grazing grounds and genealogical groups, with an indication of population.

FIELD OF MOVEMENT	Genealogical Groups	Names of Tribes	TENTS	No. OF PEOPLE	
Damascus-Palmyra	Uraysa-Kawallah satellites of the Kawallah (groups of the Dana-Muslims)	Kawallah	5,000	25,000	
		Achages	500	2,500	
		Swaimeh	105	525	
		Abdell	150	650	
		Uld Ali	405	2,325	
		Hassarah	175	625	
		Selsh-Nalyra	650	3,350	
		Schah-Abedeh	2,000	10,150	
		Khorsan	75	370	
		Abu-Harb	125	630	
Deir-Fz-Zor	Tinnan	Khayer	200	1,100	
		Steib	153	765	
Hama	Tadnan	Korsak	950	5,000	
		Uld	1,100	6,000	
Hama	Shamnah	Shamnah of the Zars	1,465	8,395	
		Shamnah Khorsak	4,260	23,100	
Aleppo	Hadiyeh	Hadiyeh	6,100	30,500	
		Shamsiyeh	679	3,395	
		Ubbiyeh	503	2,515	
		By-Khamis	525	2,500	
		Talsh	345	1,725	
		Gayar	465	2,300	
		Uwahhab	470	2,200	
		Ummur	27	130	
Sama	Badi-Khaled	Paoura	640	3,200	
		Bom-Khaled	1,500	7,500	
		Messad	585	2,925	
		Hassan	530	2,650	
Jebel Druze		Sharafat	205	1,025	
		Adamat	360	1,600	
		Shenabet	255	1,270	
		Saadiyeh	200	1,100	
		TOTAL		37,602	151,735

Source: *Le Guide Arabe*, 1947.

### LEBANON

Population of principal cities (1943 Census).

CITIES	POPULATION
Beirut . . . . .	350,070
Tripoli . . . . .	71,501
Zahle . . . . .	20,000
Saida . . . . .	27,695

Area, population, and density of population of the Lebanon (1943 Census).

DISTRICTS	AREA IN SQ. KM.	POPULATION	DENSITY PER SQ. KM.	
Beirut . . . . .	19	233,070	12,314	
Beisan . . . . .	4,232	196,066	47	
North Lebanon . . . . .	2,004	226,063	113	
South Lebanon . . . . .	2,022	167,366	83	
Mount Lebanon . . . . .	1,803	264,160	139	
TOTAL		10,070	1,047,245	103

Source: *Le Guide Arabe*, 1947.

Total population estimated in 1944: 1,126,601.

**SYRIA AND THE LEBANON—(The Economic Life)**

**Principal Imports and Exports: Syria and The Lebanon**

**Imports.** Cotton and woollen textiles, iron and iron manufactures, coal and steel, paper, petroleum, wheat, cereals and allied products, raw hides, wool, coal and motor vehicles.

**Exports.** Wheat, olive oil, silk, textiles, cotton, sugar, citrus fruits, wheat, soap, barley, legumes, maize, indigo, sheep animal produce, butter, and olives.

**CURRENCY**

The monetary unit is the Syrian and Lebanese pound (£S. and £L.). These notes were exchangeable in Paris at the rate of 32.35 francs for one Syrian or Lebanese pound (£S. English equaled 5.80 Syrian or Lebanese pounds) up to February 25th, 1948. On that day Syria left the French franc zone, while the Lebanon chose to retain the link, the French controlled Banque de Syrie et du Liban being its bank of issue. France agreed to compensate the Lebanon for all losses arising out of the devaluation of the franc. At the end of March the Syrian pound was valued at £23 to the pound sterling. The Lebanese pound's rate of exchange with the French franc had not yet been fixed by the French banks and the Lebanese Government.

**BANKING**

**SYRIA**

**ALASKA**

**The Arab Bank Ltd. (Banque Arabe):** Head Office, P.O. Box 581, Jerusalem, Palestine, f. 1930; cap. £20,000,000; res. fund £P. 1,000,000; Chair. Amos el-Kharrat-Sheraf; Mgrs. Man. MORGANVA ABRAHAM

**Banque de Syrie et du Liban:** Rue Jaffa, f. 1920; Head Office, 12 Rue Roquepine, Paris, France; cap. 57,375,000 francs; Pres. M. René Bussac.

**Compagnie Algérienne de Crédit et de Banque:** Rue Tahiti-14; Head Office, 20 Rue d'Anjou, Paris 8e, France; cap. 275,307,300 francs; Pres. M. Jean Paturel.

**Crédit Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie:** Rue Tahiti-14.

**Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Alyqah):** Head Office, 17 Boulevard Baudin, Algiers, f. 1920; cap. 200,000,000 francs; res. fund 30,000,000 francs; Pres. M. GUSTAVE MERCIER.

**BEIRUT**

**The Arab Bank Ltd. (Banque Arabe):** Rue Mouattar f. 1930; Head Office, P.O. Box 582, Jerusalem, Palestine; cap. £P. 200,000,000; res. fund £P. 1,000,000; Chair. Amos el-KHARRAT-SHERAF.

**Banque de Syrie et du Liban:** Rue Station Beirut, f. 1920; Head Office, 12 Rue Roquepine, Paris, France; cap. 57,375,000 francs; Pres. M. René Bussac.

**Banque Mitr-Syrie-Liban:** Rue El-Nasr.

**Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Alyqah):** Rue Monawir, f. 1920; Head Office, 17 Boulevard Baudin, Algiers, cap. 200,000,000 francs; res. fund 30,000,000 francs; Pres. M. GUSTAVE MERCIER.

**Banque Zikha, S.A.L.:** Rue Al-Soudani, f. 1935; Head Office, Rue Al-Nahby, Beirut, Lebanon; cap. £L. 1,000,000; res. fund £L. 150,000; Pres. K. A. ZIKHA.

**Compagnie Algérienne de Crédit et de Banque:** Rue Tahiti-14; Head Office, 20 Rue d'Anjou, Paris 8e, France; cap. 275,307,300 francs; Pres. M. JEAN PATUREL.

**Crédit Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie:** Rue el Nasr.

**Imperial Bank of Iran:** Telegraph Street, London, E.C.3; cap. £1,000,000; res. fund £1,000,000; Chair. Rt. Hon. Lord KILMER, - f. 1907, Ltd. through out Iran, Iraq and the Persian Gulf.

**HAMA**

**Banque de Syrie et du Liban:** Rue Jaffa, f. 1920; Head Office, 12 Rue Roquepine, Paris, France; cap. 57,375,000 francs; Pres. M. René Bussac.

**HALEP**

**Banque de Syrie et du Liban:** Rue de Jaffa, f. 1920; Head Office, 12 Rue Roquepine, Paris, France; cap. 57,375,000 francs; Pres. M. René Bussac.

**Banque Syrie Liban:** Rue el-Nasr.

**LATAKIA**

**Banque Agricole:** Rue el-Nasr.

**Banque de Syrie et du Liban:** f. 1920; Rue Ghassanié; Head Office, 12 Rue Roquepine, Paris, France; cap. 57,375,000 francs; Pres. M. René Bussac.

**LEBANON**

**BEIRUT**

**The Arab Bank Ltd. (Banque Arabe):** Rue Al-Nahby, f. 1930; Head Office, P.O. Box 580, Jerusalem, Palestine; cap. £P. 200,000,000; res. fund £P. 1,000,000; Chair. Amos el-KHARRAT-SHERAF.

**Banque de Syrie et du Liban (Banque de Libanisation):** Rue Al-Nahby, f. 1920; Head Office, 12 Rue Roquepine, Paris, France; cap. 57,375,000 francs; Pres. M. René Bussac.

**Banque Mitr-Syrie-Liban:** Rue Fakh, f. 1920; cap. £L. 1,000,000; res. fund £L. 150,000; Pres. S. E. DE HALEP ALI PAHA.

**Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Alyqah):** Rue Al-Nahby, f. 1920; Head Office, 17 Boulevard Baudin, Algiers, cap. 200,000,000 francs; res. fund 30,000,000 francs; Pres. M. GUSTAVE MERCIER; Beirut Man. M. JEAN PATUREL.

**Banque Zikha, S.A.L.:** Rue Al-Soudani, f. 1935; Head Office, Maison de Banque, 1935; cap. £L. 1,000,000; res. fund £L. 150,000; Pres. K. A. ZIKHA.

**Compagnie Algérienne de Crédit et de Banque:** Rue Tahiti-14; Head Office, 20 Rue d'Anjou, Paris 8e, France; cap. 275,307,300 francs; Pres. M. JEAN PATUREL.

**Crédit Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie:** Rue Al-Nahby.

**Imperial Bank of Iran:** Beirut; inc. 1907; Head Office, Telegraph Street, Moorgate, London, E.C.3; cap. £1,000,000; res. amount £500,000; Chair. Rt. Hon. Lord KILMER, - f. 1907, Ltd. through out Iran, Iraq and the Persian Gulf.

**E. Trad & Co.:** Rue Al-Nahby.

**Pharoon & China:** Rue Mansour.

**Robert Babington & Co.:** Rue Patriarche Hayek.

**HAALBECK**

**Banque de Syrie et du Liban (Banque de Libanisation):** f. 1920; Head Office, 12 Rue Roquepine, Paris, France; cap. 57,375,000 francs; Pres. M. René Bussac.

**Banque Mitrjane:** Rue Neutrane.

**TARSOUS**

**Banque de Syrie et du Liban:** Place de Tell, f. 1920; Head Office, 12 Rue Roquepine, Paris, France; cap. 57,375,000 francs; Pres. M. René Bussac.

## SYRIA AND THE LEBANON—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

**Banque Més-Syrie-Liban:** Parc du Tour, 2, 1930; cap. 25,000,000; res. fond. 25,000,000; Pres. S. E. DE HAYS; Agence Paris.

**Compagnie Algérienne de Crédit et de Banque:** Place de Felt; Head Office, 50 Rue d'Anjou, Paris; Agence France; cap. 250,000,000 francs; Pres. M. JEAN PASTEUR.

**Crédit Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie:** Rue El-Mina.

### TYRE

**Banque de Syrie et du Liban:** 1, 1929; Head Office: 11 Rue Biquetaine, Paris, France; cap. 25,000,000 francs; Pres. M. ERNEST RENNON.

### ZAHLE

**Banque de Syrie et du Liban:** 1, 1929; Head Office, 12 Rue Biquetaine, Paris, France; cap. 25,000,000 francs; Pres. M. ERNEST RENNON.

### INSURANCE

#### Agents and Representatives (Syria)

#### ALEPPO

George Abdinis Khan El-Zahr.

**Jambart Bellin & Sons:** P.O. Box 100, Khan Meyyassir, 1, 1901.

**L'Union de Paris:** Agents, HANNOU, BROS.

#### DAMASCUS

**Al-Chark (Société Epaveuse):** Rue Alim-Obaida.

**Alwardi Bros.:** P.O. Box 323, Souk Khatib; 1, 1923.

**Ayoubi & Midani:** Rue Fouad I.

**Chabou & Co.:** Rue Jaded El-Saleimania.

**Michel Falah & Co.:** Quai Barada.

**Fattal Khalil & Sons:** P.O. Box 15, Rue Nakhla; 1, 1907.

**Elias Gannage & Sons:** Rue Jaded El-Saleimania; 1, 1887; Agents: Northern Assurance Co. Ltd.

**Israhim Khalil Homsy:** P.O. Box 72, Rue Marash; 1, 1925.

**George Khombhia:** Rue Sandjak; 1, 1924.

**Union de Paris:** Rue Sandjak; 1, 1899; cap. 100,000,000 francs; Pres. M. HENRI ARVÉZAK.

#### HOVS

**Nadim Trabouli:** P.O. Box 100, 1, 1921.

#### Agents and Representatives (Lebanon)

#### BEIRUT

**A.B.E. (Assaf Assaf) (Arabie Insurance Co.):** Rue Allenby.

**Angelopoulos & Gharios (Gardian):** Rue du Patriarche Hoys.

**Osman Beyhom (La Protection):** Place de l'Étoile.

**Caporal & Co. (Paris):** Rue Allenby.

**J. V. Delbourgo & Son (Pioneer and World):** Rue du Parc.

**M. Dzingoff & Co. (London):**

**Basimir Eymard (Calcutta):** Rue Fakhry Bey.

**Khalil Fattal & Sons (Protection, National, and Arab):**

**Henri Mead & Co. (London, London & Globe Insurance Co.):**

**Issa-Khoury & Co. (London & Sons):** Rue Marash.

**Ramiz Khairallah & Co. (New Zealand):** Rue Allenby.

**F. A. Kattanah (Paris):** Avenue des Français.

**Lebanese & Syria Bonded Warehouses Co. (Protection):** Rue de la Marseillaise.

**Mercury (Société Libanaise pour la Commerce et Industrie, and General, Accident, Fire, and Life):** Rue Patriarche Hoys.

**Georges G. Fernand & Co. (London):** Rue al-Mustan.

**Wajih Naamati (Paris):** 40 Rue Patriarche Hoys.

**Antoine Nammour (H-Gharb):** Place des Cacons, 1, 1904, Sarsock.

**Alfred Nasseer & Co. (Nouveau Oréans):** Place de l'Assomption des Comptes.

**Pharaon & Sons (Cairo):** (Lebanon Insurance Co.): P.O. Box 1, Place de l'Étoile.

**G. N. Saab (Germany):** Souk El-Arman, Iram Bustina.

**Trava Ltd. (The National Company of Lebanon and Syria):** 55 Avenue des Français.

**Union de Paris:** Rue Fakhry Bey, 1, 1901, de l'Union.

**Weber & Co. (Suisse and La Suisse):** Souk El-Arman.

### AGRICULTURE

#### SYRIA AND THE LEBANON

Syria and Lebanon are essentially agricultural countries and at least two thirds of the inhabitants of both republics are employed in this occupation. In spite of the great importance which agriculture has in the national economy of both countries, this industry is far behind Egypt, let alone the Jewish part of Palestine, so far as the application of modern and practical methods of agriculture is concerned. But modernisation is on its way, the use of modern farm machinery has increased rapidly, and chemical fertilisers and plant-protection products are already used to a large extent. Due to the abundance of rainfall from November to March, which is followed by a long, hot, dry summer, only cereals and leguminous field crops can be grown on a large scale without irrigation. Most vegetables, fruit trees, and plantation crops need irrigation.

#### AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION (1943 STATISTICS)

(In hectares)

	IRRIGATED CULTIVATED AREAS	UNIRRIGATED CULTIVATED AREAS	TOTAL CULTIVATED AREAS	TOTAL AREA	PERCENTAGE OF AREA CULTIVATED
Lebanon . . . . .	30,000	195,000	225,000	1,027,000	22.1
Syria . . . . .	250,000	1,015,000	1,265,000	17,110,000	8.3
TOTAL . . . . .	280,000	1,210,000	1,490,000	18,137,000	9.0

Source: *Le Guide Arabe*, 1947.

## SYRIA AND THE LEBANON—(The Economic Line)

**Main Crops.** Cereals, by far the most important crops grown in Syria and the Lebanon. The following figures give the average annual production for the years 1925-31.

In both republics, as well as the average annual exports over three years (1931-33).

Crop	Average Annual Production		Average Annual Exports (Metric Tons)
	Area (in hectares)	Metric Tons	
Wheat . . . . .	2,400,000	2,000,000	100,000
Barley . . . . .	3,200,000	2,000,000	200,000
Oats . . . . .	400,000	300,000	100,000
Sorghum . . . . .	1,000,000	600,000	20,000

Source: *Le Guide Arab*, 1937.

**Plantation Crops.** Cotton, hemp, and raisin have been grown in both republics for many years. In the years prior to World War I cotton fibre and cotton seeds were exported to some extent, as well as oilseed at the same

time. Tanning-type hemp is mostly used in local manufacture of ropes and strings. The average annual production for the years 1925-31, and the average annual exports for 1931-33, were:

Crop	Annual Average Production		Average Annual Exports (Metric Tons)
	Area (in hectares)	Metric Tons	
Cotton . . . . .	20,000	2,100 (clean)	5,000 (seed) 3,000 (seed)
Tobacco . . . . .	5,000	3,000	—
Hemp . . . . .	4,000	3,000	—

Source: *Le Guide Arab*, 1937.

**Leguminous Field Crops.** These are cultivated mainly for human consumption and much is grown as winter feed for farm animals. The following table gives the ten

year average production for the years 1925-31 and the three years' averages for exportation (1931-33).

Crop	Average Annual Production		Average Annual Exports (Metric Tons)
	Area (in hectares)	Metric Tons	
Lentils . . . . .	17,500	30,000	5,000
Chickpeas . . . . .	22,000	24,000	4,000
Vetch . . . . .	33,000	40,000	3,000
Burton beans and broad beans . . . . .	14,000	22,000	6,000

Source: *Le Guide Arab*, 1937.

**Fruit Crops.** Olive orchards, vineyards, and the growing of figs, apricots, bananas, and other fruit are well established in both republics, and show a high standard of

production. Figures of production (ten-year average, 1921-31) and for exports (three-year average, 1931-33) were:

Crop	Hectares Cultivated	Metric Tons Produced	Metric Tons Exported
Olives . . . . .	85,000	80,000	200 fresh and salted olives 3,500 oil
Figs . . . . .	55,000	240,000	2,000 fresh 500 dried
Figs . . . . .	7,000	26,000	2,000 "
Citrus . . . . .	1,000	55,000	13,500 oranges 300 lemons 800 fresh fruit
Apples . . . . .	5,000	20,000	2,000 dried 400 fresh pulp

Source: *Le Guide Arab*, 1937.

## SYRIA AND THE LEBANON—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

**Farm Animals.** The last enumeration of farm animals in Syria and the Lebanon took place at the end of December 1938 with the following results:

Animals	No. (000s)
Horses . . . . .	93.0
Mules . . . . .	22.7
Donkeys . . . . .	132.4
Cattle and Buffaloes . . . . .	491.9
Sheep . . . . .	3,079.0
Goats . . . . .	2,831.0
Camels . . . . .	80.9
Pigs . . . . .	9.6
Poultry . . . . .	5,147.0

Source: *L'Annuaire Statistique (France)*, 1939.

### INDUSTRY

The industries of Syria and the Lebanon are at present still on a very small scale, and the production of flour, oil, soap, and silk are the most important activities.

### OIL

Before World War II Syria and Lebanon imported their petroleum products from Rumania, but since 1920 the *Groupe des Pétroliers de Syrie et du Liban* (G.P.S.L.) was formed incorporating the National Petroleum Co., Socomey-Vacuum Oil Co. Inc., Shell Co. of Syria Ltd., Syrian Lebanon Oil Co. (S.L.O.C.), Société de Naphte, and Bourgas d'Algier. In August 1929 a plant for the refining of crude oil was built at Tripoli. This refinery treated 100,000 tons of crude oil in 1931 and was able by 1934

to double this quantity, thus supplying all the needs of the two countries, including fuel needed by the railways. In November 1945 certain American firms were authorised to build refineries on Lebanese territory.

The following figures represent the quantities of crude oil shipped by the Iraq Petroleum Co. from Tripoli in transit to Iraq and thousands of tons in Syria or Lebanon-ports:

Year	Quantity	Value
1935 . . . . .	4,026,552	4,024
1937 . . . . .	1,824,725	4,564
1937 . . . . .	4,208,594	22,085
1938 . . . . .	7,103,023	21,030
1939 . . . . .	9,011,141	6,132
1941 . . . . .	—	—
1942 . . . . .	—	—
1943 . . . . .	256,318	1,526

Source: *Le Guide Arab*, 1947.

### MINERALS

The mineral wealth of Syria and the Lebanon is not large, due mainly to insufficient exploration. The Lebanon has produced iron for many centuries, and in the south of Lebanon lignite is found. Marble and other building material are found in great abundance.

### TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATION CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

**Damascus Chamber of Commerce:** Damascus, Pres. M. SAKFI.

**Beirut Chamber of Commerce:** Beirut.

## EDUCATION

### SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

Syria and the Lebanon possess the framework of a complete educational system from elementary schools up to

technical institutes and universities. Literacy in the Lebanon is higher than any other Arab country in the Middle East, although it is on a low level in Syria.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN SYRIA IN 1942-43

SCHOOL GRADES	PUBLIC SCHOOLS		PRIVATE SCHOOLS		TOTAL	
	No.	Students	No.	Students	No.	Students
(a) <i>Primary Education</i>						
All Districts . . . . .	448	38,719	297	94,238	745	132,957
except: Jebel Druze . . . . .	37	1,712	44	1,798	81	3,510
Latakia . . . . .	175	9,723	34	7,591	209	17,314
TOTAL . . . . .	191	21,715	175	19,980	366	41,695
(b) <i>Secondary, Technical, and Teachers Training Schools</i>						
All Districts . . . . .	14	3,794	13	1,445	27	5,239
except: Jebel Druze . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Latakia . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL . . . . .	14	3,794	13	1,445	27	5,239
(c) <i>Higher Education</i>						
Damascus (City only) . . . . .	5	540	—	—	5	540
TOTAL . . . . .	5	540	—	—	5	540
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	631	78,954	386	112,133	1,017	191,087

Source: *Le Guide Liban*, 1947.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE LEBANON FOR THE YEARS 1942-43

TYPES	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS			STUDENTS		
	1942	1943	1942-43	1942	1943	1942-43
Public . . . . .	267	225	307	22,056	22,824	30,112
Private . . . . .	930	101	911	13,628	(a)	27,320
Foreign Institutes . . . . .	310	329	325	43,554	46,726	45,065
TOTAL . . . . .	1,507	555	1,543	79,238	(a)	102,500

(a) Not available.

Source: *Le Guide Liban*, 1947.

### SYRIA COLLEGES AND HIGHER INSTITUTES OF LEARNING

#### STATE UNIVERSITY

DAMASCUS

Founded 1929

Faculties: (Various).

DRASE

Faculty of Arts: (Various).

Faculty of Engineering (Aleppo): M. JABRI.

Faculty of Law: SAMI MURAD.

Faculty of Medicine: MOUHAMED KEADIEH.

Faculty of Science: TAWFIK MOHAMMED.

#### ASSOCIATE COLLEGES:

Higher Teachers' College: DAMASCUS.

The Agricultural and Commercial Colleges will be established in 1948.

SYRIA AND THE LEBANON—(Education)

LEARNED SOCIETIES

**The Arab Academy:** Damascus (1919).  
 President: MOHAMMAD NAKH ASSI.  
 Secretary: KHALIL MARON, Esq.  
 Librarian and Joint Secretary: ABD EL KADER EL MASHRUMI.  
 The library contains 38,654 volumes, 2,781 MSS.  
 Number of members: 20; corresponding members 20.  
 Prominent members of the Academy:  
 MOHAMMAD KHALIL ASSI      DUKKAK HAYYI  
 HAKIM EL-KALOUSI          ERNEST HAKEMIAN  
 SHEIKH ABDELKARIM        CAME DRACOLLASIAN  
 ISSA EL NASHASHIBI        LOUIS HADJISSON  
 TARIK HUSSEIN              Y. A. R. GHIS  
 AMAL AMIN                  DR. KRISTOFFERSON  
 KHADIL MITRAN              HASSAN HAYYI AND EL  
 HUDA EL SHARAF            W. GHAR  
 ABU EL AMR EL MANSOURI    ABD EL HAY EL KATTANY

**Al Kalsma Society:** (Al Syria) (Beirut), P.O. Box 207, Aleppo (1924).  
 President: BATHALLAH SAKRAL.  
 Vice President: YUSUF ABU SAUD.  
 Secretary: ABDELKARIM HADJISSON.  
 Treasurer: JUSUF MANSOUR.  
 Number of members: 25.  
 Publications: *Al Kalsma* (Arabic); *Edite* (French) 500,000.

LIBRARIES

**Bibliothèque Nationale Assyrienne:** Damascus (1900); Dr. ONAN RIMA KARAMIAN, Librarian; Ave. El-Masara 22 (Beirut); number of volumes 35,882; number of MSS. 1,785.  
**Bibliothèque Nationale:** Hab El-Hamidiy, Aleppo.  
**Library of the Arab Academy:** Damascus (1919); Librarian: ABD EL KADER EL MASHRUMI; number of volumes 38,654, number of MSS. 2,785.

LEBANON

COLLEGES AND HIGHER INSTITUTES OF LEARNING

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT  
 BEIRUT

Founded 1900.

President: EDWARD DEANE, M.A., LL.D., D.D.  
 Vice President: GEORGE ZAKAR, Ph.D.  
 Secretary and Treasurer: GEORGE B. STRAUB, Ph.D.  
 Registrar: FAKH ADIS FULEIHAN, Ph.D.  
 Librarian: MRS. ESTER LAMAR, M.A.

DEANS

Arts and Science: HARRIS W. CLOSE, Ph.D.  
 Medicine: JAMES CLAYTON PARKSON, Ph.D.  
 Pharmacy: ROBERTO IMBRIANO PARELLI, Ph.D.  
 Nursing: MISS ELIZABETH MOKKA  
 Number of students: 1,280.  
 The library contains 70,335 volumes.  
 Publications: Social Studies Series (in Arabic); *Edite* Prof. SAUD HADJISSON.

PROFESSORS

**Faculty of Arts and Science.**  
 A. MAJIDI, ANA LUNAS (Arabic).  
 CLOSE, HARRIS WILKESBOROUGH, Ph.D. (Chemistry).  
 HINSHAW, SAID B., Ph.D., M.A. (Applied Economics).  
 KORANI, HAKIM ANTON, Ph.D. (Education).  
 JORDAN, MADONIA HANNA JORDAN, M.A. (Mathematics).  
 LEAVITT, URSULA WILKESBOROUGH, M.A. (Education).  
 MALLUM, CHARLES HAZEN, Ph.D. (Philosophy).  
 SMITH, DIXON JONKER, Ph.D. (English).

SOLTAN, KHALIL HAYYI, Ph.D. (Medical Science).  
 WEST, WILLIAM ARNOLDSON, Ph.D. (Chemistry).  
 ZAKAR, GEORGE BATHALLAH, Ph.D. (History).  
**Faculty of Medicine:**  
 JELLIK, YAKOUB FAKH (Surgery).  
 KERR, STANLEY E., Ph.D. (Anatomy).  
 KHAYAT, GEORGE BATHALLAH, M.D. (Internal Medicine).  
 KHALIL, JOSE MARTIN, Ph.D. (Pharmacology).  
 NACHMAN, HARRY, M.D. (Pediatrics).  
 PIGNATARI, JAMES DICKSON, Ph.D. (Physiology).  
 SPICOLI, ELIAB ELIZABETH, Ph.D. (Pathology).  
 SWEISSY, GEORGE FAKH (Pathology).  
 SWEISSY, WILLIAM MATTHEW, Ph.D. (Histology and Neural Tissue).  
 TARIK, HANNAH MORGAN (Gynecology and Obstetrics).  
 YAKHMOUKHAR, M. D. DUBOIS, and others.

**Faculty of Pharmacy:**  
 PARELLI, ROBERTO J. PILE (Pharmaceutical Chemistry).

ASSOCIATE COLLEGE

**International College:** Beirut, Lebanon.  
 President: ARTHUR CREWELL, M.A.  
 Additional Faculty Staff:  
 Associate Professors: 31  
 Instructors: 64  
 Librarians: 18

UNIVERSITE SAINT JOSEPH  
 BEIRUT

Founded 1863.

Rector: Rev. VICTOR MONTAUDO, S.J.  
 Dean of the Faculty of Divinity: Rev. FERNAND LE LANTIER, S.J.  
 Director of the French School of Medicine and Pharmacy: Rev. THOMAS DUBOIS, S.J.  
 Director of the French School of Law: Rev. PIERRE MACHY, S.J.  
 Director of the French School of Engineering: Rev. GEORGE DE BONNEVILLE, S.J.  
 Director of the Oriental Institute: Rev. HENRI MONTAUDO, S.J.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Divinity.  
 French School of Medicine and Pharmacy.  
 French School of Law.  
 French School of Engineering.  
 Oriental Institute.  
 Oriental Library.  
 Kezara Observatory.

Faculty of Divinity

Founded 1875 as a theological seminary, and established in 1882 as a university with the right to grant degrees.  
 Rector: Rev. THOMAS-BAPTISTE JANNINGS.  
 Theologian: Rev. JACQUES DONNET-AYMARD, S.J.  
 Rector: Rev. VICTOR MONTAUDO, S.J.  
 Dean: Rev. FERNAND LE LANTIER, S.J.  
 Librarian: Rev. RENE MONTAUDO, S.J.  
 Number of students: 76 (1924-25)

PROFESSORS

ARNAUD, CHARLES, S.J. (Moral Theology).  
 ARNAUD, GEORGES, S.J. (Canon Law).  
 CASSELMAN, JEAN, S.J. (Philosophy and Greek Language).  
 DUBOIS, THOMAS (Dogma and Syrian Language).  
 ESCOFFIER, ALBERTUS, S.J. (Dogma).  
 GASTIER, FRANCOIS, S.J. (Theological Morals).  
 KHALIL, ABOUSADA (Dogma).  
 LANTIER, FERNAND EL, S.J. (Dogma).  
 LIGIER, AUGUSTUS, S.J. (Theological Dogma).  
 MONTAUDO, JEAN, S.J. (Asceticism).  
 MONTAUDO, PIERRE, S.J. (Sacred Scriptures, Hebrew, Syrian, and Coptic).  
 NABON, GUSTAVE, S.J. (Church History, Philosophy).





PLACES OF INTEREST

TOURIST ORGANISATIONS

**The Tourist Season in Syria and the Lebanon.** The Lebanon is one of the most beautiful places in the Orient, immortalised by poets and historians. Thanks to the excellent flying and shipping arrangements Syria and the Lebanon can be reached easily from America and Europe, and are only a few hours' journey from Egypt. The climate is most agreeable and a good road system allows convenient and cheap access to the most beautiful tourist centres of our hemisphere. The classical tour includes Beirut, Tripoli, the "Grand Châteaux" Baalbeck and Damascus. Sports such as golf, yachting, swimming, and skiing in winter, can be enjoyed on the neighbouring heights of the Lebanon. Only eighteen miles to the north of Beirut, Byblos shows the visitor a completely excavated necropolis, the most impressive ruin of an more ancient civilisation than the Egyptian. The best season to visit both republics is the late autumn and spring.

SYRIA

ALGERIA

- Kernak (National Tourist & Transport Co., S.A.E.):** Rue Hotel Baron; t. 1945; Dir. HUSSAIN SAUKI Pasha.
- Pallours, S.A.E.:** Kinn Gourmouk; t. 1932.
- Transarabias:** Rue Galati; t. 1945; Head Office: Fouad 1st Street, Damascus, Dir. SOLEIMAN MUKHAI.
- Trava, Ltd. (National Company of the Lebanon and Syria):** Rue Hotel Baron; t. 1945; Head Office: 55 Avenue des Français, Beirut; Dir. NEGUS DEY ABOUSSAYAS and Board of Dire.
- Wagons-Lits Cook:** Rue Galati.

DAMASCUS

- Agence Hiti:** Rue An-Nassr.
- Kernak (National Tourist & Transport Co., S.A.E.):** Rue Fouad 1er.
- Pallours, S.A.E.:** Imm. Orient Palace Hotel.
- Transarabias:** Rue Fouad 1er, t. 1932.

LEBANON

BEIRUT

- Joseph Abdou Aboujasside:** P.O. Box 699, Rue Al-Nabiy, t. 1941; Dir. JUSSEF A. ABUJASSIDE.
- Wagons-Lits Cook (C.M.V.S.A.R.):** P.O. Box 85, Rue Al-Nabiy, t. 1937; Brian Mack, J. DURHAM.
- Agence Hiti:** Rue Mazard.
- Haddad's Travelling Co.:** Place des Consuls.
- Nairn Transport Co. Ltd.:** P.O. Box 202, Rue Chateaubriand, Dir. NORMAN NAIRN.
- Pallours, S.A.E.:** 51 Avenue des Français; Dir. J. BARAKAT.
- Société d'Encouragement au Tourisme:** P.O. Box 278, Rue Al-Nabiy.
- Trava, Ltd. (National Company of the Lebanon and Syria):** 55 Avenue des Français.
- Georges Elias Zakhour:** Rue Chateaubriand.
- Rizkallah Zakhour:** Rue Fouad.

512-

**Abdelhig & Saadeddine:** Hamraht El-Chikim.

**Frank-Gesert:** 121 rue de la République, Beirut-Halta-Damascus - Rigided.

ANTIQUITIES

DAMASCUS

Damascus is thought to be the most ancient city in the world, having been a city to be found in the nineteenth century B.C. (1900 B.C.). The most important building is the Umayyad Mosque, which ranks in magnificence with the Dome of the Rock, Mosque of Omar in Jerusalem and in sanctity with the mosques at Mecca and Medina. The massive foundations and exterior colonnades are in likeness to a Greek or Roman temple. During the early years of Christianity this building was the Cathedral Church of Syria, and in A.D. 635 the church was equally divided after the Arab conquest for the use of Christian and Moslem worship. In A.D. 1099 the whole church was rebuilt and became one of the most important places of Islamic worship. In 1079 the mosque was destroyed by fire and in 1402 its successor was ravaged by Tamerlane; the succeeding building was also destroyed by fire in 1893. Successive restorations failed to restore it to its previous splendour even so, it remains today a structure of great beauty. To the Christian the street called Straight in Damascus is of great interest, as it was in this street that Saul of Tarsus (St. Paul) was blind (Acts ix, 2).

PALMYRA

Palmyra has since early times held the important position of intermediary for the trade between Mesopotamia and the Mediterranean. Alexander the Great's conquest brought Palmyra into contact with Greek influence, and the city was a part of the Seleucid kingdom. Historical records of Palmyra show that Mark Antony ruled the merchants of Palmyra in 31 B.C., and that the city continued great riches when Hadrian visited it in A.D. 130. In 260 the famous Queen Zenobia, of half-Greek and half-Arab extraction, ruled an empire stretching from Persia to the Mediterranean, but her ambitions involved her in a war with Rome, and Palmyra was besieged by the Romans in 272. The city was destroyed by Aurelian, later taken by the Moslems and rediscovered in 1698. The most famous sights in Palmyra are the Temple of Baal, the Colonnade, the Monumental Arch, and many tombs of exquisite workmanship and great importance to the history of civilisation.

BALBECK

Baalbeck is the ancient centre for the worship of Baal, and its acropolis was utilized after the Arab conquest as a temple. The most important ruins of this ancient place are situated on the acropolis and contain some temples marked by magnificent columns and the Great Temple of Jupiter.

BEIRUT

The town was destroyed in 140 B.C. and rebuilt in the reign of Augustus. The city became an important centre of early Christianity and was one of the most celebrated seats of learning of the Roman Empire. The legend of

## SYRIA AND THE LEBANON (PLACES OF INTEREST)

St. George and the Dragon is realized in Beirut, and it is said that St. George killed the monster in the city itself.

**Crusaders' Castles.** Between Tripoli and Latakia the fortresses built or repaired by the Crusaders are to be found, and the best preserved in the group is the "Castles des Chevaliers", which is one of the finest specimens of medieval military architecture. The first Crusader castle was built on this site about 1100, and in 1187 the Count of Tripoli ceded it to the Knights Hospitaller. It is from here that the Knights inflicted a defeat on Nur-ed

Din, and not even Saladin was able to capture it. In the thirteenth century the fortress was enlarged, and its present structure has suffered little alteration since then. Other Crusaders' castles are at Hama, Marjayoun, and Solaym.

### ANTIOCH

Antioch was founded approximately 300 B.C. by Seleucus I and was an important trade center between East and West. Christianity is associated very early with the city, Paul and Barnabas resided here (Acts Xv, 35); the term "Christians" was used in this city for the first time as the name for the followers of Jesus Christ.

THE PRESS

SYRIA

DAILIES

- Al-Ahali**: Aleppo; Arabic.  
**Al-Ahram**: Damascus; Arabic.  
**Al-Bass-A**: Tadmor; Arabic.  
**Al-Ahram**: Rue Kaimi, Imn. Abed, Damascus; Progr. and Editor: HACHEM KHANQAN.  
**Al-Akhbar**: Rue Kaimi, Imn. Abed, Damascus; Progr. and Editor: HACHEM MOHRAD.  
**Al-Asfi**: Hama.  
**Al-Ayam**: Rue Fouad Ier, Damascus; Progr. and Editor: YASSER SAUD.  
**Al-Balad**: P.O. Box 47, Damascus; f. 1942; evening; Editor: ELIA SHAGOURI.  
**Al-Abahab**: Rue Wala El Jameh, Aleppo; Progr. and Editor: MOHAMMAD TALASS.  
**Al-Hawadis**: Aleppo; Progr. and Editor: HUSSEIN C. AL-NANI.  
**Al-Insah**: Rue Hejjaz, Imn. Kouda, Damascus; Progr. and Editor: WAZIR HASTAR.  
**Al-Ichrah**: Latakia; Progr. and Editor: MOHAMMAD A. HAKKI.  
**Al-Itikaf Al-Arabi**: Rue Hammam El Nasri, Damascus; Progr. and Editor: IZZAT HOUSSEIN.  
**Al-Itihad**: Aleppo; Progr. and Editor: MOHAMMAD WAZIR.  
**Al-Jabal**: Saida; f. 1941; morning; Editor: SOLEMAN JASSAK.  
**Al-Jihad**: Aleppo; Progr. and Editor: FAYOUZ HASSAN.  
**Al-Kabab**: P.O. Box 339, Tadmor; m. f. 1928; evening; Editor: NAJIB KAYNA.  
**Al-Khabar**: Latakia; Progr. and Editor: REYESS and M. MAMOUR.  
**Al-Kifah**: Rue Darw. Ikn. Damascus; f. 1939; morning; Editor: ANWAR SAUD.  
**Al-Lazimiah**: Latakia; Progr. and Editor: MAMMOUN R. HADDAD.  
**Al-Liwa**: P.O. Box 265, Aleppo; f. 1934; Nationalist Party; Editor: SUWAD NISS.  
**Al-Manar**: Latakia; Progr. and Editor: ARIS AZAR.  
**Al-Souri al-Jadid**: Hama; Arabic.  
**Al-Wai Al-Kawmi**: Latakia; Progr. and Editor: AHMAD HAKKI.  
**Al-Waki**: Aleppo; f. 1924; organ of the Opposition Party; Progr. and Editor: CAHIZ SUDMANIUS.  
**Alif Ba'a**: Damascus; f. 1920; morning; Editor: YOUSSEF ISSA.  
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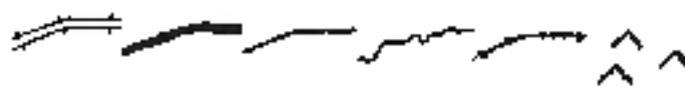
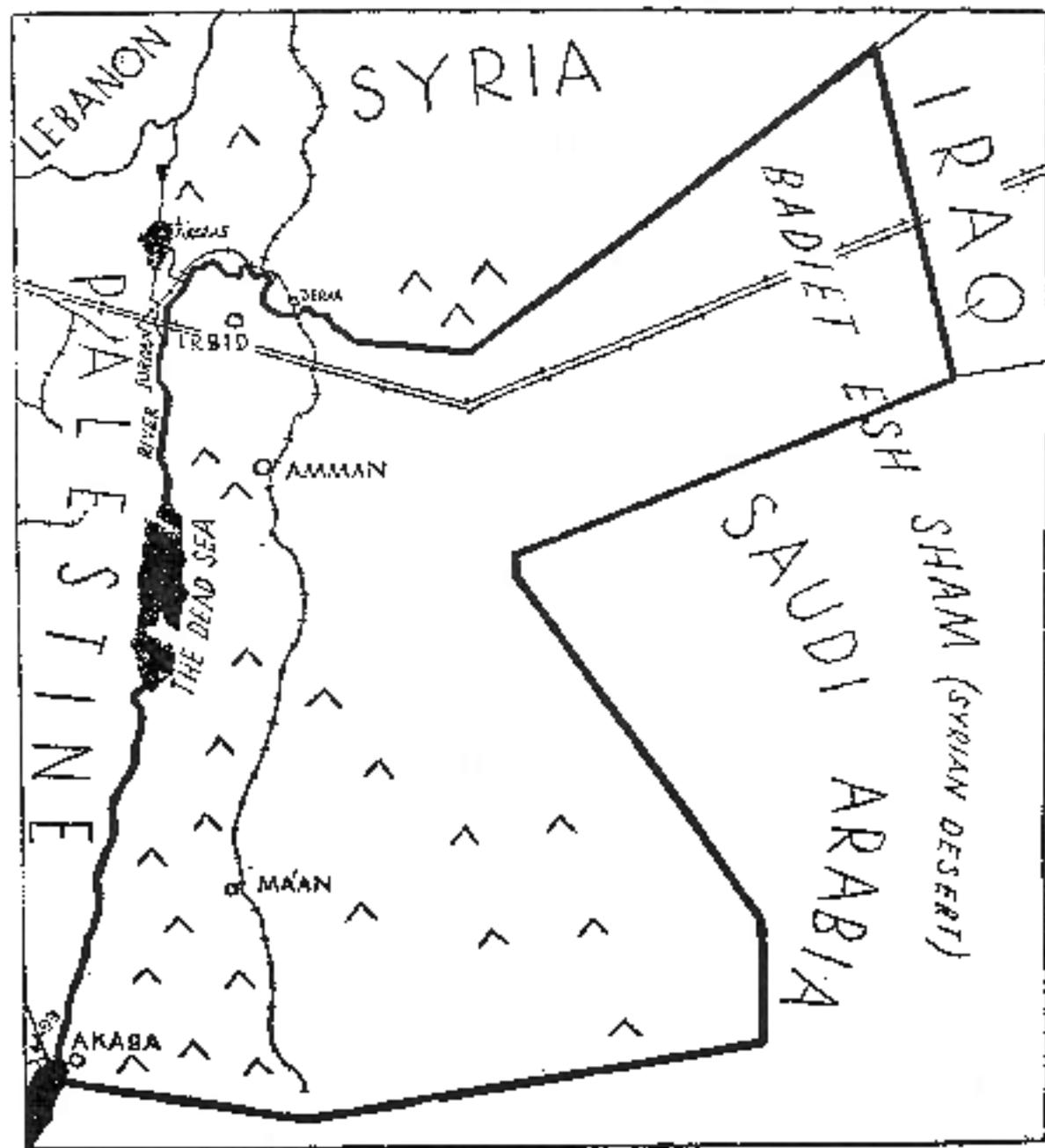


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THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF TRANSJORDAN

MEMBERS OF A DESERT PATROL OF THE ARAB LEGION AT REST

# TRANSJORDAN



Oil Pipeline Boundary of Transjordan Other boundaries River Railways Mountains  
SCALE 48 MILES TO AN INCH

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# THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF TRANSJORDAN

## GEOGRAPHY

### FRONTIERS

The Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan is bounded on the west by the River Jordan and the Dead Sea, on the north by the Republic of Syria, on the east by the Kingdoms of Iraq and Saudi Arabia, and on the south by the Kingdom of Egypt.

### MOUNTAINS

The central area of the kingdom is formed by a large plateau which slopes down eastwards to the depression of Wadi Sarhan and Azraq. A general rise in altitude occurs before the descent to the Jordan Valley is reached. Part of the eastern Transjordan mountain range slopes gradually down towards Iraq in the east and Azraq in the west. The south-eastern corner of the country is dominated by Mount Tuleig.

Transjordan is roughly the shape of an isosceles triangle in which a large portion of the central area is made up by a plateau. In the south-western section of the country is a range of granite mountains, extending along the Gulf of Akaba and joining the Jebel Shafah to the south. This range changes its direction at the opposite end of the Gulf of Akaba to the south-east, and follows the eastern shore of the Red Sea. Eastern Transjordan, known as the "corridor", is shaped like a sigmoid attached to the apex of the "triangle". A few of its mountains rise to 1,000 ft. (300 m.) above the general 2,000 ft. (600 m.) level of the plateau.

From the south end of the Dead Sea as far as Feusan the country is marked by slopes of limestone, and a large dyal-hay ridge, which runs from Feusan to below Jebel Haron, consists of cliffs which rise up to 7,000 ft. (2,000 m.). The most striking feature is the escarpment which forms the boundary of Transjordan along the Dead Sea. The cliffs here range from 3,000 to 2,000 ft. (900-1,200 m.) in height. In the southern area the rift of the Wadi Arabah attains along its western edge an altitude of over 5,000 ft. (1,500 m.). North-eastern Transjordan forms a part of a plateau which extends northwards into Syria and eastwards to Iraq.

### RIVERS

The Jordan originates at the confluence of the Nahr Baramit, the Nahr Khazari, the Nahr Isdhan, and the Nahr Barak. The first three from the West, Syria and is the smallest of the four, whilst the others emanate from the slopes of Mount Hermon. The largest in volume is the Nahr Luddan, and the longest the Nahr Marston. Shortly after the confluence the combined waters enter Lake Huleh at a level of about 6 ft. (2 m.) above sea level. Leaving this lake the river falls from sea level to the level of Lake Tiberias, approximately 680-690 ft. (203-213 m.) below sea level, and passes through the hydro-electric works and descends into the Jordan Valley proper. The Jordan ends its course in the Dead Sea.

The River Yarmuk originates in the three tributaries—the Wadi Amerat, the Wadi Shehah, and the Wadi el Ghazal—which join at Marjayin. The Yarmuk joins the River Jordan at Lake Tiberias.

### LAKES

**Lake Tiberias.** This lake is about 14 miles from north to south and a little less than 6 miles wide at its greatest breadth. Since 1933 the lake has been used as a reservoir for the hydro-electric works of the Palestine Electric Corporation, whose works are situated at the junction of the Jordan and the Yarmuk, on Palestine territory. It lies 686 ft. below sea level.

**The Dead Sea.** This is 49 miles long and 30 miles wide at its greatest breadth. It has a maximum depth of 1,310 ft. and lies 1,295 ft. below sea level. Its level actually varies from time to time; in 1863 it was 1,290 ft. below sea level and in 1913 it was 1,260 ft. The balance is maintained by the evaporation of the waters from its surface. In 1930 a concession was given to the Palestine British Co. to extract valuable salts and potash from the waters of the Dead Sea.

## PEOPLES AND RELIGIONS

### PEOPLES

The overwhelming majority of the population are Arabs and the few minorities represented in the country are Circassians, Shishans, Turcomans, and Russian Baluch.

### LANGUAGE

The language spoken throughout the kingdom is Arabic.

### POPULATION

The population of Transjordan consists of about 510,000 inhabitants, of whom about 190,000 are settled and the rest nomadic or semi-nomadic.

### RELIGION

The official religion of Transjordan is Islam and the majority of the inhabitants are Muslims of the Sunni sect. Other religious communities enjoy the free exercise of their religion. The population also includes about 30,000 Arab Christians, 15,000 Caucasian Muslims, and 20,000 of other communities. The Hashemite kingdom is the only Arab country which has Christian nomads among its population, but these are indistinguishable in their way of life and customs from their Moslem compatriots.

## HISTORY

## BEFORE 1914

An ancient record, the Targum, is first mentioned at the time of the Exile, approximately 539 B.C., when the Children of Israel were the lead in coming to Palestine. Moses is reported to have died and been buried in the southern part of the country. The Targumites found a proclamation of Semitic origin in possession of the country at their arrival, and it is only by warfare that they were able to establish themselves under their strong kings, David and Solomon. Commencing the thirteenth century B.C. King David enlarged his kingdom by crushing the power of Bashan, and when the Kingdom of Ammon was subdued by him. Only Edom was able to resist the attacks of King David's forces, but being internally weakened by incessant raids of Bedouins on her territory Edom was later taken by the Nabateans. The Edomites fled from the country to Palestine, where, known much later as the Idumeans, they supplied the line of the Hasmonean kings of Jerusalem.

The Assyrians controlled Syria, Palestine and the Jordan now called Transjordan between 850 and 722 B.C., but the Assyrian power was constantly threatened by the Bedouins, who created serious disturbances throughout their empire. At the fall of the Assyrian Empire in 625 B.C. the Babylonian Empire was fully established, but its efforts to subdue Palestine, Syria, and Transjordan were hampered again and again by the Egyptian Pharaohs. The Egyptian army conquered Syria and Palestine, but its conquests were annulled by the victories of the great Babylonian king, Nebuchadnezzar. The decline of the Babylonian Empire resulted in the rise of the Persian Empire, which in turn captured Syria, Palestine, and Transjordan.

Between 597 and 485 B.C. a league of ten civilized towns was formed on the Greek model of the city State, in order to fight against the Babylonian attacks. This league numbered at times more than ten members, and included Damascus, Scythopolis (Beisan), Caesara (Larnah), above the Yarmouk Valley, Gaza (Jerash), and Philadelphia (Amman). The league lasted until the invasion of Alexander the Great in 332 B.C. On his death his empire was divided, and Transjordan, with Egypt and Palestine, fell to Ptolemy.

With the Roman conquest, order and security were restored, the Greek cities were granted their freedom, and in 40 B.C. Herod, an Idumean Jew, was made King of Judaea. The friendship between Rome and Judaea did not last long, and by A.D. 63 the whole of Judaea was in revolt against the Romans.

Through continuous infiltration the Nabateans became the dominating element of the population in Transjordan, and with the wealth collected they built pieces of artistic splendor, still discernible to-day in the ruins of Petra. Their first king was Aretas I, who ruled from his capital, Petra, at about 100 B.C. It was Aretas III (83 to 70 B.C.) who came in conflict with the Romans. The dynasty of the Nabateans ended with the death of Malchus III in A.D. 106, when his kingdom became a part of the Roman province of Arabia.

In A.D. 395 the Roman Empire was divided into eastern and western empires, the eastern being known as the Byzantine Empire, with Constantinople as the capital. As part of the Byzantine Empire the Levantine provinces enjoyed almost a century of peace until the resumption of the hostilities by the Persian Empire.

In the seventh century A.D. Islam was rapidly established itself in these regions, and with the rise of the Caliphs at Damascus, Transjordan came within the orbit of the empire of the Arabs; the Omayyad Caliphs made Transjordan their actual residence, and built many castles and palaces there.

The removal of the capital from Damascus to Baghdad resulted in the rapid degeneration of Transjordan. Most of the castles and palaces established in the country fell into decay, and the pilgrim caravan which ran through the heart of Transjordan was replaced by the one running direct from Mecca to the Hejaz. In the latter half of the tenth century the Fatimid Caliphs seized Egypt and declared themselves the legal Caliphs of Islam, being descendants of Ali and his wife Fatima, the Prophet's only daughter. Transjordan, Palestine, and Syria came under their rule.

In A.D. 1099 the Crusaders crossed the Syrian frontier and established the Latin Kingdom, whose crown was bestowed on Godfrey de Bouillon. It was he who led an expedition through Southern Palestine as far as Gaza. The strong resistance of the Moslems resulted in the building of fortresses and outposts in Transjordan. The great military qualities of Sultan Saladin made it possible to stem the aggressions of the Crusaders, whom eventually he drove out of the Holy Land. On his death in 1193 his kingdom was divided into a number of independent small States.

In 1517 the throne of Egypt was occupied by the Mameluke Kutz, whose territories included Southern Palestine. Kutz was succeeded by Sulaiman, who used Transjordan as a strategically important defence point of his kingdom. The Turks under Sultan Selim the Grim crossed into Syria in 1516 and overran the region as far as Egypt in 1517. Transjordan once more obtained a place of importance in connection with the pilgrim road, and a civil administration and government were established at Shobek. The internal history of the country during the Turkish occupation until the beginning of the nineteenth century is mainly a story of tribal feuds and family rivalry. Then, in 1837, Mohammed Ali, the ruler of Egypt, declared war on the Sultan of Turkey, and his son Ibrahim Pasha invaded Syria in order to dislodge the Turkish rule there. By 1841 conditions in the Middle East were of a most disturbing character, causing the great European Powers to intervene and to restore Turkish rule to the displaced Sultan.

In April 1900 the building of the Hejaz railway started in Damascus and at the same time a branch line was constructed from Irbid. In August 1902 the line reached Amman and, later, Madaba, after which the work continued for five years until it reached Medina.

## AFTER 1914

On June 10th, 1916, the Arab revolt against the Ottoman Government began, and the Arab troops of the Hejaz attacked the Turkish garrison there. Part of the war was fought on Transjordan territory. In September 1918 the advance of the Allies continued without a stop beyond Aleppo and the Turkish frontiers. At the end of the war Transjordan was occupied by the Allied forces. In 1920

## TRANSJORDAN-- (History)

the Conference of San Remo entrusted the Mandate of Palestine to the British Government. On March 12, 1921, the Emir Abdullah was invited to come to Amman after a series of preliminary conversations with high-ranking British officials in Jerusalem. The Emir was invited to be Emir of Transjordan under the general direction of the High Commissioner for Palestine, who represented the Mandatory Power. In September 1922 a memorandum from the British Government decided the exclusion of Transjordan from the article of the Mandate relative to the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine. One of the first tasks of the Emir's Government was the formation of a regular force known as the Arab Legion, which was commanded until 1938 by Col. P. G. Peake Pasha. Various revolts against the Government were successfully checked by this excellent force as well as the Wahhabi invasion in August 1924. The Ma'an district, including Akaba (a former part of the Hijaz), was annexed by Transjordan in 1924. On February 20th, 1928, an agreement between the British Government and the Emir Abdullah was concluded in accordance with a declaration on April 25th, 1923, by the High Commissioner, which runs as follows:

"Subject to the approval of the League of Nations, His Britannic Majesty will recognize the existence of an independent Government in Transjordan under the rule of His Highness the Emir Abdullah, provided that such Government is constitutional and places His Britannic Majesty in a position to fulfil his international obligations in respect of the territory by means of an agreement to be concluded with His Highness."

This agreement resulted in the enactment of the Organic Law, and a General Election for the Legislative Council was held. On April 22d, 1929, the Emir inaugurated the first session of the Council, and the ratification of the agreement between the two countries took place in October 1929. At the outbreak of World War II Transjordan rallied to the cause of the Allies and placed the Arab Legion at the disposal of Great Britain. The Legion proved a worthy ally and did much valuable duty as guides in the desert, and played a decisive role in the

success of the expedition in April 1941 against the Iraqi rebels. In the operations of the British campaign against the Vichy French, Transjordan forces captured Muftiyah, a vital unit of the Arab Legion also took part in the North African campaign and fought with distinction at El Alamein.

On May 25th 1946, the Emir Abdullah was proclaimed King of Transjordan. A treaty of alliance between the United Kingdom and the Kingdom of Transjordan, whereby Transjordan was recognized as a fully independent State, was signed in London on March 22nd, 1946. In the autumn of 1946 and again in September 1947 attempts were made, under British sponsorship, to secure Transjordan's admission to the United Nations, but each failed owing to the disputed status of Transjordan as a Mandated Territory, and the reluctance of a number of member States, particularly the U.S.S.R., to accept the establishment of the Kingdom as a full member. Transjordan is, however, a member of the Arab League.

A treaty of friendship between the Republic of Turkey and the Kingdom of Transjordan was signed in Ankara on January 10th, 1947. Another treaty, of an even more binding character, was concluded with Iraq in June 1947.

Negotiations for a revision of the Anglo-Transjordan Treaty of March 1946 began in London late in January 1946 and were concluded in Amman in March.

The new Treaty signed at Amman on March 15th, strengthens the legal independence of Transjordan in various ways. The British Government are pledged to give generous financial assistance on a basis to be agreed annually. Arab Government agreed to concert defence measures in the event of an 'imminent menace of hostilities' and to come to the other's aid immediately in the event of war.

The Treaty will remain in force for twenty years. Transjordan agreed, in the military annex to the Treaty, to send Great Britain to maintain R.A.F. units at Amman and Madrak, and to give British land forces full transit facilities. An Anglo-Transjordan Joint Defence Board to co-ordinate defence matters is to be set up.

## THE GOVERNMENT

## THE CONSTITUTION

## THE CONSTITUTION OF THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF TRANSJORDAN

(Published in the Official Gazette of the Kingdom on February 1st, 1947; translated from the Arabic text of the Official Gazette by the Arab Office, London.)

## Introduction

(1) This law shall be called the Constitution of the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan, and its decrees apply to all parts of the Kingdom and shall enter into force two months after its publication (April 1st, 1947).

(2) The Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan is an independent sovereign State and Transjordan is a free, independent and indivisible and hereditary monarchy. Islam is the State religion.

(3) Amman is to be the capital of the Hashemite Kingdom, but can be changed to another place by special decree.

(4) The Flag of the Kingdom of Transjordan is to have the following form and dimensions:

Its length is twice its width and is divided, horizontally, into three parallel equal parts, upper part black, middle white, lower green. It bears a red triangle on the side nearest the flagstaff. Its base is equal to the width of the flag, and its height equal to half the length of the flag, and inside this triangle is a white seven-pointed star that could be placed inside a circle, whose radius is a quarter of the length of the flag.

## PART I

## The Rights of the People

(5) Transjordan nationality is defined by law.

(6) All Transjordanians are equal before the law, irrespective of their status, language, race or religion.

(7) Personal freedom is guaranteed.

(8) No one is to be detained except according to the provisions of the law.

(9) A Transjordanian has full liberty of movement within the Kingdom, and he is not obliged to reside in a particular place except in specific cases defined by law.

(10) Dwellings must be respected and not entered except in cases provided for in the law.

(11) Personal property cannot be requisitioned except for the public use and in circumstances defined by the law, provided that compensation is paid to those concerned.

(12) No duties are to be imposed on any citizen, nor can movable property be confiscated except in the cases provided for in the law.

(13) Compulsory labour is prohibited, but an emergency regulation can be enacted to provide for the following:

(i) In cases of emergency, such as declaration of war or any other internal incident that threatens the safety of the public, i.e. spread of fire, floods, threatening epidemics.

(ii) Any person who has been sentenced by a court to imprisonment with labour to be performed under the supervision of an official body may not be transferred and his labour allocated to any private person or corporation.

(14) Taxes are not to be imposed except by law. This does not relate to the fees which the Government might charge for services rendered by the Government, or the fees charged for the use of Government property.

(15) Arabic is the official language of the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan.

(16) The Kingdom safeguards freedom of religion and religious ceremonies according to the custom recognized within the royal Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan, unless the exercise of such freedom endangers order or public morality.

(17) The freedom of the people in expressing their ideas in speeches or in writing within the provisions of the law is guaranteed.

(18) Transjordanians have the right to form any society or party, provided they come within the law.

(19) Every citizen has the right to address the authorities concerned in matters that concern him and in matters relating to public affairs in the way provided for in the law.

(20) All communications, whether by post, telephone or telegrams, are subject to secrecy and free from censorship except in certain cases defined by law.

(21) All communities and societies have the right to open and supervise private schools provided they take into consideration the public requirements mentioned in the law.

## PART II

## The King and his Powers

(22) (a) The executive powers will be vested in King Abdullah Ibn El Hussein and his heirs.

(b) The heir to the throne must be the eldest son. In case of there being no issue, then the eldest brother to the deceased King is to succeed, and in case there being no brothers, then the eldest son of the eldest deceased brother is to follow.

In absence of any direct heirs as mentioned above, it is the duty of the two Houses of Parliament to elect a male member from the descendants of the ex-King Hussein of the Hejaz.

(c) No person who is mentally deficient may ascend the throne. The heir to the throne must be a Muslim of Modern parentage.

(d) The exclusion of those who have been debarred from their rights to ascend the throne, due to any of the above-mentioned deficiencies, does not affect their descendants.

(e) The age at which the heir is entitled to ascend the throne is 18. In case of any vacancy on the throne when the heir has not yet attained that age, a Council is to be appointed by the Cabinet.

(f) If the King is not capable of performing his duties because of illness, then his deputy or a throne council appointed by the King will carry out those duties. If the King is not capable of making such appointment, then this appointment will be made by the Cabinet.

(g) Before the King's temporary departure from his kingdom, he is to appoint a deputy or Council to carry out his duties during his absence within the provisions laid down by the actual decree of appointment.

(11) The King's Deputy cannot perform any duty except after taking the oath as under Article 25. If the Prime Minister or Ministers are in session, the oath has to be taken before the Parliament, otherwise before a meeting of the Cabinet. If the deputy dies or becomes unable to perform his duty, the Cabinet will appoint a suitable person to take his place, provided he is more than 30 years of age. The Cabinet, however, can appoint any relative of the King if he is over 18 years of age.

(12) Before the King performs any legislative duty, he must take the oath before the two Houses of Parliament in which he undertakes to comply with the Constitution and declares loyalty to his country and the nation.

(13) The King is the head of the Kingdom and is not responsible to any one.

(14) One King's approval is essential to all the laws which are executed under his supervision. He is not to alter, change or postpone these laws unless it is provided for in the Constitution.

(15) (a) The King is the Commander-in-Chief of the land, sea, and air forces.

(b) The King declares war and signs treaties after the approval of his Cabinet has been given.

(c) The King issues the orders for new elections to the House of Parliament and summons the Parliament to meet, prorogues it or dissolves it according to regulations laid down by the law.

(16) (a) The Cabinet is to be composed of the Prime Minister and other Ministers, not above five in number.

(b) The King appoints the Prime Minister and may authorize him to hold one portfolio or more of the Cabinet. He also appoints the other Ministers after seeking the advice of the Prime Minister. He also has the right to authorize any of the Ministers to bear one or more portfolios of the Cabinet.

(c) Duties relating to the Prime Minister and the Ministers of the Cabinet are laid down in regulations made by the Cabinet and approved by the King. The Cabinet is responsible for carrying out all the various duties of the State, with the exception of those duties in the Constitution or any other law or provision which make those duties the responsibility of any other person or body.

(d) Every Minister is responsible for the work of his department, and he is to consult the Prime Minister on all matters that are outside the scope of his department. The Prime Minister will confine himself within the authority allotted to him by law. Any matter outside that will be referred to the Cabinet.

(e) All Ministers will sign the Cabinet decisions passed for action, and in matters specified by law the King's approval is necessary. These decisions are carried out by the Cabinet and by the Ministers, each according to the scope of his department.

(17) (a) The Prime Minister and the rest of the Ministers are responsible collectively to the King for the general policy of the State. Also every Minister is responsible to the King for his department or departments.

(b) The King may dismiss the Prime Minister or accept his resignation.

(c) The King may dismiss the other Ministers or accept their resignations, according to the advice of the Prime Minister.

(d) In the case of the dismissal or resignation of the Prime Minister, the other Ministers are dismissed or accept accordingly.

(18) The King appoints the President and the members of the House of Notables or accepts their resignations.

(19) The King appoints the judges and police officers, and he is to defend those points in similar cases. The King also grants pardons and other titles of honor.

(20) The sentence of death shall not be carried out after its approval by the King. The King has the right to reduce the sentence of imprisonment. In special cases the King may grant a pardon, but in cases of emergency the approval of the Cabinet is essential.

(21) The King issues all orders in the form of laws and according to the instructions given by the King, Ministers or the Ministers. These laws will be issued by the members of the Cabinet and approved and signed by the King.

## Part III

### The Legislature

(22) The legislative power is exercised by the Parliament and the King. The House of Representatives is elected according to the election laws in which adequate representation of minorities is secured. The term of limit for the House of Representatives is four years.

(23) The King opens the House of Representatives for session. Nevertheless, he may instruct the Prime Minister or any other Minister to represent him.

(24) Nobody may become a member of the House of Representatives or the House of Notables if

(a) He is not a Transjordanian.

(b) He claims foreign nationality or protection.

(c) He is less than 30 years old for the House of Representatives, or less than 40 years old for the House of Notables.

(d) He has been declared bankrupt.

(e) He is under control or supervision by authority of the Courts.

(f) He has been sent to prison for a period of more than one year for a non-political crime.

(g) He has a material interest due to a contract between him and those concerned, unless this interest consists in his being a shareholder in a company composed of more than ten persons.

(h) He is a lunatic.

(i) He is a relative of the King in a degree defined by law.

(25) The House of Notables shall be composed of half the members in the House of Representatives, including the President. The King appoints the members to the House of Notables according to the service they have rendered to the nation.

(26) The term of office of the members of the House of Notables is eight years. Half of them may be chosen every four years by voting, carried out by the House of Notables itself. Any person who has not succeeded in being a member through voting may be appointed to membership. The term of office of the President of the House of Notables is two years. He is eligible for reappointment as President after that period.

(27) The House of Notables meets during the meetings of the House of Representatives.

(28) The House of Representatives meets at least once a year.

(29) (a) The King has the right to call the House of Representatives for a usual session on the first day of November. If that day coincides with a holiday, then on the day following. The King has the right to postpone this meeting in an Act issued in the Official Gazette and for a period not exceeding two months. The date of the meeting must be defined in the Act issued.

## TRANSJORDAN- (THE GOVERNMENT)

(4) If the House has not been convened by the King on that day, then it meets by itself as it had been officially convened.

(5) The session of the House of Representatives lasts for three months. The King has the right to extend that period but not longer than another three months.

(6) The House of Representatives may postpone its sittings according to its standing orders.

(7) The King has the right to postpone the sittings of the House of Representatives three consecutive times. In case the meeting of the House has been postponed according to subsection (6), the King has the right to postpone it twice more and for a period not exceeding two months.

(8) If the House of Representatives is dissolved then general elections take place, and the new House meets for the first time in an extraordinary session within four months from the date that the previous House had been dissolved. This session is subject to all regulations of postponement as in Article 40. In any case, the session is terminated before October 31st so that the House may be able to hold its ordinary meeting on the first day of November. The King has the right to end the House of Representatives in respect of an extraordinary matter, the particulars of which must be communicated to the members in a royal letter before the meeting.

(9) Every member of the House of Representatives and the House of Nobles has to take the oath of loyalty to the King, to safeguard the Constitution and to serve the nation, and to carry out the duties allotted to him adequately.

(10) The King appoints a President of the House of Representatives for a period of one year, and has the right to reappoint him.

(11) The Prime Minister has the right to vote in the House of Representatives and can also vote in the House of Nobles, but the rest of the Ministers who are not members of either House do not have a right to vote, though they are addressed in the House. The Prime Minister is not entitled to a salary for his membership in the House of Representatives.

(12) Each House prepares its own procedure, which may not be put into force unless the approval of the King has been granted.

(13) The presence of two-thirds of the members is essential before any decision can be taken on a matter, except when the question relates to postponing the session.

(14) (a) Decisions of the House of Representatives shall valid so long as they are supported by the majority of the votes of the members present with the exception of the President, who shall have a casting vote.

(b) Nothing shall be changed in the Constitution unless the approval of two-thirds of the members has been procured.

(15) (a) Every law must be presented to the House of Representatives. After approval it is sent to the House of Nobles and then submitted to the King for approval.

(b) The budget is presented to the House of Representatives.

(c) Clauses of the budget are taken and discussed separately.

(d) The House of Representatives has no right to increase items of expenditure while discussing the budget or laws relating to it, but it can suggest a creation of separate new laws which might create new items of expenditure.

(e) During the budget discussion no suggestion may be accepted to amend any taxes that are in force. No suggestion may be accepted which may involve any change in

the structure of the Government by creating or abolishing new posts.

(16) If either House twice refuses to accept a law, and the other House insists on it, then a committee is to be formed of the two Houses, presided over by either Prince Ghazi. If the committee approves of the law, then the King's approval is essential before it can be put into force. If the House of Representatives refuses to discuss the budget, the Prime Minister, with the approval of the King, will put it into force.

(17) The King has to give his assent to all the laws before they are put into force, and a month has to elapse after its publication in the Official Gazette.

(18) The King's approval to a law can be given any time during the course of one calendar year from the date of its approval by the House. He can either approve it in the form submitted to him by the House or return it unapproved, indicating the reasons for his rejection.

(19) Any member of the House of Representatives has the right to raise the discussion with regard to any matter concerning public administration.

(20) If the House is not sitting, the Cabinet, with the approval of the King, can put into force any temporary law with regard to any subject provided these laws are not contrary to the terms of the Constitution. These laws will have the power of an ordinary law, but they must be put before the House at the beginning of its next session. Laws that are passed in this manner to fulfil obligations to His Majesty resulting from previous treaties or promises are not put before the House. If the House of Representatives does not approve a temporary law passed during its absence, then this law will be submitted before the House a second time at the beginning of the next session, unless the Cabinet and King decide to withdraw it. The withdrawal of a temporary law is made by a declaration of the Cabinet with the King's approval. This law will cease to function with effect from the date of that declaration by the Cabinet.

If the House suggests any amendment to such temporary law and the Cabinet with the approval of the King accepts that amendment, the law will be kept in force with that amendment.

If the House of Representatives does not pass a temporary law concerning treaties and promises made by the King, the Cabinet has the right, with the approval of the King, to make the necessary temporary law for that particular object which will not be submitted to the House. Temporary laws which have been made for immediate items of expenditure will be submitted to the House like any other temporary law and the expenditure will be accepted; a revision of the law may be possible in case the expenditure has not yet been carried out, provided this revision will not affect any previous contract or right.

Temporary laws have the same force as laws mentioned in Article 30 of this Constitution.

(21) No member of either House can be arrested, nor can any sentence be passed against him, unless a majority decision from the House of which he is a member has been passed for his trial or unless he is arrested in the act of committing a crime. Every member has full liberty to speak within the regulations of the House. No measures will be taken against any member for the way in which he delivered his vote or advocated an opinion or a speech. The arrest of any member must be communicated by the Prime Minister to the House of Representatives with all the particulars of the proceedings that have been taken against him.

## PART IV

## The Judiciary

(151) The judges of the civil and religious courts are appointed by the King. Their removal from office is subject to the regulations and forms by the Cabinet with the approval of the King.

(152) The courts are divided into three: civil, criminal and special courts.

(153) The status, degree, authority, and administrative of all law courts are defined in laws and regulations relating to the constitution.

(154) The courts are open to everyone and are free from any interference in their internal affairs.

(155) All courts sit in public, but courts may sit in private for certain cases provided for by law. The proceedings of these courts may be published, except those which are decided to be secret. All judgments are passed in the name of the King.

(156) The civil courts shall have jurisdiction over all the people within the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan in all civil and criminal matters, including cases in which the Government is a party with the exception of cases designated for religious or special courts by the Constitution or any other law.

(157) The civil courts shall have jurisdiction in all criminal and civil cases, provided that they are matters dealing with the personal status of foreigners or commercial matters, which the international law defines as belonging to the jurisdiction of another country's law.

(158) The religious courts are to have the following divisions:

- (a) Muslim courts,
- (b) Christian courts.

(159) The religious courts are the only courts dealing with the personal status of Moslems according to the Muslim Religious Procedure Act, dated October 25th, 1923 (1924). This Act deals with the creation of a Waqf law for Moslems. The civil courts have the right of dealing with the personal status of a Moslem and a non-Moslem in a Waqf case in which one of the parties is a non-Moslem unless all the parties concerned agree to submit their case to the religious courts.

(160) The religious courts are to derive their jurisdiction according to rules and regulations provided by the Islamic religious law.

(161) The Christian religious courts are to be formed according to the regulations that are passed for this purpose. Those regulations are to include the personal status of individuals, Christians and relates also to properties belonging to religious bodies.

(162) All special courts shall derive their jurisdiction from the regulations laid down for this purpose.

(163) (a) If the Prime Minister wishes to have a legal point interpreted, upon which the courts have not commented, then such a point is to be put before a special committee formed for this purpose.

(b) The special committee is composed of the Minister of Justice and two senior officials chosen by the Cabinet. This committee is to sit under the chairmanship of the Minister of Justice, together with two officials from the Ministry of Justice appointed by the High Judicial Council.

(c) The decision of the committee on the different points submitted by the Prime Minister is to have legal effect provided it is in accordance with the Constitution and approved by the King and published in the Official Gazette.

(d) Any other legal point is to be interpreted by the courts in the usual way.

## PART V

## Administration

(164) All laws of the Government of Transjordan are approved by their own Council and are to be published in the Official Gazette by the Cabinet and approved by the King.

(165) Government Departments and administrative districts, with their powers, duties, procedure and functions are defined by a law enacted by the Cabinet and approved by the King.

(166) The principal offices of the Kingdom are to be distributed in the administrative districts in accordance with a law issued for this purpose.

## PART VI

## Laws of the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan

(167) Unless specifically mentioned in the above mentioned Constitution, laws that are in effect after the Constitution is declared in a:

- (a) The Ottoman laws published on December 11th, 1924.
- (b) The regulations that have been issued by the Government of Transjordan since September 23rd, 1925.

## PART VII

## Miscellaneous

(168) The revenue of the country by way of taxes and otherwise is to be paid to the Ministry of Finance unless the law states otherwise.

(169) No expenditure is to be made from public funds except by law. Estimates and expenditure are decided annually in a budget law, including income and expenditure estimated for that year.

(170) The King's civil list shall be paid for from the revenue and is governed by the law relating to this matter.

(171) The Cabinet, with the approval of the King, may lay down regulations for the purpose of administering expenditure of the public funds.

(172) (a) All rights governing the lands under the control of the Government are to be vested in the King on behalf of the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan.

(b) All titles and medals are put under the custody of the King on behalf of the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan. (This does not include any concessions granted earlier.)

(173) With the approval of the King, the Cabinet or any other authorized person has the right to:

- (a) be granted the rights of mining as stated in Article 76.
- (b) An interest in the land, but only according to the terms of the regulation in that connection.

(174) (a) The defence regulations shall be put into force by any person appointed for this purpose in case an extraordinary situation arises.

(b) The King, on the recommendation of the Cabinet, in case a state of emergency arises, can declare martial law in all parts of the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan and can issue his order as circumstances require.

## PART VIII

## Repeals

(175) The following laws and regulations are hereby repealed:

The Constitution issued in 1928 and amended in declarations and laws No. 21 for the years 1938-39, laws and regulation No. 15 for the year 1940, and laws No. 9 for the year 1946. The repeal does not affect the legality of any previous Act passed according to the above-mentioned repealed laws, and are considered legal.

## TRANSJORDAN—(THE GOVERNMENT)

### HEAD OF STATE

King ABDULLAH BEN HUSSEIN, G.C.M.G., appointed Emir 1946, crowned King May 25th, 1946.  
Heir-Apparent: H. H. TALAL (born 1925).

### THE CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of Defense: H. K. TAWIL  
PASHA ALI KURDA  
Minister of Foreign Affairs: H. K. PASHA MUHAMMAD  
Minister of Education: H. K. HUSSEIN ABU SHANQITY  
Minister of Communications and Interior: H. E. HUSSEIN  
PASHA KURDA  
Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Supply: H. E.  
SAUD PASHA AL-MURAY  
Minister of Finance: H. E. FATEMAH BAY BAKRA  
Minister of Justice: H. E. FAYSAH PASHA MADADINA.

### DISTRICTS AND CHIEF TOWNS

Amman District: Amman.  
Ajlun District: Irbid.  
Balqa District: Salt.  
Karak District: Kerak.  
Ma'an District: Ma'an.

### DESERT AREA

Amman District: Amman.

### DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND  
MINISTERS Plenipotentiary

Afghanistan: MOHAMMAD PASHA FIJRINI, Kabul (also  
accredited to Pakistan).  
Pakistan: (see Afghanistan).  
Egypt: HAMA BEY DUN TURAN BAY, Cairo.  
Great Britain: Prince ABDUL MAMUD ELVEREK, London.  
Iraq: MOHAMMAD ALI ALIYOUS BAY, Baghdad.  
Syria and the Lebanon: OMER ZAKI BAY, Beirut.  
Turkey: ZEHRA ELDIR ALMORHOSHO, Ankara.

### POLITICAL PARTIES

Hisb al-Sha'ib (People's Party): Chair, H. E. ABDEL MUNEM  
PASHA AL-SHAMAYER.  
Renaissance Party: Chair, H. E. HASSEIN PASHA KURDA.  
Al-Hisb al-Arabi (Arab Party): Chair, Dr. SAJJAD BAY ABU  
GHARINAC.

### THE LEGAL SYSTEM

**Civil Courts.** The Courts at present established in Trans-  
jordan are as follows:

- (1) A Court of Appeal at Amman, having jurisdiction to hear appeals from all lower Courts in Trans-jordan.
- (2) Courts of First Instance, having jurisdiction in criminal matters where the maximum punishment which can be awarded is imprisonment for more than three years or a fine, and in civil matters where the value of the subject matter of the action exceeds £F. 50.

These Courts are established in Amman, Irbid, and Kerak. Members of Courts of First Instance proceed to places where Magistrates' Courts only are in existence in order, when necessary, to constitute Courts of First Instance in these places, thereby saving Magants and others concerned the trouble and expense of coming to the headquarters of a Court of First Instance.

- (3) Magistrates' Courts, having jurisdiction in criminal cases where the maximum punishment which can be awarded is imprisonment up to three years or a fine, and in civil cases where the value of the subject

matter of the action is not more than £F. 50, although if the parties agree in writing the Courts have jurisdiction up to any amount.

Ministrates' Courts are established in Amman, Irbid, Kerak, Salt, Jarash, Ajlun, Madaba, Jaffah and Ma'an.

**Sharia Courts.** Sharia Courts have jurisdiction to deal with personal status cases of Moslems. This jurisdiction was and still is in Transjordan exercised in accordance with the provisions of the Ottoman Law of Procedure of the Modern Religions Courts of October 25th, 1908. The personal status is covered matters concerning the personal and domestic relations of parties, such as marriage, divorce, alimony, maintenance, guardianship, legitimation, and adoption of children, interdiction, succession, wills, and bequests. These Courts also have jurisdiction in cases of "Khar" (blood money), and all Waqf cases (trust-land issues).

**Religious Community Councils Courts.** In addition to the Sharia Courts there were certain Courts known as the Courts of the Religious Community Councils, which exercised in respect of the various non-Moslem religious communities (including within the Ottoman Empire much the same jurisdiction as that exercised by the Sharia Courts), each separate community had its own Council, which had power to set up a court with jurisdiction to hear personal status cases arising between members of the particular religious community concerned. The jurisdiction of these Courts is now set out in the Non-Moslem Religious Community Councils Law passed in 1938.

**Tribal Courts.** Tribal Courts have jurisdiction:

- (1) In all cases of whatever nature between members of the nomadic tribes, with the exception of:
  - (a) cases relating to the ownership and possession of immovable property,
  - (b) cases which the C.E. Arab Legion, or any person deputed by him, is of the opinion that they should be referred to the Civil Courts.
- (2) All cases of "aliya", "had", "Kafhat Al-Wajh" (horse partnership), and cases appointing place of "Jala", in circumstances where the Governor is of the opinion that the parties thereto, by ancient custom, follow tribal procedure, if such cases occur between members of nomadic and non-nomadic tribes, or between members of non-nomadic tribes. Tribal Courts are at present established in Amman, Irbid, Kerak, Ma'an, and the Desert Area. The Tribal Court of Appeal has exclusive jurisdiction to hear and decide finally all civil and criminal matters coming before it on appeal from Tribal Courts in accordance with the terms of the Tribal Courts' Law, 1934.

**Special Courts.** The only Special Court at present working in Transjordan is the Land Settlement Court, which is a travelling court and is set up in districts which are declared to be land settlement areas under the terms of the Land Settlement Law, 1912.

### COURT OF APPEAL

(Civil Courts)

**President:** MOSSA BAY SAKIT

**Members:** FAYSAH BAY EL RUSSEIN, BAKRIB BAY SHERIKI, ABDULLAH BAY NUSJER, AHMAD BAY DAWTA, SALAH BAY TOGAN.

**Attorney-General:** HAMA BAY AKASHA.

**President of Court of First Instance, Amman:** (Vacant).

**Chief Justice of the Moslem Religious Courts:** SAJJAD ABU SHANQITY.

## COMMUNICATIONS

## AIR LINES

**Arab Airways Association Ltd.**: 200, Bey el Amman (head office); lines to Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Palestine, Egypt, and Cyprus. Mail Office, P. O. Expedition, 100, Bey el Amman (head office); Bay Marjeh.

## RAILWAYS

A total of 250 miles of the Hejaz Railway runs into the

Empire from Bay Marjeh through Tadmur, Hama, Latakia, Aleppo, and Hama, and 1,000 miles of the Hejaz Railway.

## ROADS

A total of 2,000 miles of roads is available, and many link Amman with other parts of the Kingdom, including the Syrian borderlands.

## THE ECONOMIC LIFE

## STATISTICAL SURVEY

Principal Sources of Reported Income  
(£P.)

Country	1938	1942	1946
Palestine . . . . .	46,347	2,226,641	752,029
Syria . . . . .	173,370	207,329	621,176
Iraq . . . . .	109,338	245,891	841,494
Lebanon . . . . .	37,788	123,101	253,725
Great Britain . . . . .	35,754	32,160	1,022,710
U. S. A. . . . .	21,596	148,210	801,537
Other Countries . . . . .	294,558	950,053	2,333,897
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>1,024,952</b>	<b>1,994,722</b>	<b>6,503,233</b>

Source: Transjordan Government.

Principal Destinations of Reported Exports  
(£P.)

Country	1938	1942	1946
Palestine . . . . .	444,573	741,647	1,557,036
Syria . . . . .	27,077	1,134	502,191
Iraq . . . . .	190	—	4,370
Saudi Arabia . . . . .	19	1,181	9,491
Other Countries . . . . .	127	19	10,891
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>472,390</b>	<b>744,161</b>	<b>2,044,779</b>

(a) Not available.

A considerable traffic in goods and animals takes place illicitly at the central and southern areas adjoining Palestine and Saudi Arabia respectively.

**Principal Imports and Exports.** The principal commodities exported are: sheep, goats, cattle, mutton, fish

vegetables, raisins, grapes, cereals, skins and hides, wool, mineral substances, crude phosphates.

The principal imports are: animals, sugar, rice, coffee, flour, confectionery, tea, soap, olive oil, vegetable oil, petrol, kerosene, clothing (wool, cotton, and silk), headgear, boots and shoes, arms, leather, and paper.

**Area and Population.** Transjordan is 21,000 sq. miles in area. The population is estimated to be about 340,000. Amman, the capital, has about 20,000 inhabitants. Other large towns are Irbid, Salt, and Ma'an.

**Currency.** (£P.) (Palestine pound); 1/4 sterling. When Palestine's paper sterling notes were issued in London on February 22nd, 1948 and Palestine left the sterling area, Transjordan, whose currency is identical with that of Palestine, followed suit automatically. It was, however, officially announced that Transjordan would return to the sterling area as soon as possible with its own currency system.

## Government Finance.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE  
(£P.000s.)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1937-38 . . . . .	529	463
1938-39 . . . . .	732	731
1941-42 . . . . .	1,282	1,346
1943-44 . . . . .	2,573	2,620

## BANKING

**Arab Bank Ltd.**: Amman; Head Office: Jerusalem, Palestine; f. 1934; cap. (£P. 2,000,000; res. fund (£P. 1,000,000); hrs. of 1969; Chair. ASHRAF HANNAH SIKKAMA; Man. AMMANI RIFKAT SUDJA NOLAN.

**Ottoman Bank**: Amman; Head Office: Galata, Istanbul; f. 1863; cap. (£10,000,000; p. cap. £5,000,000; res. fund £1,250,000; dep. £60,363,000).

## TRANSJORDAN (THE ECONOMIC LIFE, EDUCATION)

**Arab National Bank:** P.O. Box 95, Amman 5, 1945 cap. (£P. 1,000,000) res. fund (£P. 200,000) br. at Beirut, Dir. Amal-Karim, Amman.

There is also an Agricultural Bank which is controlled and financed by the Government.

### AGRICULTURE

Out of the 52,725 sq. miles comprising the Hashemite Kingdom, 1,925,000 acres are cultivated and 20,382,000 acres are uncultivable. Practically the whole of the cultivable country is under cultivation. The Kingdom is essentially an agricultural country producing a large variety of crops, especially vegetables, wheat, maize, barley, and sugar.

Cattle breeding forms an important part of the Kingdom's economic life, and a large part of the cattle reared are exported to the neighbouring countries. The farming system generally is very dependent on the annual rainfall and shows a decline from north to south. The principal livestock have been estimated as follows in recent years:

LIVESTOCK  
(1000)

Type	1930	1942	1945
Horses	5.3	5.6	6.4
Mules	1.5	1.0	1.2
Donkeys	74.5	50.0	30.0
Camels	4.7	7.0	6.0
Sheep	292.4	328.0	200.0
Cattle	52.7	50.0	33.0
Goats	393.0	500.0	524.0

### INDUSTRY

Transjordan owns the following industrial establishments: two tobacco factories, three distilleries, two macaroni factories, four cloth-weaving factories, four steel factories, one jam factory, and one leather factory.

### MINERALS

Much of the real mineral wealth of Transjordan has not yet been fully assessed, but recent investigations have shown the possibility of iron ore, copper ore, and manganese. Olive deposits and gypsum, kaolin and silica sand have, together with crude phosphates, already been commercially utilized.

Minerals exported in 1945 included:

4,586 tons	}	Kaolin	For manufacture of bricks, pottery, aluminium sulphate, glass, pigments, etc.
		Silica sand	
		Gypsum	
4,767 tons		Crude phosphates for conversion.	

### TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS

#### CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

**Amman Chamber of Commerce:** C. 1923 Pres. M. Sassi TANAK, Hon. Sec. MAMMUDA RAZEK SALAH; 127 memb., Publ. monthly bulletin (in Arabic).

## EDUCATION

### SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

Education in Transjordan may be divided into two parts. The one consists of Government schools which are run by the Ministry of Education and are scattered all over the country; these provide elementary and secondary education and are open to all pupils of school age. The other part consists of missionary schools directed by foreign philanthropic organisations with branches in major centres of the country.

### COLLEGES AND HIGHER INSTITUTES OF LEARNING

#### THE ISLAMIC HIGHER COLLEGE, AMMAN

The purpose of this new college, which is to open late in 1948, is to provide in Transjordan education beyond that given in the secondary schools. A baccalaureate certificate will be granted to those who satisfactorily complete their studies. All branches of study and learning are included in the syllabus, but special emphasis is placed

on Islamic and Arabic studies. The Dean and Faculty have not yet been selected.

#### HIGHER SCHOOLS

**Anglican Bishops' Secondary School:** Amman.

**Government Secondary Schools:** Kerak, Irbid, Salt, Amman.

#### CULTURAL SOCIETIES

**The British Council:** Amman; Regional Head Office: C1 Princess Mary Avenue, Jerusalem, Palestine; the work of the Council includes lectures, film shows, etc.; a number of scholarships to the United Kingdom are given each year and visitors, including officers of the Arab Legion, are sent to England on a six-weeks' visit; Rep. JOHN B. S. JARRESE; Asst. Rep. JAMES LEWISTONE.

#### LEARNED SOCIETIES

**King Hussein Club:** Amman.

**Al Nadwa Al Arabiya (Club of Literature):** Amman.

## PLACES OF INTEREST

## ANTIQUITIES

Transjordan, the land east of the River Jordan, has since ancient times served as a corridor between the continents of Asia and Africa, and was thus the scene of many battles. In Graeco-Roman times its chief, the most notable being Jazira, now called for its site, must have played an active role in commerce and culture. Another feature

of great antiquity is Petra, whose palace and temple were built in the 3d cent. The city flourished in a rich manner under the Nabataeans.

For antiquarians, Transjordan is practically a virgin land, there are immense opportunities for discovery, and research among the ruins.

## THE PRESS

## DAILIES

**Al-Ahds:** Amman; Prop. H. E. SULYMAN AL-NABULSI.  
**Al-Jazira:** Amman; f. 1940; morning; Editor TASSI DUBAY.  
**Al-Ikhs:** Amman; organ of the Renaissance Party.  
**Al-Misr:** Amman.  
**Al-Nasy:** Amman; political, economic, and literary; Editor SIRAR KUTUB.

**Al-Urdun:** Amman; political, economic, and literary; Editor NEMAT NAKH.

**Al-Wala:** Amman; political, economic, and literary; Editor SIRAR KUTUB.

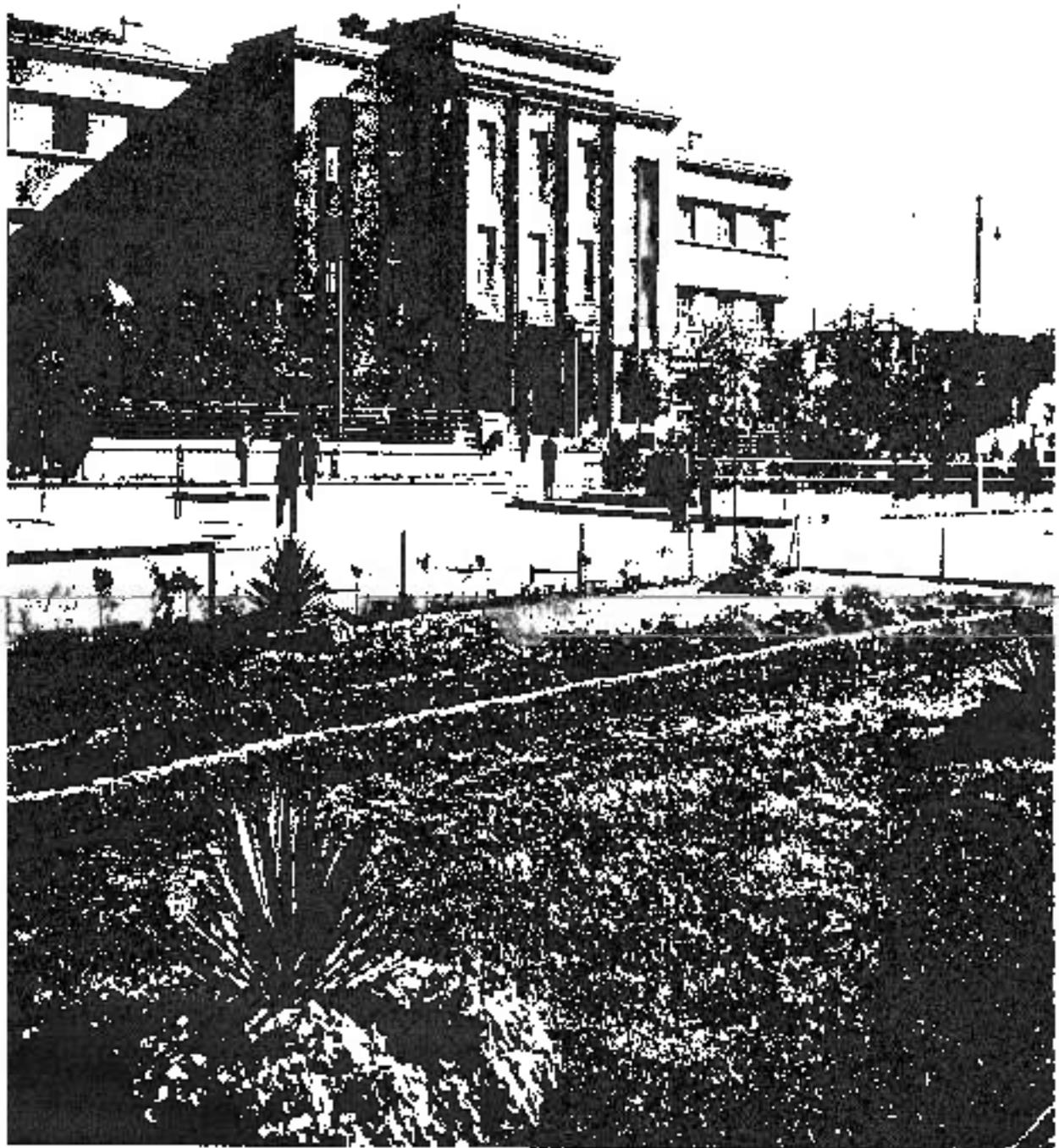
## PERIODICAL

**Al-Raid:** Amman, 1936; 1938-40; 1941-4.

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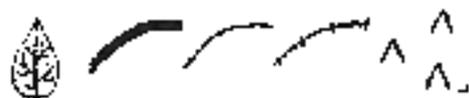
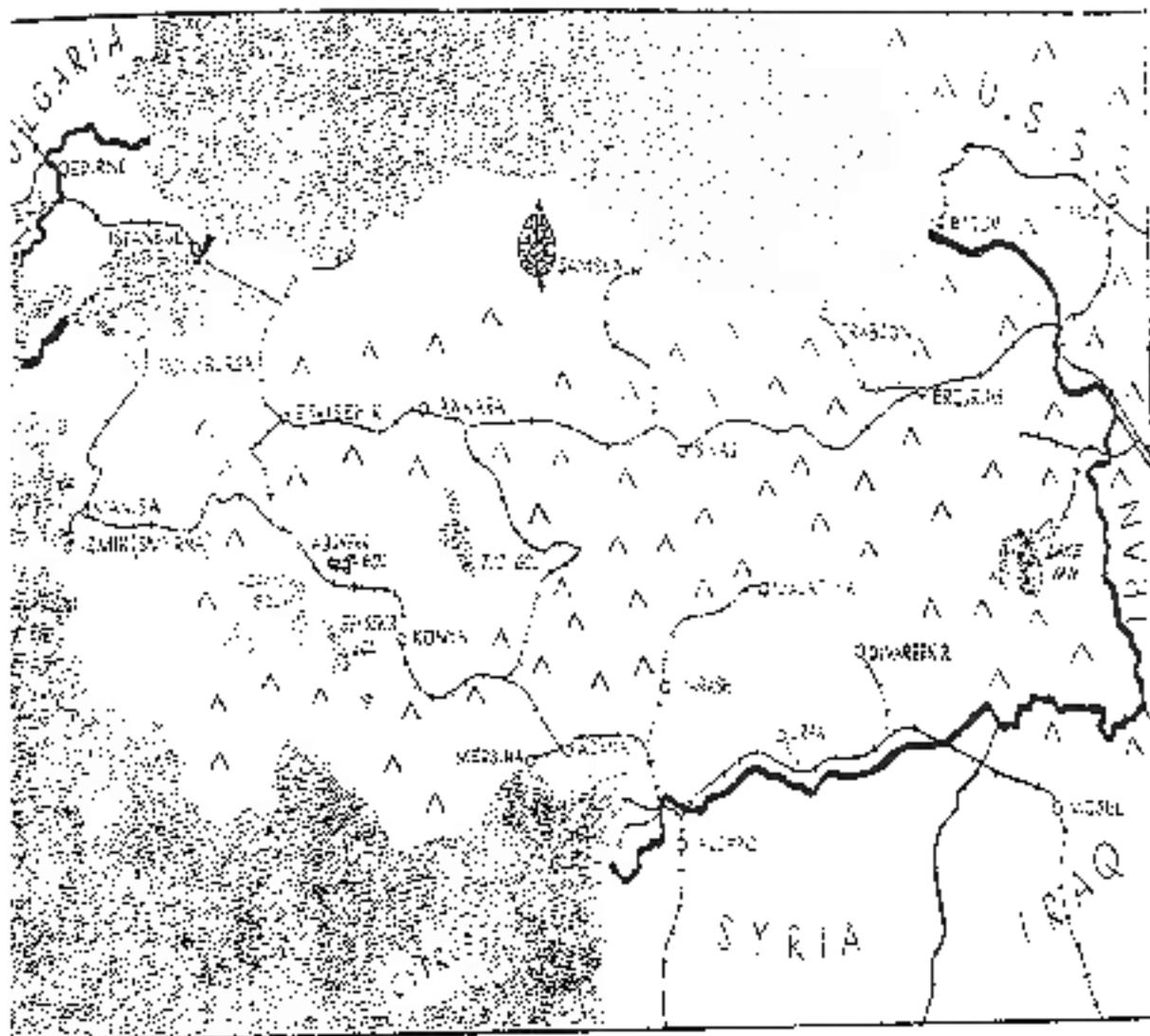


THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

*Photo Design League Ltd., Agency*

MINISTRY OF HYGIENE, ANKARA

# TURKEY



Tobacco      Boundary of Turkey      Other Boundaries      Railways      Forests

SCALE 127 MILES TO AN INCH

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# THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

## GEOGRAPHY

### FRONTIERS

TURKEY in Europe (Thrace) is bounded on the north by the Black Sea, on the north-west by Bulgaria and Greece, on the west by the Aegean Sea, and on the south by the Mediterranean.

The frontiers of Turkey in Asia (Anatolia) meet with those of Iraq and Iran on the south and west (Iraq on the east). In the north-east the country has a common frontier with the Soviet Union. The European and Asiatic coasts of Turkey are divided by the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmara, and the Bosphorus.

### BOUNDARIES

	km.
With Bulgaria . . . . .	160
.. Greece . . . . .	264
.. Russia . . . . .	551
.. Iran . . . . .	470
.. Iraq . . . . .	378
.. Syria . . . . .	709
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>2,632</b>

### COAST

Black Sea . . . . .	1,525
Bosphorus . . . . .	34
Dardanelles . . . . .	52
Aegean Coast . . . . .	2,377
Mediterranean . . . . .	1,586

(NOTE.—100 km. = 62 miles approx.)

### MOUNTAINS

The high plateau of Anatolia is full of undulations, and is completely surrounded by mountains. Mount Ararat, 11,920 ft. (3,637 m.), is situated on the Turkish frontier facing Russia and Iran. Other mountains vary between 6,860 ft. and 11,500 ft. (2,090 m. and 3,500 m.). The highest point of the plateau of Anatolia is the Mount of Sivas, approximately 13,120 ft. (4,000 m.) in height.

### RIVERS

Principal rivers, more than 100 km. in length (100 km. = 62 miles approx.).

Rivers	km.	Rivers	km.
Aras . . . . .	415	Gediz . . . . .	350
Bursa . . . . .	226	Gökün . . . . .	245
Büyük Menderes . . . . .	215	Kocai . . . . .	350
Ceyhan . . . . .	474	Kizilirmak . . . . .	1,131

Rivers	km.	Rivers	km.
Çeşmek . . . . .	476	Musat . . . . .	312
Çoruh . . . . .	375	Pınarçaya . . . . .	215
Delice . . . . .	305	Seyhan . . . . .	372
Dicle . . . . .	152	Yıldırım . . . . .	420
Faras . . . . .	433	Zamantıçay . . . . .	171

### LAKES

Principal lakes, more than 50 sq. km.

Lakes	Area (sq. km.)	Elevation (metres)
Van . . . . .	3,794	1,720
Tuz . . . . .	1,619	569
Beyşehir . . . . .	551	1,176
Egüçü . . . . .	517	574
Larık . . . . .	205	80
Manyas . . . . .	175	20
Burdur . . . . .	170	845
Asi . . . . .	157	636
Apollon . . . . .	150	10
Sığirc . . . . .	125	1,025
Çıldır . . . . .	120	1,050
Akhisar . . . . .	104	360
Eber . . . . .	103	695
Boğaz . . . . .	100	1,800
Amak . . . . .	100	140
Hazar . . . . .	70	1,155
Dafa . . . . .	65	—
Köyceğiz . . . . .	52	—
Çarşamba . . . . .	51	—

(100 sq. km. = 38.6 sq. miles. 1,000 m. = 3,280.8 ft.)

### HARBOURS

The principal harbours of Turkey are at Istanbul, Izmir, Mersin, Samsun, and Trabzon.

All maritime transportation and port services of Turkey are a monopoly of and controlled by the General Administration of the State Maritime Routes and Ports Exploitation.

**Devlet Denizyolları ve Limanları İşletme Genel Müdürlüğü** (State Shipping Administration): Galata, Istanbul; 1954; operates passenger and cargo traffic, harbours, and shipyards and dock facilities. **Gen. Dir. Yüzme Zeyce Ekim**

### IRRIGATION

There has not been much irrigation carried out in Turkey. A small irrigation scheme in the neighbourhood of Konya has been in operation for some time, but there is nothing else of note.

TURKEY- (PEOPLES AND RELIGIONS)

PEOPLES AND RELIGIONS

PEOPLES

The Turkish population is fairly homogeneous from the ethnological point of view. Of the population of the Republic, approximately 99 per cent are Turks and speak Turkish. The rest are mainly Greeks, Armenians, Arabs, Jews, Circassians, Albanians, and Bulgarians. These minorities are an indigenous part of the Turkish population.

LANGUAGES

Turkish is spoken throughout the Republic, but French, English, and German are understood in most of the larger towns. Up to 1928 Turkish, which is of Turkish origin, was written in Arabic script, but in that year the Latin alphabet was made compulsory in official correspondence and in 1929 for universal use.

POPULATION

According to the general census of 1945 Turkey then had a population of 18,860,222.

RELIGIONS

The Turkish Republic has been a lay State since 1928. No religion therefore has primacy, but Islam is the religion of the majority of the population. Turkish is now read in nearly all mosques instead of liturgical Arabic.

POPULATION BY RELIGION  
1945 (Census)

Religion	Male	Female	Total
Muslims	7,598,830	8,041,113	15,639,943
Non-Muslims			
Christians:			
Roman Catholics	11,357	17,018	28,375
Orthodox	375,347	80,703	456,050
Protestants	4,115	4,768	8,883
Georgians	10,766	24,364	35,130
Christians	4,213	2,420	6,633
Armenians	5,206	5,031	10,237
Total	104,344	123,121	227,465
Jewish	37,873	41,017	78,890
Having no Religion	332	207	539
Others	3,000	7,123	10,123
Total of Non-Muslims	223,401	174,975	398,376
Unknown	188	113	301
Grand Total	7,771,512	8,200,018	15,971,530

## HISTORY

## BEFORE 1914

The principal influences and roots of Turkish civilization found in Anatolia date back as far as 6,000 years ago. In chronological order, starting from the stone and copper ages, the civilizations may be classed as follows: the Hittite civilization (2000-1500), and contemporary with it, but of a shorter duration, the Hittite-Mitanni and Urartu civilizations, followed by the Phrygian civilization (1000-700 B.C.) and the Lydian civilization (600-500 B.C.). This was an eclectic compound of Asiatic and African cultures. This period was followed by the Persian civilization, 500 B.C., which was superseded by the Byzantine civilization a thousand years later, after passing through the native Greek and Roman phases. Finally, early in the thirteenth century came the Turkish civilization.

The Turkish people coming from Central Asia established their domination on the remains of the Abbasid régime. By 1040 the Turks, under the leadership of Oghuz, the younger son of Genghis (the original invader from Central Asia), had captured the whole of Anatolia. By the end of the century they had already begun their advance into the Balkans. Their advance was checked by Tamerlane's conquest of Anatolia, but his death very quickly allowed the Turks to recover their hold and continue their empire-building.

In 1453 Constantinople fell to Muhammad II, an Ottoman Sultan and a descendant from a branch of the Seljuk Turks.

The Ottoman Empire extended its rule in Europe as far as Central Hungary, and in Asia and Africa over Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Arabia, Tripolitania, Tunis, and Algeria, attaining the apogee of its power under Sultan Suleiman (Suleiman the Magnificent) in the sixteenth century. On various occasions in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the Ottoman Sultans fought Austria, and twice laid siege to Vienna itself.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the Ottoman Empire became decadent. The Janissaries (slaves of the palace who also formed the leadership of the army) were dominant from time to time and exercised a disruptive influence over the administration of the Empire, until, in 1826, Sultan Mahmud II massacred them. In the eighteenth century the administrative machinery of the Ottoman Empire was breaking down, and the country was faced with the continuous spread of the Russian and Austrian Empires around her borders. For example, in 1783 Russia acquired both the Crimea and Georgia. To counter Russian expansion in the nineteenth century France and Great Britain became the Allies of Turkey, but the political situation was stabilized by the Congress of Berlin in 1878.

Many of the Ottoman possessions changed hands between 1830 and 1870: Algeria went to France, Cyprus to Great Britain, and Serbia, Greece, and Rumania gained their independence.

In Turkey itself a reform movement was started by Midhat Pasha, but this enlightened administrator could do little against the reactionary Ottoman administration of the time. In 1877 Sultan Abdul Hamid began his régime of oppression, and Midhat Pasha was one of his first victims.

In 1908 the Young Turk Movement, mostly consisting of young officers led by Enver Pasha, took over the reins of government and aimed to transform Turkey into a republic. This movement demanded liberty for the first time a feeling of national Turkish consciousness, but as a movement it could not carry the revolution, but managed to get some reforms established in the constitutional form, under the auspices of the new Turkey under Mustafa Kemal, based upon democratic principles.

## AFTER 1914

The war of 1914-18, with the Ottoman Empire as a partner of Germany, completed her dismemberment. In the autumn of 1920 the Treaty of Sèvres was signed by the Sultan of Turkey.

In the meantime the man who was to shape Turkey's future destiny—Mustafa Kemal—obtained the post of Lieutenant-General in the Army. The Greeks had landed at Smyrna, hoping to annex the area to Greece. This incident provoked more than anything the opposition of the Turkish nationalists, of whom Mustafa Kemal was a member, but not yet the leader.

It was during this time that the nationalist movement grew in strength and numbers. Mustafa Kemal and hoped to gain the support of the Sultan for the nationalist movement, but assistance from this quarter was not forthcoming. At a conference of the Defense Rights Association a National Pact was drawn up, demanding territorial integrity for Turkey and granting independence to non-Turkish nationalities. Elections were held in the autumn of 1919, and the Nationalists received the majority of votes.

The National Assembly met in Ankara (Istanbul being occupied by the British at the time) in the January of 1920, and confirmed the National Pact. Meeting again in April at Ankara, it was decided that the Sultan was no longer capable of exercising his authority, and that all power in Turkey was vested in the Grand National Assembly. Mustafa Kemal was chosen as its first President.

Foreign armies were on Turkish soil. The Greeks steadily conquered much of Turkish territory. Fortunately for Mustafa Kemal the former Allies fell out over the division of the spoils from World War I, and most of the Great Powers showed little interest in Turkish internal affairs. The Italians withdrew their troops early in 1921, and Mustafa Kemal signed his first Treaty with a Western Power (France) on October 20th, 1921, which covered the evacuation of Cilicia, provided for a special regime in the Sanjak of Alexandretta, and ended the state of war between France and Turkey. This resulted in the withdrawal of the French, leaving the British alone in the field.

Another Great Power (Russia) lent much moral support to the Turkey of Mustafa Kemal, by early recognizing the Government in March 1921 a Treaty, signed at Moscow, gave mutual recognition to each and fixed their common frontiers.

The Greek invasion of Turkey in 1920 caused considerable anxiety to the nationalist forces. In January 1921,

## TURKEY—(History)

and again in April the Turks, led by Enver Pasha, defeated the Greeks at Inönü, but with Allied encouragement the Greeks advanced on Ankara in July, and only after a battle lasting from August 23rd to September 13th, 1920, could the Greeks be beaten back. By mid-September the Greek forces had been completely driven into the sea. The Armistice of Mudanya was signed on October 11th.

The Treaty of Lausanne, which nullified the Treaty of Sèvres, was signed on July 24th, 1923; it recognized the Ankara régime of the Mustafa Kemal, as the official Turkish Government, the Sultan having in any case fled abroad in October, 1922.

In Turkey a new election brought a new National Assembly into being, and the Nationalists formed the People's Party. On October 29th, 1923, Turkey was declared a Republic with Mustafa Kemal as its first President. In November, 1923 the wearing of the "fez" was abolished, and in 1928 the new Turkish alphabet was made universally compulsory, both of these steps being symbols of the future modernization of Turkey. By 1929 Turkey's national position was fairly securely established, and the Republic joined the League of Nations in that year.

In 1935 Mustafa Kemal's People's Party for Republican People's Party as it was called after the foundation of the Republic, proclaimed six principles as the basis of the Turkish Republic: national faith, Turkey is republican, nationalistic, populist, statist, secular, and revolutionary. The Constitution of the Republic vests the legislative and executive powers in the Assembly, and women were admitted to the suffrage. All Turkish titles were abolished ("Pasha, Bey, etc.) and every Turkish citizen was obliged by law to adopt a family name. Mustafa Kemal himself was accorded the family name of Atatürk. Sunday was made the weekly rest day instead of the traditional Friday.

From 1933 Turkey, like other European States, was building for security, and as far as the Middle East was concerned this was partly achieved in 1937 by the so-called Pact, in which Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, and Turkey recognized the inviolability of each other's frontiers and guaranteed non-aggression. With regard to the Balkans, Turkey signed a Treaty of Friendship in 1937 with Greece, and a Balkan Pact was subsequently formed in 1939 by the Balkan Pact signed by Turkey, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Greece. Transit and navigation in the Straits of the Dardanelles, the Bos of Marmara, and the Propontius were clarified in the Montreux Convention regarding the régime of the Straits, signed by Great Britain, France, Greece, Japan, Rumania, Turkey, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria on July 20th, 1936.

All reforms introduced in and treaties signed by the Turkish Republic were inspired and directed, often to the smallest detail, by Mustafa Kemal himself. When Mustafa Kemal, or Kemal Atatürk—father of the Turks—as he was then known to his people, died in 1938, it was a great

loss to the Turkish nation. His successor, President Ismet Inönü, has since effected few changes in the policy laid down by the first President.

In July 1938, after prolonged negotiations, including the intervention of the League of Nations to ensure a fair vote, the Turks took over control of the Sanjak of Alexandretta, which they promptly renamed "Hatay". In July 1939 the area was formally annexed by Turkey by agreement with the French Government.

On October 18th, 1939, the Pact of Ankara was signed by France, Great Britain and Turkey, giving a guarantee to the Turkish Republic that if attacked by European Powers she would receive aid from France and Great Britain, and that Turkey would aid France and Great Britain if they were attacked in the Mediterranean; it was recognized that Turkey could withhold this assistance if it would involve her in a war with the U.S.S.R. The subsequent happenings in Europe in 1940, especially the collapse of France, led to the signing of a Pact of Friendship between Germany and Turkey in 1941, the basis of the Anglo-French's solidarity having disappeared with the defeat of the French Republic.

In August 1944 Turkey severed diplomatic relations with Germany, and on February 23rd, 1945, declared war on Germany and Japan.

On May 18th, 1946, President Inönü was re-elected at the extraordinary congress of the People's Party as party leader for four years. The U. S. State Department announced on May 26th, 1946, that the United States and Turkey had signed an agreement providing for land settlement of Turkey's Land-Lease surplus. This made Turkey the first country to agree with the U. S. Government on immediate cash liquidation of its war-time resulting financial obligation.

In 1946, too, the Grand National Assembly passed the Land Reform Bill, under which every Turkish peasant is to be provided with sufficient land for the subsistence of himself and his family. Besides providing land for the peasant, the new Land Reform Bill will have other effects, such as the settlement of nomad tribes in the western provinces, the granting of land to Turks from other Balkan countries emigrating to Turkey, and the transfer of large numbers of landless peasants from the over-populated parts of Turkey to the sparsely inhabited eastern provinces.

The results of the Turkish elections held on July 27th, 1946, showed a majority for the Republican People's Party—but not the Government party—over the Democrat Party, the most important of the Opposition groups. Of the 465 seats in the National Assembly the Republican Party won 366, the Democrat Party 65 and the Independents 7.

On May 27th, 1947, the U. S. A. agreed to provide financial aid to Turkey, amounting to \$100,000,000, as a measure designed to improve her military effectiveness vis-à-vis the U. S. S. R. At the end of March 1948 the U. S. Congress voted a similar sum to Turkey for additional aid.

## THE GOVERNMENT

## THE CONSTITUTION

of May 29th, 1924

Amended April 10th, 1928; December 20th, 1931,  
December 25th, 1932 and February 25th, 1937

*Article 1.* The Turkish State is a Republic.

*Article 2.* The Turkish State is a republican, unitary, popular, secular, and revolutionary. Its official language is Turkish and its capital is Ankara.

*Article 3.* The sovereignty belongs without restriction to the nation.

*Article 4.* The Grand National Assembly of Turkey is the sole and real representative of the nation, on whose behalf it exercises the rights of sovereignty.

*Article 5.* The legislative authority and executive powers are concentrated and manifested in the Grand National Assembly.

*Article 6.* The Grand National Assembly exercises direct legislative authority.

*Article 7.* The Grand National Assembly exercises its executive authority through the person of the President of the Republic, elected by it and a Council of Ministers chosen by the President.

The Assembly may at any time control the activities of the Government (Council of Ministers) and dismiss it.

*Article 8.* Judicial authority is exercised by independent tribunals in the name of the nation in accordance with the laws and regulations in force.

## Legislative

*Article 9.* The Grand Assembly is composed of deputies elected by the nation in accordance with a special law.

*Article 10.* Every Turk, man or woman, who has completed his twenty-second year has the right to vote in the election of deputies.

*Article 11.* Every Turk, man or woman, who has completed his thirtieth year may be elected deputy.

*Article 12.* The following persons are not eligible to election as deputy: persons in the service of a foreign State; persons who have received a sentence for a crime of a felony nature or a sentence for theft, fraud, swindling, abuse of confidence, or fraudulent bankruptcy; persons over whom a guardianship has been established; those claiming foreign citizenship; persons deprived of their civil rights; and those who are unable to read and write Turkish.

*Article 13.* Elections of representatives to the Grand National Assembly are to be held once every four years. Deputies whose terms have expired are eligible to re-election. The outgoing Assembly exercises its functions until the meeting of the newly constituted Assembly.

Should the holding of new elections prove impossible, the legislative term may be extended for another year.

A deputy is not only the representative of his constituency, but also that of the entire nation.

*Article 14.* The Grand National Assembly shall convene on the first day of November each year without a summons.

The period for which the Assembly may adjourn in order to enable the deputies to tour the country and to collect material for their supervisory functions, as well

as to provide for their personal needs, shall not exceed six months.

*Article 15.* The right of initiative belongs only to the members of the Assembly and to the Council of Ministers.

*Article 16.* Deputies shall have the following duty: of those who join the Assembly:

"I swear on my honor that I shall not pursue any course contrary to the prosperity and safety of the country and nation and to respect its national sovereignty, and that I will be loyal and faithful to the principles of the Republic."

*Article 17.* Deputies cannot be legally punished for their votes, opinions, and statements in the Assembly nor for making known these statements, opinions, or votes outside the Assembly. The examination, arrest, or trial of a deputy who is charged with an offense previous or subsequent to his election, can only take place following a decision by the Grand National Assembly. Cases of a criminal nature in private details are excepted from this provision; however, in such instances, the competent authorities are expected immediately to inform the Assembly thereof. The application of a penal sentence pronounced against a deputy prior to or after his election shall be postponed until the expiration of his membership. The statute of limitations is not operative during the term of deputyship.

*Article 18.* The annual compensation of deputies is determined by a special law.

*Article 19.* If the Grand National Assembly is in recess, it may be convoked in special session by the President of the Republic or the President of the Assembly whenever deemed necessary; it may likewise be convened by the President of the Assembly following the request of one-fifth of the members of the Assembly.

*Article 20.* The debates in the Assembly shall be public and shall be published word for word.

However, the Assembly may also hold secret sessions in accordance with the rules of procedure. The publication of the minutes of secret sessions is subject to a decision of the Assembly.

*Article 21.* The Assembly conducts its debates in accordance with the provisions of its rules of procedure.

*Article 22.* Questions, interpellations, and parliamentary inquiries lie within the province of the Assembly, and are governed by the provisions of the rules of procedure.

*Article 23.* A person is not permitted to be a deputy and hold another Government post at the same time.

*Article 24.* The Grand National Assembly of Turkey elects in a plenary session at the beginning of each November a President and three Vice-Presidents of the Assembly for one year.

*Article 25.* In the case of new elections before the expiration of the term by a decision of a majority of the Assembly, the term of the incoming Assembly begins the following November.

The session preceding November shall be considered as an extraordinary session.

Article 22. The Grand National Assembly directly exercises such functions as enacting, modifying, interpreting, and abrogating laws, concluding conventions and treaties of peace with foreign States, declaring war, examining and approving laws relative to the General Budget and the Final Accounts of the State, raising money, approving or annulling contracts and concessions involving financial obligations, proclaiming partial or general amnesty, reducing or modifying sentences, granting legal investigations and penalties, and executing definite death sentences pronounced by the courts.

Article 23. A Deputy who is found guilty of treason or other crimes committed during his term of deputyship by a decision of two-thirds of the Grand National Assembly, or who is convicted for any crime mentioned in Art. 16 of the present law, and the sentence becomes final, loses his deputyship.

Article 24. A member of the Grand National Assembly shall forfeit his deputyship by resignation, by being placed under guardianship, by absence from the Assembly without permission, or by absence for a period of two months, or by a request of Government return.

Article 25. Whenever a Deputy loses his deputyship for any of the reasons stated in the preceding article or in case of his death, another Deputy will be elected in his place.

Article 26. The Grand National Assembly organizes and directs its policy through its President.

#### Executive

Article 27. The President of the Turkish Republic shall be elected for one Assembly term by the Grand National Assembly in a plenary session from among its members. The outgoing President shall remain in office until the election of the new President of the Republic. A President is eligible for re-election.

Article 28. The President of the Republic is the chief of the State. In this capacity he may, during special ceremonies, preside over the Assembly, and whenever he should deem it necessary may also preside over the Council of Ministers. The President of the Republic may not participate in the debates and discussions of the Assembly nor cast his vote as long as he occupies the position of President.

Article 29. If the President of the Republic is prevented from exercising his functions due to a reason such as illness or a journey abroad, or if the Presidency becomes vacant through death or resignation, or for some other reason, the President of the Grand National Assembly shall provisionally exercise the duties of the President of the Republic.

Article 30. Should the Assembly be in session when a vacancy occurs in the Presidency of the Republic it shall immediately proceed to the election of a new President. If the Assembly is not in session a special session thereof shall be immediately convened by its President for the purpose of electing a President of the Republic. If the term of the Assembly has expired or if the new elections have been decided on, the succeeding Assembly shall elect a President of the Republic.

Article 31. The President of the Republic shall promulgate the laws voted by the Grand National Assembly within a period of ten days. With the exception of the Organic and Budget Laws the President may return to the Assembly for reconsideration—likewise within ten days and accompanied by an explanation of reasons—such laws whose promulgation he does not approve.

Should such a law be voted by the Assembly for a second time the President of the Republic is obliged to proceed to its promulgation.

Article 32. The President of the Republic shall, on November 1st of each year deliver personally or have read by the Prime Minister an address to the Assembly regarding the activities of the Government during the past year as well as the measures to be undertaken for the coming year.

Article 33. The President of the Republic shall appoint the diplomatic representatives of the Turkish Republic to foreign States, and shall receive like representatives of other Powers.

Article 34. The President of the Republic shall, immediately after his election, take the following oath before the Grand National Assembly:

"As President of the Republic, I swear upon my honor that I shall always respect and defend the laws of the Republic and the principles of national sovereignty, faithfully serve with all my strength for the welfare of the Turkish nation, ward off with vigorous threat or danger to the Turkish State, protect and magnify the honour and glory of Turkey, and devote myself to the duty which I am assuming."

Article 35. All decrees promulgated by the President of the Republic shall be signed by the Prime Minister and the competent Ministers.

Article 36. The Supreme Command of the Army is vested in the Grand National Assembly, and is represented by the President of the Republic. In time of peace the command of all armed forces is entrusted by special law to the Chief of the General Staff, and in time of war is given to the person appointed by the President of the Republic upon the proposal of the Council of Ministers.

Article 37. The President of the Republic is responsible to the Grand National Assembly in case of high treason, his responsibility in decrees promulgated by the President of the Republic with the Prime Minister and the Ministers with, according to the stipulations of Article 35, placed their signature on the decrees in question. Should the President be held responsible for matters of a personal nature the provisions of Article 17 of the present law pertaining to parliamentary immunity will be applied.

Article 38. The President of the Republic may on proposal of the Council of Ministers, suspend or reduce sentences of convicts for personal reasons, such as incurable illness or infirmity. However, the President of the Republic may not exercise this right on behalf of Ministers who have been convicted by the Grand National Assembly.

Article 39. The compensation of the President of the Republic is determined by a special law.

Article 40. The Prime Minister is designated by the President of the Republic from among the members of the Assembly. The other Ministers are chosen by the Prime Minister from the members of the Assembly and presented collectively to the Assembly following the approval of the President of the Republic.

In the event that the Grand National Assembly is not in session, the presentation of the Council of Ministers is postponed until the meeting of the Assembly.

The Government must submit its programme and policy to the Assembly within one week at the latest and request a vote of confidence.

Article 41. The Ministers form, under the presidency of the Prime Minister, the Council of Ministers (Executive Council).

Article 42. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible for the general policy of the Government. Each

Minister shall be individually responsible for the affairs falling within his jurisdiction and for the acts and omissions of his subordinates as well as for his general policy.

*Article 43.* The duties and responsibilities of the Ministers shall be defined by special law.

*Article 44.* The number of Ministries is likewise defined by law.

*Article 45.* If, because of leave or absence or for another reason, a Minister is not in attendance, another member of the Council of Ministers shall temporarily act on behalf of the said Minister. However, a Minister may not act temporarily on behalf of more than one Minister simultaneously.

*Article 46.* If the Grand National Assembly of Turkey decides to summon for trial before the Supreme Court a member of the Council of Ministers, this decision shall likewise involve his relief from duty of office as a Minister.

*Article 47.* A Council of State shall be formed, the duties of which will be to examine and decide administrative suits and conflicts; to express its opinion as regards to draft laws and terms of contracts and commissions to be granted by the Government; and to discharge any duties which may be incumbent on it in accordance with the law providing for the constitution of the Council, or by virtue of subsequent laws. The President and members of the Council of State are chosen by the Grand National Assembly from such persons of distinction as have filled high administrative posts and who possess special knowledge and experience.

*Article 48.* The Council of Ministers shall draw up regulations determining the mode of application of existing laws or particular sections in the law, provided the said regulations do not contain new legal provisions and are approved by the Council of State.

These regulations become effective after the signature and promulgation by the President of the Republic.

In case of an alleged conflict between the regulations and the laws the Grand National Assembly shall have jurisdiction in the matter.

### Judicial

*Article 49.* The organization of courts, their functions, and their jurisdiction are determined by law.

*Article 50.* The magistrates of courts are independent in the trial of all cases and in the rendering of their verdicts. They are free from all kind of interference and are dependent only upon the law. The decisions of courts may not be modified in any manner whatsoever by the Grand National Assembly or by the Council of Ministers, nor be postponed nor their application obstructed.

*Article 51.* Magistrates of courts may not be dismissed under any circumstances or manner other than specified by law.

*Article 52.* The qualifications of magistrates, their rights, duties, compensation, and the manner of their appointment and dismissal, are determined by special law.

*Article 53.* Magistrates may assume no private or public functions other than those provided for by law.

*Article 54.* Court hearings are public, however, the court may decide to hold secret sessions in accordance with the law on court procedure.

*Article 55.* Every individual has free recourse to all legal means which may be deemed necessary for the defense of his rights before a court.

*Article 56.* No individual may refuse to examine himself or to submit to a physical examination or to furnish blood for a medical test if the law so provides. They may, however, refuse the court's jurisdiction or to testify only following the procedure prescribed by the law in this regard.

*Article 57.* A Supreme Court shall be constituted and the President thereof shall be elected by a majority of the Council of Ministers. The number of members of the Council of State and of the Council of Cassation, as well as the Chief Judge, shall also be determined by law from the performance of their duties.

*Article 58.* The Supreme Court shall be composed of twenty-one members, eleven of whom shall be members of the Council of State and the remainder shall be members of the Council of Cassation. The said members shall be elected by the Grand National Assembly, voting their members and President in one or several ballots, by secret ballot.

The said members of the Supreme Court shall be elected from among candidates, by secret ballot, by majority vote. A President and a Chief Judge.

*Article 59.* Supreme Court trials shall be held in the presence of the President and fourteen members, and the Court's decisions shall be determined by majority vote.

The six remaining members shall constitute alternates intended to complete the Court in case of vacancies.

The said members will be chosen by lot, three from among those elected from the Council of State and three from those elected from the Council of Cassation.

The members elected to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency shall not be included in the said drawing of lots.

*Article 60.* The functions of Prosecution-General of the Supreme Court will be fulfilled by the Prosecution-General of the Republic.

*Article 61.* The decisions of the Supreme Court are final.

*Article 62.* The Supreme Court shall examine appeals and render verdicts in accordance with the laws currently in force.

*Article 63.* The Supreme Court shall be constituted by decision of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, whenever it is deemed necessary.

### General Rights of Turkish Citizens

*Article 64.* Every Turk is born free and free in his liberty consists of any action which is not detrimental to others. The limits of an individual's liberty, which is his natural right, extend only to the point where they infringe on the liberties enjoyed by his fellow-citizens. The said limits are defined solely by law.

*Article 65.* All Turks are equal before the law and are expected conscientiously to abide by them.

Every type of group, class, family, and individual privilege is abolished and prohibited.

*Article 66.* Personal equality, freedom of conscience, of thought, of speech, and of the Press, the right to travel, to make contracts, to work to one's own and dispose of property, to meet and associate and to incorporate; form a part of the rights and liberties of Turkish citizens.

*Article 67.* The life, property, honour, and residence of each individual are inviolable.

*Article 68.* No individual shall be seized or arrested under any other circumstances or manner than that provided by law.

*Article 69.* Torture, bodily mistreatment, coercion, and forced labour are prohibited.

*Article 70.* No person may be deprived of his person and property or have them expropriated unless it be

## TURKEY- (THE GOVERNMENT)

formally established that it is required for public benefit and unless he has first been indemnified in cash for the value of the property in accordance with the pertinent laws.

The expropriation of land and the manner of payment of such indemnity of land and forest to be expropriated in order to make the former proprietor of land and to place administration of forests under the State, shall be determined by special laws.

No person shall be constrained to make any sort of sacrifice except such as may be imposed in kind, or money, or in the form of labour in extraordinary circumstances and in conformity with the law.

*Article 75.* No one may be constrained for the philosophical, religious or doctrinal to which he may adhere. All religious sects not in contravention of public order and moralized the laws are authorized.

*Article 76.* No one's residence may be entered or his person searched except in the manner and under the conditions stipulated by law.

*Article 77.* The press shall enjoy freedom within the framework of the law, and shall not be subject to any censorship or control prior to publication.

*Article 78.* Travel is subject to an instruction whatsoever, except in cases of general mobilization, martial law, or legislative restrictions of a hygienic nature necessitated by epidemics.

*Article 79.* The limits imposed on the liberty of making contracts of labor, of ownership, of entering and associating, and of incorporating shall be determined by law.

*Article 80.* Instruction of any kind is free within the limits laid down by law under the supervision and control of the State.

*Article 81.* Documents, letters, and all kinds of parcels delivered to the postal authorities may not be opened without a decision by a competent examining magistrate and tribunal. Likewise the secrecy of telegraphs and telephonic conversation may not be violated.

*Article 82.* Turkish citizens shall have the right, should they notice any instances which are in contravention of the laws and regulations in force, to report such cases or complain individually or collectively, either in their own interest or in the interest of the community, to the competent authorities or to the Grand National Assembly. The reply to a personal application must be communicated to the petitioner in written form.

*Article 83.* No one may be summoned before or taken to a court other than that court having jurisdiction in the question in accordance with the law.

*Article 84.* Taxes shall be understood to be the participation of the people in the general expenditure of the State. The collection of tolls, duties, or any other kind of taxes, in a manner incompatible with the above-stated principle by individuals or corporations or in their behalf, is prohibited.

*Article 85.* Taxes may be levied and collected only by virtue of a law. However, the collecting of such taxes as have been continuously levied by the State or by provincial and municipal administrations, shall be continued, pending the enactment of new laws.

*Article 86.* In the event of a war or rebellion, or in the case of convincing evidence of a positive and serious conspiracy against the country and the Republic, the Council of Ministers may proclaim partial or general martial law, on condition that this does not exceed one month and that this measure is submitted without delay to the Grand

National Assembly for approval. The Assembly may, if deemed necessary, extend or reduce the duration of martial law. Should the Assembly not be in session it shall be convened immediately. The proclamation of martial law is subject to the decision of the Grand National Assembly. Martial law implies the temporary restriction or suspension of personal and residential immunity, of inviolability of correspondence of the freedom of the press and of the right of assembling and associating.

The area over which martial law may be proclaimed, the application of the provisions of the regulation over the said area, as well as the mode of restriction or suspension of immunity and freedom in time of war, are determined by law.

*Article 87.* Primary education is compulsory for all Turks and is free in public schools.

*Article 88.* The people of Turkey, regardless of religion and race, are Turks as regards citizenship.

Any person born of a Turkish father in Turkey or elsewhere, as well as any person born of an alien father domiciled in Turkey and who, residing in Turkey, formally assumes Turkish citizenship upon attaining majority, as well as any person granted Turkish citizenship by law, are Turks. Turkish citizenship may be lost under circumstances defined by law.

### Miscellaneous Provisions

*Article 89.* Turkey is divided on the basis of geographic conditions and economic relations into vilayets, the vilayets into Kaza, the Kaza into nahiyeh, which are made up of Kasaba and villages.

*Article 90.* Vilayets, towns, Kasaba, and villages are considered to be corporate persons.

*Article 91.* The vilayets are administered according to the principle of decentralization and division of functions.

### Government Officials

*Article 92.* Any Turk in full possession of his political rights may be employed in the service of the Government, with due consideration to his qualifications and capacities.

*Article 93.* The qualifications of Government officials, their rights and duties, their salaries, the mode of their appointment, dismissal and promotion, are determined by law.

*Article 94.* In case of an infraction of the law, an official or employee of the Government may not escape responsibility on the ground of compliance with instructions from superiors.

### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

*Article 95.* The bill relating to the Annual Budget, as well as all the draft budgets, tables, and annexed budgets connected therewith, shall be submitted to the Grand National Assembly at least three months before the beginning of the fiscal year.

*Article 96.* Public funds may not be spent in excess of the provisions of the Budget Law.

*Article 97.* The provisions of the Budget Law are valid for the duration of one year.

*Article 98.* The Final Accounts shall show the actual figures of revenues collected in the course of the fiscal year of the pertinent budget as well as disbursements effected during the said fiscal year. The form and rules relative to the drawing up of the Final Accounts must be analogous to those provided for in the Budget Law.

*Article 99.* The Draft of the Final Accounts shall be submitted to the Grand National Assembly not later than









## POLITICAL PARTIES

There are at present sixteen political parties in the Republic of Turkey, but after the last election (July 1946) only two of them are represented in the House of Deputies.

According to the Act of Associations, political parties can be formed in Turkey provided they do not aim at a partition of the country and are not attached to organisations in foreign countries.

The Constitution of 1924, which brought about the separation of religion and State, was amended in 1934 to include universal suffrage. Turkey also granted women rights to both women and men.

**Republican People's Party:** Headquarters, Ankara, founded by Kemal Atatürk; Leader, İsmet İNÖNÜ; Vice-Leader, İsmail SAKALPOĞLU; Sec.-Gen., İsmail ULKAY; branches in every Province; declared principles: republican, nationalist, populist, *laïque*, secular, revolutionary. In February 1937 the Komünar, all the members of which then belonged to the Republican People's Party, agreed to adopt the principles of the Party as part of the Constitution of the Republic.

**Democratic Party:** Ankara; founded by Celal Bayar and three deputies formerly of the People's Party. The party, according to its programme is of a liberal character, and opposes excessive centralisation and bureaucracy in administration. The party believes that the efficiency of a State is greater if it is supported by the spontaneous organization of such people as professional associations, trade unions, co-operatives, etc., and advances resolution in *laikisme* in favour of individual enterprise. In the last election (July 1946) the Democratic Party gained 35 seats in comparison with the 396 of the People's Party and 7 of the Independent Party.

## THE LEGAL SYSTEM

Until the foundation of the new Turkish Republic, a large part of the Turkish Civil Law—the law affecting the family, inheritance, property, obligations, etc.—was based on the Koran, and this Holy Law was administered by special religious (*sharia*) courts. The legal reform of 1926 was not only a process of secularisation, but also a root-and-branch change of the legal system. The Swiss Civil Code and the code of Obligation, the Probate and Code, and the Neuchâtel (Cantonal) Code of Civil Procedure were adopted and modified to fit Turkish customs and traditions.

**The Organisation of the Law Courts.** Until the Revolution of 1926, the judicial system consisted of the Courts and the *sharia* Courts, and the *sharia* Courts were divided into three classes: (1) *Qadıs*, or the Grand and Chief Magistrate, (2) *Kadıks*, or the Judges, and (3) *Ulemas*, or the Religious Jurists. After the Revolution, the *sharia* Courts were abolished and the Courts were re-organised. The new Courts were placed under the supervision of the Ministry of Justice. The Courts are divided into three classes: (1) *Yüksek Hukuk Mahkemesi*, or the Supreme Court, (2) *İstinaf Mahkemesi*, or the Court of Appeal, and (3) *İlk Derece Mahkemesi*, or the Court of First Instance. The Supreme Court is composed of 15 members, 12 of whom are appointed by the President and 3 by the Council of Ministers. The Court of Appeal is composed of 15 members, 12 of whom are appointed by the President and 3 by the Council of Ministers. The Court of First Instance is composed of 15 members, 12 of whom are appointed by the President and 3 by the Council of Ministers. The Courts are also divided into three classes: (1) *Yüksek Hukuk Mahkemesi*, or the Supreme Court, (2) *İstinaf Mahkemesi*, or the Court of Appeal, and (3) *İlk Derece Mahkemesi*, or the Court of First Instance.

Finally, there is the Supreme Council of the Judges, members of the Court of Cassation and of the Court of Appeal, in accordance with Articles 97 and 100 of the Constitution. Its prime judicial duty is to try members of the Council of Ministers and other high officials regarding their responsibility from the performance of their duties. It is called together only when required.

**Council of State.** A prominent role in the legal system is played by the Council of State, which among other duties deals with administrative suits and conflicts. For administrative purposes it is divided into five departments, each with its president. Controlling it in its entirety are the president and the secretary-general.

**President:** İsmet İNÖNÜ.

**Secretary-General:** Mustafa ÖZKAN (Member).

**Presidents of Depts.:** SAKALPOĞLU Ömer (Secretary of State), İNÖNÜ İsmet (President of the Council of Ministers), İNÖNÜ İsmet (President of the Council of Ministers).

## MEMBERS

CHIEF DEPT.  
Dr. İsmet İNÖNÜ  
Ali Süreyya SAKALPOĞLU  
Ahmet TAYAL  
Fahri ÖZEL  
Fahri ERGİN  
Rahim AKSOY  
Rahim ÖZDEMİR  
İsmail AKALIN  
Süleyman ÖZEL  
Nispetiye DÖNMEZ  
Mustafa İNÖNÜ

CHIEF DEPT.  
Celal Bayar ÖZEL  
Tevfik Talat HATAY  
İsmail HANCI  
Rahim AKSOY  
Hüseyin AKALIN  
Talat BALINER  
İsmail AKALIN  
Mustafa İNÖNÜ  
Mustafa İNÖNÜ

## COMMUNICATIONS

## BROADCASTING

Broadcasting is controlled and operated by the Press Department. There is an annual license fee of at least 5 liras to broadcast with less than 1000 subscribers.

According to the latest available figures (1943) there were then in existence 107,700 receiving sets.

Director of Broadcasting: M. N. Top (Ankara).

	Stations	SW.	kW.	W.
Ankara	1	10	0.25	31.70
Ankara TAP	1	47	15.25	22.71
Istanbul TAP	1	100	1.52	1.94
Istanbul	1	—	1.52	1.96

## AIR LINES

**Devlet Hava Yolları Genel Müdürlüğü (1928) State Air Way:** Ankara, f. 1928; internal services: Ankara-Istanbul; Ankara-Adana-Izmir; Ankara-Konya-Antalya-Adana-Ankara; Adana-Gaziantep-Urfa-Diyarbakir-Antalya-Izmir; Istanbul-Bursa-Istanbul-Izmir-Istanbul-Ankara-Antalya-Izmir-Diyarbakir-Van-Istanbul-Ankara-Karsant-Malatya-Erzurum-Istanbul-Miyon-Konya-Adana-Iskenderun; external services: Ankara-Istanbul-Athens.

**Air France:** weekly service: Paris-Marseille-Rome-Istanbul-Ankara-Istanbul-Ankara.

**British European Airways Corporation:** two-weekly service: London-Marseille-Rome-Athens-Istanbul-Ankara (Wednesday).

**British Overseas Airways Corporation Ltd.:** daily service to Cairo, with connecting service Cairo-Alexandria three times weekly.

**Pan-American World Airways Ltd.:** twice-weekly service: Washington-New York-Gander-Shannon-Istanbul-Karachi (Thursday and Sunday).

## RAILWAYS

The Turkish railways total 7,460 km. and are under continuous development. Present extensions are in progress in the following regions: Pale-Van-Iran-Nakh-Choruzep.

**Türkiye Devlet Demiryolları İşletme Genel Müdürlüğü (1928) State Railways General Management:** operates all railways consisting of 7,460 km. except the Southern Line (400 km.) and Kazik-Coal line (5 km.); Dir. Gen. Fevzi Zaimoglan.

See Table on facing page.

STATE AIR LINES

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
<b>Personnel</b>					
Pilots	17	14	18	17	15
Wireless operators	71	79	30	23	30
Mechanics	28	29	33	31	40
Engineers	52	40	65	49	46
Others	47	64	36	152	242
<b>Transportation</b>					
No. of voyages	557	824	967	1,522	2,282
Kilometres flown (in thousands)	177	378	300	607	718
No. of passengers	2,289	5,451	5,691	14,749	18,221
Letters	294	977	2,498	2,817	4,642
Newspapers (in kg.)	0	8	14	34	30
Baggage	3	7	29	79	83
<b>Revenue and expenses (liras)</b>					
Passenger revenue	34,581	148,721	215,130	478,393	558,271
Other revenue	6,876	73,731	38,172	74,404	71,708
Salaries and wages of personnel	107,749	291,235	268,371	485,527	307,452

TURKEY—(COMMUNICATIONS)

STATE RAILROADS

Operating Activities	1941	1942	1943	1944
<i>Passenger—kilometers (in thousands)</i>				
Main lines . . . . .	2,133,475	2,523,131	2,427,333	2,415,711
Suburban lines . . . . .	216,000	273,000	276,159	275,172
<i>Metric tons of freight carried (in thousands)</i>				
Express . . . . .	507	593	503	377
Ordinary . . . . .	4,502	4,949	6,177	6,134
Administrative . . . . .	7,507	10,700	11,774	12,471
Baggage . . . . .	21	23	45	51
Animal . . . . .	706	737	500	510
<i>Metric ton kilometers (in thousands)</i>				
Express . . . . .	41,525	57,231	60,007	55,451
Ordinary . . . . .	1,592,002	1,797,137	2,623,352	2,672,175
Administrative . . . . .	324,820	472,003	416,394	413,113
Baggage . . . . .	12,632	13,705	13,700	11,310
<i>Revenue (in thousands of liras)</i>				
Passenger, main line . . . . .	24,284	31,537	32,590	35,114
"    suburban . . . . .	1,093	1,043	1,070	1,070
"    baggage . . . . .	780	825	950	1,003
Express freight . . . . .	3,517	4,350	6,154	7,853
Ordinary . . . . .	36,217	42,559	50,516	64,330
Message . . . . .	407	653	948	993
Miscellaneous . . . . .	1,302	1,410	1,763	2,340
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>69,162</b>	<b>85,142</b>	<b>104,304</b>	<b>117,007</b>

ROADS

Categories	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Constructed roads } km.	304	210	264	184	193
Repaired " }	683	500	486	743	432
<i>Type of roads (km.)</i>					
Macadam in good condition . . . . .	11,079	11,363	12,124	11,090	12,269
"    need of repair . . . . .	7,394	7,753	7,794	6,053	7,277
Earth roads graded . . . . .	13,425	12,855	13,489	13,136	13,385
"    "    not graded . . . . .	9,654	9,628	10,128	10,414	10,085
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>41,495</b>	<b>41,628</b>	<b>43,742</b>	<b>43,628</b>	<b>43,513</b>

TURKEY—(COMMUNICATIONS)

TURKISH MERCHANT MARINE (1945)

Categories	No	Gross Tonnage	Net Tonnage
<b>State Shipping Administration (vessels over 50 gross ton)</b>			
liners	27	94,070	36,513
Ferry-boats for passengers	66	21,615	10,394
Freighters	6	7,272	3,474
Salvage vessels	7	2,333	246
Tug-boats	2	149	31
Ferry-boats for goods	4	2,358	1,022
Life boats	10	—	730
<b>State Maritime Administration</b>			
Tug-boats	30	3,688	1,715
Water vessels	5	1,252	55
Motor-boats (for goods)	2	131	78
Other vessels	24	220	93
Ships built	5	835	357
State yachts and boats	2	4,254	1,723
Ships owned by private persons	15	57,316	31,268
<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>205,650</b>	<b>91,276</b>

ROADS

See Table on previous page.

**Türkiye Turizm ve Otomobil Kurumu** (Touring and Motor Car Club of Turkey): İstiklal Caddesi No. 81, Beyoğlu, İstanbul; t. 1945; Pres. Recep Sarraf Arpacıoğlu.

SHIPPING

The harbours of Turkey, besides having a great importance as a link with the outside world, form one of the means facilitating much of Turkey's internal trade. All ports are reached by sea-roads; shipping lines, the centre of this network being the port of Istanbul. The large cargo traffic of the Black Sea is maintained by a shipping line operating three voyages weekly, and the connection between Izmir and the Aegean Sea two voyages weekly. Much sea traffic is also being by Turkish lines between the Eastern Mediterranean countries and Turkey, as well as between the Black Sea and the Russian frontier.

See Table above.

SHIPPING AGENCIES

ISTANBUL.

- Adriatica:** Galata, Şişli İskender Caddesi.
- Akkapoglu, Fual:** Galata, Paşabahçe Yolu, Arslan Han 13.
- Alikaçlı, Mustafa** (Ahmet ve Vehbi): Galata, Keleşli Hüseyin Han 10/13.
- Baker ve Seager Ltd.:** Galata, Hovagimyan Han K.1
- Bartilay ve Benjamin:** Galata, Hovagimyan Han
- Cava, Leon:** Beyoğlu, İstiklal Caddesi, 50/52 No. 3
- Dakkovic ve Sarı:** Galata, Frenchyan Han.
- Expert Steamship Corp.:** Galata, Tahir Han.
- Hartalovic Tayyar Vapurları:** Eminönü, Bahçekapı, Aradon Han 3.
- İnterim-Societ Kap. Ko.:** Galata, 661 Vakıf Han 4. 17/20.

- İskenderiyye Niyar Est.:** Galata, Tahir Han
- Kalkavanoglu, Tahsin:** Galata, Keleşli Caddesi 25.
- Lafontaine, Edward Mghd.:** Galata, Melmet Ali Paşa Han.
- Lazarovic, B.:** Galata, Mumbazlı Samsak Han.
- Mango Ltd.:** Galata, Hovagimyan Han 1
- Manioglu, Ahmet Savbet:** Galata, Karamustafa Caddesi 60.
- Messagerie Maritime (Laurent Redoul ve Sii.:** Galata, Kuto Han.
- Palestine Maritime Lloyd Ltd.:** Galata, Hovagimyan Han.
- Paykaric, K.:** Galata, Hovagimyan Han
- Sadıkzade Ruzen Og.:** Galata, Vakıf Salim K.4.
- Servite Maritime Rouman:** Galata, Tahir Han.
- Siskidic, Kostantinov:** Galata, Karamustafa Paşa Caddesi 121
- Sperco, Fratelli:** Galata, Hüdavendigar Han.
- Teodoridi ve Şarici:** Galata, Frenchyan Han K.4.
- Türk Şilepoitlik Ltd.:** Galata, İhsan Han.
- Umel Ltd. Şti.:** Galata, 661 Vakıf Han.
- Uzunur, Şekir:** Galata, Karamustafa Paşa Sok., Mesurine Han K.2.
- Van Der Zan (W. F. Henry, et Co. Nv.:** Galata, Hüdavendigar Han.
- Walker Gilchrist & Co. Ltd.:** Galata, Kredi Livane Han.
- Yelkenli, Lütfi:** Vakıf Salim Caddesi, Yelkenli Han.
- "Yilmaz" Abdi Vehbi:** Galata, Hezret Han.
- Zonguldak Vapurculuk ve Komutculuk T. Ltd. Şti.:** Galata.

İS-S-S-S-S-S-S-S (Alexandretta)

- Bulnes, Emil.**
- Lovants, Alfredo.**
- Katim Jozef ve Burkas.**
- Şirket Bozoglu Devlet Deniz Yolları Acentesi.**

TURKEY — (COMMUNICATIONS)

İsim

**Abdulhamid, Nasr.**

**Adriatic:** Atatürk Caddeesi.

**Antalya Hmumi Nakliyat A.Ş.**

**Aperio Pol J. Le Nordon s.a.**

**Bertamini, Eduard.**

**Deniz İşletme Yolları İdaresi:** Hıncal Kordon.

**Galip ve J. Romanos:** Bursalı Kordon.

**Jerome, Pussich:** Yapur Akademi.

**Messagerie Maritime:** Hıncal Kordon.

**Olivier ve S. Ltd.:** Akademi Kordonu 177.

**Rabul ve Şi.**

**Yaportuluk T.A.Ş.:** Bursalı Kordonu 174

Müşteri

**Deniz Yolları Mesajı Acentesi.**

**İsmet, İşevi.**

**Katoni I. ve Şurkası:** Hıncal Kordon.

**Levanti, Edmond.**

TURKEY—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

THE ECONOMIC LIFE

STATISTICAL SURVEY

GOVERNMENT FINANCE  
(1000 LIRA)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1937-38	317,917	310,651
1938-39	340,589	313,476
1939-40	390,013	400,998
1940-41	587,148	548,154
1941-42	741,506	750,005
1942-43	900,729	854,979
1943-44	981,778	1,020,811
1944-45 <sup>a</sup>	901,511	870,431
1945-46 <sup>b</sup>	↑	↑
1946 <sup>c</sup>	504,668	520,573
1947 <sup>c</sup>	1,022,232	1,150,210
1948 <sup>c</sup>	1,115,000	1,243,523

<sup>a</sup> Official estimates only.

<sup>b</sup> Not available. From January 1st, 1946, the financial year (formerly running from June 1st to May 31st) corresponds to the calendar year.

FOREIGN COMMERCE: VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Year	Imports	Exports	Excess of Imports	Excess of Exports
1938	149,516,689	144,945,811	4,570,878	—
1939	218,248,254	127,388,907	—	91,059,347
1940	18,922,708	111,446,486	—	92,523,778
1941	74,815,060	123,026,868	—	48,211,808
1942	147,713,220	105,034,487	—	42,678,733
1943	203,025,170	257,151,501	—	54,126,331
1944	124,944,803	233,230,350	—	108,285,547
1945	148,156,337	118,498,451	—	29,657,886
1946	155,031,000	134,034,000	—	21,000,000

PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF IMPORTS  
(1000 LIRA)

Country	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946
Germany	70,411	70,643	50,227	776	71
United Kingdom	10,791	32,318	20,517	29,427	43,058
Italy	7,120	3,426	482	20	17,070
Czechoslovakia	3,776	2,959	7,127	305	4,193
Russia	3,671	37	57	194	17
France	2,072	—	—	—	1,680
Switzerland	2,013	8,450	9,378	11,293	17,330
Sweden	2,300	6,751	3,316	13,022	14,062
Hungary	1,410	13,056	11,020	424	38
Palestine	566	4,093	0,011	8,771	8,014
Egypt	1,035	1,648	1,409	1,783	3,748
India	3,231	16,920	14,476	0,346	0,805
United States	15,650	4,887	7,641	22,183	20,131
Australia	67	1,127	2,727	5,440	2,394
Other countries	17,534	21,381	20,545	22,732	30,170
TOTAL	149,837	203,045	164,045	148,166	223,531

TURKEY—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

PRINCIPAL DESTINATIONS OF EXPORTS  
(000 liras)

Country	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946
Germany	62,136	62,562	51,577	—	—
United Kingdom	2,042	17,568	51,385	32,712	25,117
Italy	11,973	4,725	—	131	1,117
Czechoslovakia	1,084	13,512	4,171	742	1,211
Russia	5,129	—	2,236	—	—
France	4,057	—	—	21,116	17,616
Switzerland	1,131	12,140	1,000	7,000	11,173
Sweden	1,776	11,549	3,112	1,164	11,111
Hungary	2,039	11,711	2,054	1,714	3,255
Greece	2,211	1,442	1,001	2,720	27,042
Palestine	—	7,015	1,000	4,531	21,164
Egypt	1,201	26,841	11,171	23,504	24,111
Syria	1,087	5,378	3,700	2,421	1,162
India	120	15	—	15	1,015
United States	17,169	51,795	15,622	13,137	27,730
Other countries	17,130	15,064	8,748	14,223	62,292
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>144,947</b>	<b>257,734</b>	<b>117,530</b>	<b>218,629</b>	<b>234,024</b>

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS  
(000 liras)

Commodity	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946
Tea, coffee, and cocoa	1,394	3,221	2,293	2,537	4,610
Skins and hides	3,430	3,047	8,050	5,702	16,145
Wool and woolen goods	7,050	8,818	6,247	8,971	11,857
Cotton yarn and goods	12,795	27,385	18,756	19,368	20,771
Paper	4,614	13,165	9,044	8,170	7,629
Rubber, crude and manufactured	2,077	1,307	1,591	7,430	6,854
Iron and steel	25,174	31,732	23,071	6,055	21,343
Copper	3,013	3,238	2,728	1,771	1,050
Machinery	23,013	21,443	20,068	13,170	37,799
Optical and precision instruments	3,004	3,469	3,072	1,950	5,667
Vehicles (all kinds)	11,471	4,846	5,762	4,184	5,002
Oil and petrol	6,752	3,767	13,794	9,619	14,207
Chemicals	3,900	9,682	3,221	3,000	7,514
Other commodities	25,782	15,000	44,459	41,997	51,551
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>119,837</b>	<b>203,045</b>	<b>164,045</b>	<b>126,166</b>	<b>223,031</b>

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS  
(000 liras)

Commodity	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946
Live animals	7,955	149	70	—	100
Hides and skins	3,375	15,945	4,119	11,953	14,724
Wool and mohair	7,681	14,486	14,775	7,828	2,981
Cotton	10,228	17,011	13,020	112	52
Cereals	19,096	124	84	6,570	53,148
Fruit (including dried fruit)	27,357	15,017	16,506	26,865	60,316
Nuts (all kinds)	14,923	22,648	18,766	20,762	50,669
Tobacco	39,338	98,769	80,723	47,051	96,034
Opium	913	5,817	3,243	5,388	6,189
Chromite ore	5,138	3,020	6,891	4,200	7,474
Other commodities	4,323	79,457	51,993	13,883	115,716
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>144,917</b>	<b>257,752</b>	<b>232,530</b>	<b>218,629</b>	<b>234,034</b>

TURKEY- (SEE ECONOMIC LIFE)

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TURKEY'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Country	Imports					Exports				
	1936	1943	1944	1945	1946	1936	1943	1944	1945	1946
Germany	47.0	27.7	30.4	27.5	—	27.9	23.8	25.7	—	—
United Kingdom	21.7	25.4	27.9	23.3	19.3	3.4	21.8	22.0	13.7	17.6
United States	20.3	—	4.9	17.4	32.3	12.3	20.3	22.6	43.8	29.3
Italy	1.7	1.7	1.3	0.1	2.8	10.1	1.2	0.1	0.1	2.5
Czechoslovakia	3.8	3.4	4.3	0.3	5.0	3.6	5.4	1.7	0.1	1.1
Sweden	—	3.3	2.0	10.3	6.5	1.1	4.9	1.0	3.1	5.2
Hungary	0.3	1.0	2.1	0.1	—	0.7	3.4	3.1	1.0	0.3
Switzerland	0.7	2.1	2.7	2.4	7.8	1.1	5.7	2.9	3.1	5.1
Egypt	0.7	0.5	0.0	1.4	1.7	0.0	10.4	8.2	17.7	7.0
Greece	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.3	10.1	2.1	0.1	0.5	1.1	1.3
Palestine	0.1	2.3	3.5	0.0	4.1	0.1	3.0	2.7	4.3	0.0
Other countries	18.2	10.7	13.0	26.5	10.0	21.2	6.0	8.4	9.5	20.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

PRINCIPAL DESTINATIONS OF CHROME ORE EXPORTS

Country	Quantity (100 metric tons)					Value (1000 liras)				
	1936	1943	1944	1945	1946	1936	1943	1944	1945	1946
Germany	63	14	60	—	—	1,480	932	4,089	—	—
United Kingdom	4	26	—	—	—	32	516	—	—	—
Italy	34	—	—	—	3	352	—	—	—	191
Norway	19	—	—	—	7	295	—	—	—	471
United States	13	41	31	59	3	343	1,456	5,323	4,073	551
France	14	—	—	—	7	334	—	—	—	472
Sweden	16	—	—	3	8	648	—	—	741	570
Other countries	10	—	—	—	3	1,155	2	—	—	166
TOTAL	205	91	126	65	31	5,052	3,026	6,091	4,946	2,471

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO LEAF AND TOBACCO\*

Country	Quantity (metric tons)					Value (1000 liras)				
	1936	1943	1944	1945	1946	1936	1943	1944	1945	1946
Germany	15,735	13,395	3,053	—	—	13,394	23,511	9,128	—	—
United States	14,073	15,544	15,440	70,347	11,315	14,265	41,660	41,306	12,675	40,110
Belgium	200	—	—	205	1,112	286	—	—	516	2,021
Czechoslovakia	1,213	56	—	141	508	1,812	23	—	410	1,076
France	207	866	—	1,053	873	450	1,780	—	2,154	4,774
United Kingdom	455	304	3,014	933	1,623	184	873	5,754	2,600	1,911
Holland	1,815	47	10	1,075	794	390	56	—	2,105	2,113
Sweden	218	250	15	54	456	377	831	246	224	1,413
Italy	3,210	76	—	—	207	2,466	143	—	—	718
Hungary	251	715	311	—	—	341	674	1,330	—	—
Egypt	1,054	6,768	3,733	6,127	4,781	646	10,104	15,166	10,012	17,668
Syria	59	1,137	1,140	140	47	61	952	1,025	391	263
Other countries	4,364	4,708	801	1,987	3,047	1,316	5,077	7,408	5,614	6,512
TOTAL	42,066	44,682	30,733	35,072	28,536	39,280	93,494	80,476	67,286	66,611

\* Tobacco is a kind of tobacco used for the Oriental water-pipe.

TURKEY (The Economic Life)

Area and Population.	Area	Area
In Europe (Thrace)	23,073 sq. km.	8,211.21 sq. mi.
In Asia (Anatolia)	743,244 . . . . .	286,977 . . . . .
Total	766,317 . . . . .	295,188 . . . . .

POPULATION

	1917	1933	1940	1945
Thrace { Male . . . . .	527,010	661,493	845,504	*
{ Female . . . . .	312,739	405,209	521,311	*
{ Total . . . . .	1,040,600	1,267,753	1,550,930	1,403,000
Anatolia { Male . . . . .	6,035,969	7,275,777	8,050,341	*
{ Female . . . . .	6,571,632	7,611,988	8,250,697	*
{ Total . . . . .	12,607,601	14,887,765	16,270,011	17,300,247
Total { Male . . . . .	6,563,370	7,937,270	8,898,914	*
{ Female . . . . .	7,044,391	8,071,245	8,922,038	*
Grand Total . . . . .	13,648,070	16,158,018	17,820,950	18,860,222
Density (per sq. Km.)				
Thrace . . . . .	48	53	65	62
Anatolia . . . . .	17	20	22	23
Total . . . . .	18	21	23	23

\* Not available

POPULATION BY REGIONS

Regions	1927	1933	1940	1945
European Turkey . . . . .	1,040,600	1,267,753	1,550,930	1,403,000
Asiatic Turkey . . . . .				
Black Sea coast . . . . .	2,187,000	2,687,233	2,821,774	3,017,403
Marmara Sea and Aegean Sea coasts . . . . .	3,743,905	3,430,788	3,371,753	3,570,900
Mediterranean coast . . . . .	749,511	870,190	1,135,991	1,235,670
Total of coasts . . . . .	5,660,025	6,038,511	7,359,717	7,807,973
Western Anatolia . . . . .	1,307,304	1,503,744	1,587,169	1,716,610
Central Anatolia . . . . .	3,505,071	4,001,007	4,177,205	4,080,309
Eastern Anatolia . . . . .	1,535,880	2,003,322	1,740,410	2,348,094
South-Eastern Anatolia . . . . .	602,528	743,041	804,309	790,575
Total of Inner Anatolia . . . . .	6,946,670	8,251,754	8,030,094	9,542,268
Total of Asiatic Turkey . . . . .	12,607,601	14,887,765	16,270,011	17,300,246
Grand Total . . . . .	13,648,070	16,158,018	17,820,950	18,860,222

TURKEY (Tur Economy List)

Main Town	Population	
	1927	1931
Adana	36,139	33,400
Adiyaman	3,279	22,351
Anta	36,200	30,700
Antep	30,242	41,339
Arslanhan	27,216	30,217
Artvin	27,216	31,216
Bayburt	42,375	21,216
Beşiktaş	42,375	21,216
Erzurum	12,011	22,221
Kayseri	22,221	27,221
Konya	31,125	27,221
Kütahya	17,125	22,221
Kocaeli	22,221	27,221
Malatya	27,221	22,221
Samsun (Black S.)	22,221	27,221
Amasya	17,125	22,221
İzmir	27,221	22,221
Istanbul	27,221	22,221

**Principal Imports and Exports.**—Imports: Iron, raw, oil, fish, eggs, wool and ordinary goods, flour, paper, spirits, skins and hides, vitriol, wheat, chrome, sesame, cotton (raw), barley, rice, variety of beans, miscan.

Imports: Machinery, petrol, agricultural machinery, cotton thread, iron and steel, soda ash, wool, tea, cotton goods, kerosene, printing paper, coffee.

**Currency.** The Turkish pound or lira (L.T.)=100 miltres; 1 Turkish miltre=40 oxen. There are 11.25 Turkish pounds to £ sterling Mar 1928.

**BANKING**

**Commercial Bank of the Near East Ltd.:** Galata, Istanbul. Head Office: 17 St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.1. (1927 cap. £1,000,000; res. £250,000; Chair, Major D. R. Warren; Manag. (Istanbul br.) A. G. Demirel; T. 4705-4710000.

**Credit Foncier de Turquie (Ankara) Fondu Ve Emlak Bankası:** 60 Boulevard Anatoluk, Ankara; f. 1926; cap. £T. 21,854,730; res. fund £T. 3,557,000, 3 hrs.; Dir.-Gen. Mehmet YENI.

**Eti Bank (Mining Bank):** Ankara; f. 1915; cap. £T. 15,000,000; res. fund £T. 11,574,950; Dir. FERIT SAZMI GÖRÜM.

**Halk Bankası T.A.Ş. & Sandıkları:** f. 1918; cap. £T. 1,000,000; res. £T. 212,324; hrs. throughout Turkey.

**İller Bankası:** Ankara; cap. £T. 100,000,000; hrs. throughout Turkey.

**Izmir Esnaf Ve Ahali Bankası (Small Traders and People's Bank):** Merkez İzmit; f. 1923; cap. 1,000,000 Turkish Lira; hrs. throughout Turkey. Dir. İZZET TALAT KARACA.

**Ottoman Bank:** Galata, Istanbul; f. 1863; cap. £10,000,000; p.u. cap. £5,000,000; res. £1,250,000; dep. £60,313,000; offices in London, Marseilles, Manchester, and Paris; hrs. in Turkey and throughout the Near East.

**Yeni Bank:** Ankara; f. 1923; cap. £T. 100,000,000; hrs. throughout Turkey. Chair, Board of Dir. Gen. SAİM SAĞIR KARALAN; Gen. Man. CEMAL AKINCI.

**T.C. Ziraat Bankası (Agric. Rural Bank of the Turkish Republic):** Bankalar Caddesi, Ankara; f. 1923; cap. £T. 100,000,000; res. fund £T. 31,321,250; hrs. throughout Turkey; Dir.-Gen. NURATTIN MURAT.

**Türkiye Cumhuriyet Merkez Bankası (Central Bank of the Turkish Republic):** Bankalar Caddesi, Ankara; f. 1923; cap. £T. 15,000,000; p.u. 500; £T. 20,500,000; res. £T. 21,317,300; Pres. Ali Rıza YAKAR; Gen. Man. İZZET SAĞIR KARACA.

**Türkiye Garanti Bankası, A.Ş.:** Ankara; cap. £T. 2,500,000; hrs. throughout Turkey; Dir.-Gen. M. AKINCI.

**Türkiye İmar Bankası (Recon. Const. Bank):** Yenikapı, Hacı Bekir, Bankalar Caddesi, İnce Lian, No. 15-17, İstanbul; f. 1923; cap. £T. 1,000,000; res. £T. 200,000; dep. and current accounts £T. 2,000,000; Dir. Celal ÖZKAYA.

**Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.:** Ankara; f. 1924; cap. 5,000,000; Turkish Liras; res. 14,000,000; Turkish Liras; hrs. throughout the country; Pres. Ali Rıza YAKAR; Gen. Man. Mustafa ÖZKAYA.

**Türk Ticaret Bankası A.Ş. (Ankara Commercial Bank):** Ankara; f. 1910; cap. £T. 2,000,000; res. fund £T. 723,500; hrs. Pres. HAKKI SAĞIR KARACA; Vice-Pres. NURATTIN MURAT; Dir.-Gen. SAİM KARACA.

**Yapı Ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.:** Hemi Otizm; İstanbul; cap. £T. 1,000,000; hrs. throughout Turkey.

**INSURANCE**

**NATIONAL COMPANIES**

**Anadolu Anonim Türk Sigorta Şirketi (Anatolia Insurance Society):** P.O. Box 463, İstanbul; f. 1923; cap. £T. 500,000; p.u. £1,750,000; fire, life, accident, transportation.

**Ankara Sigorta Şirketi (Ankara Insurance Society):** Yeni Postahane Kurumunda, Büyük Kapanlıca, Hacı, İstanbul; f. 1930; cap. £T. 500,000; fire, life, accident, transportation.

**Boskari Türkiye Umum Sigorta Şirketi:** Galata, Yeniveda Caddesi Kızıllı Hacı, İstanbul; fire and life.

**İstanbul Umum Sigorta Şirketi (General Insurance Society of İstanbul):** P.O. Box 1302, İstanbul; f. 1893; cap. £T. 150,000; res. fund £T. 1,450,000; fire, life, accident, transportation; Man. Dir. CAV. DORT A. D'ASSONET; Dir. SAİD ÖZKAYA.

**İlhami Milli Sigorta Şirketi:** Bahçekapı Hamdi Milli Han, İstanbul; fire.

**İstihadi Milli Türk Sigorta Şirketi (National Union Insurance Co.):** Galata-Linyon Hacı, İstanbul; f. 1918; cap. £T. 300,000,000; financial res. £T. 200,000; tech. res. £T. 1,520,000; fire, life, transportation, accident; Administration delegate A. MARYETIAC; Dir. VUKUR SUTCU; Ass. Dir. SİSİK AKAR.

**Şark Sigorta Şirketi (Orient Insurance Society):** Şark Han, Galata-Istanbul; f. 1923; cap. £T. 200,000; p.u. cap. £T. 100,000; res. fund £T. 1,676,513; fire, transportation; Dir. VUKUR SUTCU, Ass. Dir. ALBERT BARSAK.

**Türkiye Milli Sigorta Şirketi:** Galata Türkiye Milli Han, İstanbul; fire and life.

**FOREIGN COMPANIES**

**Alien & Münih Sigorta Şirketi:** Galata Kurkçüler, No 21, Alien ve Münih Han, İstanbul; fire.

TURKEY—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

**Anonim Enfortları Sigorta Şirketi:** Galata Asseküransı Jenerali Han, İstanbul; accident.

**Assikürasyonu Genelisi:** Galata Vayvoda Caddesi Sigorta Han, 2. No. Kar, İstanbul.

**La Balıyaz Sigorta Şirketi:** Balıyazkapı, Cumhuriyet Han, İstanbul; fire, life, transportation.

**Badiçe Assiküransı:** Galata Mihirli, Hacımendiler Han, İstanbul; fire.

**Britiş Lev Sigorta Şirketi:** Yeni Postahane Arkası İstanbul Han, İstanbul; transportation.

**Britiş Ok Sigorta Şirketi:** Yeni Postahane Arkası İstanbul Han, İstanbul; fire.

**Danış Sigorta Şirketi:** Galata Vayvoda Caddesi Danış Han, İstanbul; fire, life, transportation, accident.

**La Federal Sigorta Şirketi:** Galata Turkoz, MHP Han, İstanbul; fire, transportation.

**Fenike de Viyon Sigorta Şirketi:** Galata Feriye MHP Han, İstanbul; fire, life.

**La Fenike Espanyol Sigorta Şirketi:** Balıyazkapı Karakoy Passa 4. No. Kar, İstanbul; life.

**La Fanzier Sigorta Şirketi:** Balıyazkapı Cermenyan Han, İstanbul; fire.

**Halvetia Sigorta Şirketi:** Balıyazkapı Sigorta Han, İstanbul; fire.

**Italiya Nazionale Delta Assikürasyonu:** Balıyazkapı Duvak Tuna Han, No. 10, 2. No. İstanbul; life.

**Kompani Danirans Jenerali:** Galata Vayvoda Caddesi Jenerali Han, İstanbul; fire.

**La Konkord Sigorta Şirketi:** Sultan Hamam Mağazası Han, İstanbul; fire, transportation.

**Di Korpal Interans Kompani:** Teşvikiye Cermenyan Han, İstanbul; fire, transportation.

**Manhaym Sigorta Şirketi:** Galata Karakoy de la Manhaym Han, İstanbul; fire, transportation.

**La Nasyonal Hoyatı:** Galata Karakoy Passa 4. No. 1. No. İstanbul; life.

**Norf Doyun Sigorta Şirketi:** Yeni Postahane Caddesi Vefa Han, İstanbul; fire, transportation.

**La Provvidenti Sigorta Şirketi:** Taksimde La Provvidenti Han, İstanbul; fire.

**La Provvidenti Kazaz:** Teşvikiye La Provvidenti Han, İstanbul; accident.

**Riunione Adriatica di Sigorta Şirketi:** Galata Şark Han, 3. No. 3. Kar, İstanbul; fire, life, transportation.

**La Suis Sigorta Şirketi:** Teşvikiye Cermenyan Han, İstanbul; fire, transportation; fire.

**Uygun Sigorta Şirketi:** Galata Vayvoda Caddesi Uygun Han, İstanbul; life, transportation, accident.

**Urban Sigorta Şirketi:** Galata Bayrak Tuna Han 17-18, İstanbul; fire.

AGRICULTURE

LIVESTOCK

1925

Animals	1925	1923	1924	1915
Sheep	23,138	22,105	22,430	23,356
Goats: Common	12,329	12,825	12,350	12,212
Angora	4,641	4,551	4,675	3,997
Water buffaloes	255	640	577	345
Cattle	9,472	9,112	9,129	9,500
Camels	114	128	102	99
Horses	364	381	1,997	977
Mules	21	92	52	88
Donkeys	1,496	1,621	1,644	1,618

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND IN TURKEY BY VARIOUS USES

	Area in Hectares		Percentage of Total	
	1924	1925	1924	1925
<i>Crops under cultivation</i>				
Cereals	5,673,195	5,974,775	7.6	9.0
Leguminosae (dry vegetables)	476,767	362,913	0.6	0.4
Industrial crops	466,394	364,416	0.6	0.8
Others	3,738	154,859	0.0	0.2
Fallow	3,693,962	4,413,979	4.8	5.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,556,366</b>	<b>11,000,943</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>15.6</b>
<i>Meadows and grazing lands</i>				
Meadows	3,221,001	3,551,304	4.4	4.6
Grazing lands	1,876,793	4,695,198	3.7	3.4
Pastures	18,031,574	14,694,283	49.9	41.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,389,473</b>	<b>39,940,840</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>50.2</b>

TURKEY—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND—continued

	Area in Hectares		Percentage of Total	
	1934	1941	1934	1941
<i>Market gardens and orchards, vineyards, olive groves, nutyards, etc.</i>				
Market gardens and truck farms	141,552	159,595	0.2	0.2
Orchards	235,003	493,107	0.3	0.6
Vineyards	345,438	473,947	0.5	0.6
Olive groves	346,534	695,539	0.5	0.9
Rose gardens	315	315	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,129,790</b>	<b>1,354,744</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<i>Fields</i>	9,409,859	11,864,537	13.3	13.3
<i>Unproductive area</i>				
Unproductive lands	11,677,474	11,512,636	15.4	14.8
Lakes	950,100	946,120	1.2	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,057,572</b>	<b>24,498,996</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>77,751,000</b>	<b>77,648,020</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

CROPS AND VEGETABLES AREA AND PRODUCTION, 1934-43

Commodity	Annual Average 1934-36		Annual Average 1939-43	
	Area (hectares)	Production (metric tons)	Area (hectares)	Production (metric tons)
<i>Cereals</i>				
Wheat	5,378,031	3,797,741	4,124,057	3,005,037
Barely	1,854,807	2,074,104	1,900,419	2,026,405
Rye	380,314	307,004	411,303	348,861
Oats	258,554	147,372	176,780	162,220
Sorgho	111,407	91,046	102,071	82,800
Corn	248,117	586,007	515,319	753,543
Millet	14,364	15,814	76,257	72,832
Rice	29,337	59,618	28,023	57,509
Oatmeal	22,515	15,703	11,940	8,512
Mixed grain (maize)	128,051	127,777	151,403	147,033
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,910,935</b>	<b>7,193,190</b>	<b>7,730,171</b>	<b>7,746,782</b>
<i>Leguminous (dry vegetables)</i>				
Broad beans	68,814	71,507	54,309	48,770
Peas	7,705	1,581	7,358	1,231
Chick-pea	79,430	54,760	53,074	38,273
Beans	68,370	57,883	65,177	63,021
Common vetch	31,036	22,720	36,177	31,134
Lentils	6,557	4,371	5,607	4,007
Black-eyed beans	25,745	25,719	22,002	25,430
Cow vetch	118,089	81,135	114,078	95,084
<b>Total</b>	<b>394,779</b>	<b>318,632</b>	<b>406,180</b>	<b>366,123</b>
<i>Industrial crops and others</i>				
Tobacco	74,765	67,395	73,383	61,137
Potatoes	54,714	190,744	72,318	311,556
Sugar-beets	28,450	431,532	40,883	577,043
Hemp	12,117	8,720	11,477	7,910
{ fibre		2,305		3,675
{ seed	282	281	281	
Poppy	29,152	9,152	29,721	15,861
Anise	1,807	1,640	3,607	4,011

TURKEY—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

(CROPS AND VEGETABLES: AREA AND PRODUCTION, 1934-15)

Commodity	Annual Average 1934-35		Annual Average 1935-36	
	Area (hectares)	Production (metric tons)	Area (hectares)	Production (metric tons)
Cotton { cotton	2,871,521	8,073	3,027,335	10,520
{ cottonseed		107,007		123,134
Flax { fibre	1,122,447	1,077	1,039,051	7,477
{ seed		7,812		10,350
Onions	32,802	65,337	24,750	145,103
Garlic	77,211	13,451	10,600	21,301
Sesame	103,327	25,662	66,701	34,053
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,006,228</b>	<b>1,014,434</b>	<b>4,177,717</b>	<b>1,415,745</b>

(CROPS AND VEGETABLES: AREA AND PRODUCTION, 1934-1935)

Commodity	Area (hectares)		Production (metric tons)	
	1934	1935	1934	1935
<i>Cereals</i>				
Wheat	3,740,152	3,743,606	3,245,395	2,159,318
Barley	1,555,113	1,625,430	1,203,049	931,319
Rye	374,620	300,017	325,367	225,081
Oats	152,084	200,000	185,075	121,526
Spelt	97,216	25,137	63,301	45,453
Corn	577,914	510,071	508,300	261,739
Millet	75,190	64,134	62,137	40,425
Rice	15,305	18,170	27,324	34,488
Canary seed	3,879	503	1,295	002
Mixed grain (maize)	174,939	184,599	170,018	122,634
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,971,735</b>	<b>6,593,856</b>	<b>5,907,816</b>	<b>4,013,439</b>
<i>Leguminous (dry vegetables)</i>				
Broad beans	41,375	31,469	16,400	12,781
Peas	1,742	532	532	381
Chick-pea	83,664	73,680	64,264	43,833
Beans	22,134	23,765	59,429	40,578
Lentils	35,535	38,014	27,238	21,317
Black-eyed beans	4,008	4,754	2,394	2,677
Common vetch	69,775	71,667	70,003	15,548
Cow vetch	97,753	91,793	70,753	45,793
<b>Total</b>	<b>367,913</b>	<b>331,901</b>	<b>271,453</b>	<b>183,911</b>
<i>Industrial crops and others</i>				
Tobacco	77,083	90,939	61,957	69,599
Potatoes	56,044	51,189	191,737	167,354
Sugar-beets	51,035	55,326	613,357	566,555
Hemp { fibre	8,842	10,717	8,077	8,814
{ seed			1,000	2,826
Poppy { opium	20,847	23,475	163	168
{ seed			9,047	7,425
Anise	2,936	1,637	1,221	2,067
Cotton	260,583	231,377	58,910	54,379
Cottonseed			73,064	65,307
Flax { fibre	14,511	15,001	1,840	1,743
{ seed			10,362	3,556
Onions	38,755	37,445	104,449	86,577
Garlic	9,276	9,443	17,184	11,023
Sesame	48,192	45,764	22,313	16,188
<b>Total</b>	<b>504,416</b>	<b>582,280</b>	<b>1,176,922</b>	<b>1,048,601</b>

## TURKEY—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

### TOBACCO AREA CULTIVATED AND PRODUCTION (1900 hectares = 247,246 a.)

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Area cultivated (in hectares)	74,785	72,000	68,482	77,083	75,049
Production (in metric tons)	34,054	30,000	32,457	41,387	40,596
Number of tobacco-growing villages	3,384	3,457	3,150	4,200	4,567
Number of farmers	120,824	130,020	121,000	140,273	152,561
Average yield (in kg. per hectare)	761	777	760	770	760
Average area sown per village (in hectares)	22.07	21.73	19.20	18.31	21.33
Average area sown per farmer (in hectares)	0.62	0.57	0.59	0.51	0.54
Average production per farmer (in kg.)	122.34	442.31	431.15	400.25	260.32

Owing to Turkey's geographical position she has a diversified climate. The varied climates of her different regions are an excellent asset from the point of view of agricultural production.

#### **Leading Agricultural Products:**

**Tobacco.** Turkey produces a particularly fine type of tobacco which was introduced there some 350 years ago. The country produces such types of tobacco needed for the blending of good cigarettes. The best kind of tobacco is grown in the Samsun and Hatay regions; it has small thin leaves and is of a light colour. The yearly production of this region amounts to about 1½ million lb. (120 million kils). Tobacco grown in Iznik and the surrounding districts has mid-leafers, red-coloured leaves, and is of a sweet, strong taste. The cigarette-manufacturing industry is a State monopoly in Turkey and the daily output reaches approximately thirty million cigarettes, the tobacco being blended with extreme care.

**Grapes and Raisins.** An important branch of Turkish agriculture is the cultivation of grapes. All parts of the country produce excellent grapes of the qualities known as Razali, Sultanina, Sultan, and Tokaush. In some parts of the country the production of Sultanina grapes reach 17-18 tons per hectare. The district of Maras is the most important district for raisin production. The annual production of raisins of the district has often reached 30,000 metric tons. Turkey is second to California among world producers of raisins.

Besides tobacco and grapes, Turkey grows extensively figs, olives, and nuts, as well as oranges, apples, peaches, and apricots.

**Cereals and Leguminous crops.** Wheat, barley, maize, rye, oats, and rice are the most important crops, grown chiefly in the west of Central Anatolia. Of leguminous crops, beans, peas and vetches are chiefly produced in the Ianni region.

**Opium.** Turkish opium is a very important article of trade and is produced in the Iznik, Amasya, Adyon, and Malatya regions.

**Industrial Crops.** The main industrial crops of the Republic, besides tobacco, are cotton, sugar, sesame, flax, hemp, and jute.

### **INDUSTRY**

The industrial activities of the Republic started around 1928. The country is rich in mineral wealth, and the total output of Turkish industries increased from £T. 30,000,000 in 1927 to about £T. 300,000,000 in 1943.

**Rugs and Carpets.** The carpet industry is an ancient one among the Turks, who have always had some of the best stocks of sheep and goats. While developing

their own art, the Turks have adapted the Persian designs to their national style.

There are various qualities of Turkish carpets, such as ordinary, fine, and silk. On account of the wide range of design, colour, and style of weaving Turkish carpets fulfil the requirements of most markets. The fine carpets of Isparta and Muha are universally known.

Turkish carpets are divided into two classes: (a) old carpets; (b) new carpets.

**Old Turkish Carpets.** These carpets, which are real works of art, adorn Turkish and foreign museums. Seljuk carpets belonging to the Seljuk era are very rare.

**Old Ushak carpets,** manufactured at the beginning of the sixteenth century and measuring approximately 22 sq. yards (19 sq. m.) each, have fetched as much as £T. 3,000 in foreign markets. Kula rugs, manufactured in the beginning of the sixteenth century and measuring about 4 sq. yards, have fetched as much as £T. 1,500 in foreign markets. Some of these rugs have religious inscriptions and designs in the shape of a star.

**New Turkish Carpets.** These are known as being of the same of the place where they are manufactured. For instance, Egean carpets are those which have been manufactured in the Egean region. In this region, also, very valuable carpets are manufactured in the villages of Isparta and Burdur and in the districts of Ushak, Bergama, Kula, Ghordes, and Simav. The best-known qualities are manufactured in Isparta, Ushak, Bergama, and Ghordes. Bergama carpets have the warp and weft in cotton and the knot is wool. Isparta carpets are probably the best known.

Carpets manufactured in the region of Kayseri are known under the following names according to the quality of the warp and weft and the colour—'cinnabar', 'natural', 'vegetable', 'Manchester', and 'silk'. Prices vary according to the quantity of yarn used per square centimetre, the design, the quality of raw material used, quality of work, and age.

#### **List of Carpet Exporters**

##### ANKARA

**Elmel, Kalyoglu;** Anafatlar Caddesi 23.  
**Zeynel, Keali;** Baskalar Caddesi 47-49.

##### IZMIR

**Abid, I. Ergun;** Tophane Bostanbasi 105-107.  
**Alhandari, A.;** Mahmutpaşa Ayas Efilimli Han 5.  
**Bureket, A.;** Eminonü Besadire 2.  
**Birik Ticaret Ltd.;** Galata Çemes Ahid Han 11.  
**Matiz, Rustu;** Tarsaklar Caddesi Kattun Han 27.  
**Halicik Turk Ltd.;** 4' Çelik Vakıf Han Alinda 58.

## TURKEY—(THE ECONOMIC LIFE)

İsmail, Hüseyin; Mahmutpaşa Yarıncılar 34.  
 İsparta Hali Pazarı (Mehmet, Hüseyin Bergan); Hamidiye  
 Turbesi, Uğurlu Hali 214.  
 Keleşyan, Aram; Tazköler 21.  
 Merdükyan, S. Mahdumlar; Mahmutpaşa Turkesi 100.  
 Mehmet, Naci Kelçik; Sivas 82, 114.  
 Nuralıhan, Naci; Mahmutpaşa Tazköler 67.  
 Sadullah, Leyl ve Mandil; Tazköler Çarşısı.  
 Tolado, Vitalis; Sivas Nispet Han 20.

### TEXTILES

Ali Haydar Albayrak; Postaneler Sadet Sok.  
 Çelekgade Hali Ltd.; Arastırık Çarşısı.  
 Eastern Carpet Co.; Sivasın Çarşısı Sok.  
 Mustafa Şipahi ve Kardeşleri; Eski; Paşa Binası 21.  
 Şark Hali Turk A.Ş.; Arastırık Çarşısı 189.  
 A. ve İ. Yalı Bânderleri; Mimar Kemalpaşa Çarşısı.

**Textiles.** Under the new industrial plan many new textile mills were erected in the Republic. The Russian loan was used for this very purpose and Russian equipment and engineers were employed. In addition to nine privately owned mills, there were in 1926 six owned by the Turkish State. Wool mills numbered seven (four owned by the State). The Turkish silk industry is centered in the region of Bursa and supplies all the domestic needs.

**Sugar.** In 1926 the first refinery began to operate in Turkey, and the production was doubled between 1927 and 1930 in which year the Republic produced 85 per cent of the sugar needed for internal consumption.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES PRODUCTION  
(in metric tons)

Refineries	1928	1933	1934
<b>Sugar production</b>			
Alpulu . . . . .	5,023	30,308	17,530
Çiğak . . . . .	5,000	14,813	15,113
Eskişehir . . . . .	13,000	79,213	45,351
Turhal . . . . .	13,197	91,884	51,400
<b>Total</b>	44,220	316,418	89,394
<b>Production of molasses</b>			
Alpulu . . . . .	3,860	3,665	5,019
Çiğak . . . . .	1,259	2,801	4,270
Eskişehir . . . . .	3,200	5,095	6,819
Turhal . . . . .	4,344	4,873	6,500
<b>Total</b>	12,763	24,434	32,674

### Other Main Industries:

These include cellulose, paper, rayon, glass, chinaware, soap, cement, leather, perfumes and a few chemicals (by products chiefly from the works at Karabük).

**Iron and Steel.** The steel factories at Karabük built by a British firm for the Republic have been improved and enlarged and new factories have been erected since the end of British credits and supplies from foreign firms.

### MINERALS

Minerals are one of the prominent features of Turkey. As a result of the loss of access to the Russian and Persian, as a former supplier, it was placed in a position long before the Republic for the first time to mine minerals. As with the metals mined from an area of only 40 miles in the north-east corner

of the Republic, Turkey's mineral wealth of the country was revealed at the same time as its other resources of wealth.

The Turkish Government has carefully considered the important role to be played by minerals in the revival of Turkish economic life. The Institute of Mining, Survey and Research, founded by the Ministry of Education, continues to survey the mineral wealth of the country and carries out borings in order to discover oil and other valuable raw materials, besides Anatolia and Thrace. The laws regarding these matters have been amended in order to facilitate every work and the exploitation of mines.

**Coal.** The Republic possesses extensive coalfields, the largest of them situated in the Zonguldak area on the Black Sea coast. The richness of Zonguldak is indeed the most important has been not only in Turkey, but in a entire nations. The coalfields are administered by the Government.

COAL AND LIGNITE PRODUCTION  
(in metric tons)

Coalfields	1934	1935	1936	1937
Zonguldak	1,224,000	1,405,840	1,075,447	1,070,000
Kozluk	751,310	509,440	674,841	674,387
Bingöl	201,000	225,300	361,305	324,000
Karabük	467,000	1,053,230	1,200,210	1,342,000
<b>Total</b>	2,645,310	3,193,810	3,259,803	3,410,387
Lignite	125,000	320,000	617,000	570,182

**Lignite.** Lignite is produced mainly under the direction of the State-owned Eriş and Sümer Plants, and is found in the Soma and Aydin districts of the Republic.

**Iron Ore.** Fairly large deposits of this ore are found in Southern Anatolia at Yeşilhisar, south of Izmir, and at Düzce, east of Sivas. New deposits of iron ore have recently been discovered near the valley of the Sakarya river, which, from the point of view of working the metal, is a great asset, as the mines are near the Karabük iron and steel works.

**Chrome Ore.** The Republic is rich in chrome ore deposits, and in 1938 Turkey took the second place in world production of this mineral after the U.S.A. The chief deposits are found at the Güzeven mine in south-east Anatolia, at mines in the neighbourhood of Petliç in southwest Anatolia, and at Bünyön-Eskişehir in south-west Anatolia.

**Other Minerals.** Other important minerals already exploited are copper, zinc, lead, manganese, mercury, silver, gold, sulphur, borax, and cement.



## EDUCATION

## SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

## Primary Education.

This forms the foundation of the educational system of Turkey. It is compulsory for all children to attend school between the ages of seven and twelve years. The most urgent tasks which confronted the Republic were to build and equip new schools in cities and villages to train additional teachers and inspectors for the schools, to prepare suitable syllabuses of training, to encourage villagers to assimilate the education offered and to increase their skill in the use of mechanical appliances, to provide courses for those who did not receive their primary education at an early age and to inaugurate people's schools for those adults who had no schooling at all. In order to fulfil these requirements two types of primary schools were established:

- (a) those staffed by qualified teachers,
- (b) those staffed by village instructors.

Prospective teachers for primary schools attend special training for three years after completing their middle-school education, in order to become qualified teachers.

Keeping in mind the fact that cities and villages have different characteristics due to their different environments, alternative programmes have been prepared for these two kinds of schools. The differences between them are noticeable in the methods of conducting the school and in the curriculum.

*Schools Staffed by Qualified Teachers.* These are either State or private schools, the former being established or supported by the State or by provincial government, the latter by individuals, societies, or corporations. With the exception of the middle schools, sections of certain lycées and those primary schools attached to teachers' training schools, all schools with qualified teachers are under the jurisdiction of the provincial authorities and provincial education officers. Training and appointment of teachers remain in the hands of the Ministry of Education.

The number of pupils attending these schools in 1944-45 was 416,372 in the cities and 519,268 in the villages, making a total of 935,640.

*Schools Staffed by Village Instructors.* Faced with the impossibility of providing in a short time fully trained teachers for remote villages, with many villages having 400 inhabitants, the Ministry inaugurated a scheme giving a one-year course to farmers, enabling them to become instructors. For these courses the Ministry selected farmers who owned the land they worked, had finished their military service, and already received some education.

The successful results of the first experiments in this direction in 1938 gave a great impulse to the movement, and to-day there are more than 200,000 pupils attending 1,507 of these schools.

Besides giving lessons in reading, writing, citizenship, and general science, the village instructors are planned in the application of scientific farming and also conduct evening classes for adults, discussing with them problems of national interest.

*Village Institutes.* In addition to the village schools, twenty-one village institutes have been built in different agricultural districts of Turkey. These institutes give five years' training to selected boys and girls who have already completed the five-year course at a village school, in order

that they may return to their own villages with a thorough knowledge of agriculture and of the local soils, plants and their insects. Boys receive instruction in machine building, carpentry, and metal work, while girls are taught mathematics, sewing, musical, and household work.

*People's Schools.* The year 1926 was a turning point in the history of education in Turkey. On the 1st of that year a Turkish alphabet, using Latin characters, was adopted in place of the Arabic script, which had for previous years of study before graduation at the end of the 1911-12. This change necessitated the formation of people's schools in which instruction in reading and writing with the new alphabet could be given adults. These schools had no fee, citizenship, and in some cases also included in the curriculum for those who had learned to read and write. By 1944 nearly 2,000,000 citizens had attended these schools.

## Secondary Education.

The object of secondary education in Turkey is to prepare children for specialized study in higher educational institutions.

*Present Organization.* In Turkey this period of education, which lasts six years, has certain characteristics:

- (a) The secondary schools are divided into two stages: middle schools and lycées, and students who intend to proceed to higher educational institutions must pass through both stages, spending three years in each. The two stages provide the complete course of preparation for higher education.
- (b) The middle school, although completely exempt by the State, is a separate unit, designed to give a definite and complete education suitable for those students who at the end of the course wish to proceed directly to work. Graduates of a middle school are qualified either to take up an unclassified occupation or to enter upon a vocational course at a school of a higher grade. In the same way, students who have graduated from a lycée may take up an unclassified occupation or enter a technical college.
- (c) After receiving a certificate on completion of the lycée course, students who wish to proceed to an institution of higher education must pass the State matriculation examination.

*Past Development.* The reorganization of the system of secondary education began in the early 1920's. Before the reorganization there were two types of secondary schools:

- (a) State schools, paid from the general budget, some providing a one-stage of education corresponding approximately to that of the middle schools, and others providing two stages of education corresponding roughly to those of the modern middle schools and the lycées.
- (b) Local schools, provided by the local governments and corresponding approximately to the modern middle schools. There were 21 State schools (4 of them boarding schools), 17 day schools, and 30 local schools, all of which were day schools.

The first step taken was to increase these very small numbers as quickly as possible. Within a couple of years, in 1921, the number of single-stage State schools had been raised to 32 and that of the local schools to 42. Thus 74 institutions corresponding to the middle schools of to-

day) were opened. A similar increase was achieved in the number of double-stage State schools, of which the higher grade corresponded to the level of today. 14 of these were started, 13 for boys and 1 for girls. The total number of pupils attending these schools was 4,581.

By 1923 there were 22 one-grade State schools (middle schools) and 13 double-grade State schools (middle schools with grades), and the total number of students had risen to 3,126—an increase of almost 100 per cent.

During the academic year 1944-45, Government middle schools in operation numbered 219. Government *Imdad* schools, if these figures the number of non-governmental schools—private, minority, and foreign—is added, the number of middle schools in Turkey reaches 278 and that of pupils 23,170.

#### FIGURES FOR 1944-45, No. of Pupils

Middle schools	1944-45	Total
58,557	25,076	65,241

If to these numbers are added the pupils in non-governmental schools of the same grade, there is a total of 164,552.

In order to secure uniformity in the educational system it was found necessary to make the instruction in schools secular. In 1924 a law for the co-ordination of first of them was passed by which all schools were brought under the control of the Ministry of Education, and the madrasahs (secondary schools), which have religious instruction, were closed and transformed into the *Imdad* madrasahs.

In 1929 the system of co-education was accepted in day schools of the middle-school group, so that girls should be able to enjoy the benefits of education even in places where it was not immediately possible to open separate girls' schools.

**Teachers.** Until the establishment of the Republic, the majority of secondary school teachers had no professional standing. By a law issued in 1924 the appointment, promotion, and suspension of teachers were regulated, and to day all secondary school teachers have the special qualifications which their subjects require as well as a recognized professional status.

**Teaching of Languages.** The study of one of the modern languages—English, French or German—is compulsory in middle schools and *Imdad* and particular emphasis is laid on the teaching. In addition, a classical language section for the study of Latin was opened in the first classes of three grades in the academic year 1929-30. Ancient Greek is also taught in the higher classes.

**Higher Education.** Higher educational institutions in Turkey were founded, and are administered, by the State. These institutions include the three universities and the higher professional schools.

**Technical Education.** The events of the past thirty years have shown that vocational education is an all-important factor in the life and progress of all nations, and the 1923 programme of the People's Party therefore accepted the desirability of setting up in Turkey professional and trade schools. The problem of technical education began to be seriously considered first in 1920, specialists were invited from Europe and America, and a plan was drawn up for perfecting the existing vocational schools and for founding new ones to meet the economic needs of each region. In addition plans were made for evening schools for town craftsmen and for the founding of teachers' training colleges. In 1927 233 students were sent to European countries to receive training as teachers in various trades for employment in the projected vocational schools. At the same time 55 instructors were invited from European countries to teach various trades in Turkey.

In order to centralise the administration of these trade schools, they were, by an Act passed in 1927, placed under the Ministry of Education.

#### The Fine Arts.

Until the nineteenth century, when Turkey came into closer contact with the Western world, painting and sculpture were forbidden. The need of artistic expression found an outlet, however, in decorative arts and craftswork. During the Ottoman period, both in these minor arts and in architecture monumental works were created. Turkish architecture has a place of its own in the history of architecture.

The Republic, giving the westernising movement its definite and positive form, did away with all the negative effects of fanaticism.

The aims proposed and the methods employed, both in the plastic arts and in music and drama, may be summarised as follows:

In art, development of Turkish creative power and spirit in the light of the best Western methods.

No neglect of Turkish art of the past, both in conferences of art and in exhibitions, as a subject of observation.

**The Academy of Fine Arts.** The first Government institution opened in Turkey to teach painting, sculpture, and architecture in an advanced style was the School of Fine Arts. It was founded by the Ministry of Commerce in 1923 and placed under the control of the Ministry of Education in 1927. In 1927 it attained the status of an institution of higher education under the name of the Higher School of Fine Arts, and in 1928 it was organized as the Academy of Fine Arts on the lines of similar European institutions.

The Academy of Fine Arts is an institution of higher education. No tuition fee is taken from the students. Regular attendance is required. The Academy has four departments: architecture, painting, decorative arts, and Turkish decorative arts. The Department of Architecture is an art course producing specialists of whom the new Turkey is in great need. In the last decades of the Ottoman period the new buildings of the cities were erected by builders who had neither artistic taste nor knowledge. To-day Turkey has many young architects, and the Academy of Fine Arts has become a centre of work, research, and creative activity. The Academy now gathers under its roof twice as many—than the total number of architects now at work who were trained before the Republic era.

**Private Schools.** At present there exist 6 American private schools in Turkey; 3 of which are in Istanbul, and 3 each at Ispah Tarsiz, Irmik, and Kayseri-Talas. In Istanbul there are 8 French, 3 Bulgarian, 2 English, 1 German, and 3 Italian schools and at Iskenderun 1 Italian, and at Irmik 2 Italian schools.

#### UNIVERSITIES

##### UNIVERSITY OF ANKARA (Ankara Üniversitesi)

ANKARA  
Founded 1944.

Dean: Prof. ŞUKRAT ARZ KANAR.

Number of students: 3,370.

Publications: A monthly review is published by the Faculty of Arts and a quarterly review by the Faculty of Law.

#### DEANS

Faculty of Arts: Prof. İKREM ZİYA KAVRACI.

Faculty of Law: Prof. ZEHİ MEHMET AKSOY.

Faculty of Medicine: Prof. Dr. AMERİKANCA NİYAZI.

TURKEY—(EDUCATION)

PROFESSORS.

Faculty of Arts.

ALAGÖZ, CEMAL AHİR (Geography).  
 ALTINDAĞ, SİHAŞİ  
 BAĞOĞLU, MİHAİL (Psychology).  
 BAYKAL, BEKİR SAİM (Modern History).  
 BONNEAU (French Philology).  
 BÜRATAY, FERİD (Philology).  
 CALLIEN, MAC (Geology).  
 DİRELLİ, HANCI (English Philology).  
 SHERARD (Chinese Philology).  
 GATENDY (English Philology).  
 GİTZERGOEK.  
 KANUN, BEKİR AZİZ (Anthropology).  
 KARAL, ENVER ZİYÂ.  
 KUR, HALASİ.  
 KURAT, A. NEMET (Modern History).  
 LANGENBERGER (Préhistorical History).  
 LOGAL, NECATİ.  
 ÖZAN, NECİTTİN SAİM (Turkish Literature).  
 ÖZGÜ, MELAHAT (General Philology).  
 PRATT (Psychology).  
 RÖNDE (Latin and Greek).  
 RÖZER İSANKAN.

Faculty of Law.

ALİAN, ZEKİ MESUT (International Law).  
 ANAY, SAİRİ SAİRİ (History of Law and Procedure).  
 ANŞERİK, ESAT (Civil Law).  
 CENEL, ŞEHİVET (Administrative Law).  
 ÇEKİR, BELENT NUR (Constitutional Law).  
 GÖRTÜRK, İZZETTİN AVCI (Civil Law).  
 KANTAR, DAVİA (Commercial Law).  
 İLİNG, İBRAHİM (Philosophy of Law).  
 KÖRÜKÇİ, M. AKİF (Economics).  
 ÖZGENÇİ, B. CAHİT (Civil Law).  
 ŞENİC, YAKUP NAİR (Roman Law).  
 SOK, FAKİH HAKKI (Public Finance).

Faculty of Medicine.

ADAR, RAHİM (Mental Diseases).  
 AĞAR, FİDAL (Radiology).  
 AĞAY, NURAHİ (Ear, Nose, and Throat).  
 BİRANCI, İZZET (Orthopedics).  
 ÇANAK, FAYDİ (Physiotherapy).  
 DEĞERK, MURAT (Anatomy).  
 DERİŞİ, N. ŞAKİR (Physiotherapy).  
 ECESTİK (Child Diseases).  
 ERANIL, NECATİ (Pathology and Anatomy).  
 ERKOL, NAİR (Physiology).  
 GÖREKÇİ, SERAYYA (Ophthalmology).  
 KADAY, BERKAT (Feminine Medicine).  
 KANAY, NURİT (Internal Diseases).  
 MANGONİŞİ (Dentistry).  
 METİNER (General Diseases).  
 MÜTÖZ, KAYNUR SEVİN (Histology).  
 NOYAN, AHMET KADİR (Internal Diseases).  
 PAKIR, ZEKİ HAKKI (Internal Diseases).  
 PİRİCİ (Pharmacology).  
 ŞAHİN, ŞERİF YAKUP (Neurology).  
 ŞENEL, KEMAL (Diagnosis).  
 ŞENEL, NAİR (Surgery).  
 TUNAY, SÖMÜR (Pathology and Anatomy).  
 TUNAY, İZZET (Internal Diseases).  
 TUNAY, İZZET SAİRİ (Psychology).  
 ULKUR, FERİD NURİ (Dentistry).

Additional Teaching Staff:  
 Lecturers 48

**ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY**  
 (Istanbul University).  
 BAYEZİT, İSTANBUL.

Founded 1303; reorganized in 1927 and 1933.

Rector: Prof. SİDDİK SAİM ÖZAN

Secretary: FERİT ZÜHTÜ ÖZGÜZ.

Librarian: FERİD KARAYAN

The library contains 100,000 volumes

Number of students: 10,784

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: Prof. FERİD ÖZGÜZ.  
 Faculty of Economics: Prof. ÖMER CEMAL BAYZ.  
 Faculty of Law: Prof. HANCI VEDAT.  
 Faculty of Medicine: Prof. MURAT SAİRİ.  
 Faculty of Science: Prof. FAHİR YERGÖZ.

PROFESSORS:

Faculty of Arts:

ACIKAN, HANCI EDİP (English Literature).  
 AKYOL, İBRAHİM HAKKI (Physical Geography).  
 AKTEPE, SAĞIRETTİN ÖZALP (Pedagogy).  
 AKAT, KAHİTİ (Comparative Turkish Philology).  
 AKAT, KAHİTİ (Turkish Islamic Art).  
 AYDIN, İZZET (History and Philosophy).  
 AYDIN, ERKİN (Romance Languages).  
 BAYRAM, DAVİA (History).  
 BAKIR, C. E. (English Language and General Linguistics).  
 BOZAN, FERİD (Hellenistic and Roman History).  
 BOZLUK, HAYRİT (Philology).  
 ÇAKIROĞLU, AHMET (Comparative Turkish Philology).  
 ÇİZKİ, BEKİR (Turkish Geography).  
 ÇİÇEK, ERHAN (Turkish Islamic Art).  
 İZTAĞAN, İZZET (History and Old Turkish Literature).  
 İzzetî, İzzetî Şakir (General Philosophy and Logic).  
 KANAY, M. AKİF (History and Philosophy).  
 MİSİLLİ, ARİF (Modern and Greek History).  
 MİSİLLİ (Turkology).  
 MİSİLLİ (General Philology).  
 ÖZGENÇİ, HANCI (Turkish and European History).  
 PEYER, WILHELM (Pedagogy).  
 RİTTEN, HANCI (Social Studies).  
 ŞAHİN, SAİRİ (Psychology).  
 TAYANCI, AHMET (Economic Geography).  
 ULKUR, AHMET NURİ (History and Old Turkish Literature).  
 YERGÖZ, FAHİR (Sociology and Ethics).  
 YERGÖZ, MURAT SAİRİ (Turkish and Islamic History).

Faculty of Economics.

FAYAN, ŞERİF (General Economics and Financial Theory).  
 BAKIR (Economic History).  
 FERİDÖZ, ZİYATIN FAKİH (Sociology and Political Science).  
 İZZET, ALİ (Economic Geography).  
 KUTLUK (Public Finance).  
 NURHAN, FAHİR (General Economics and Theory of Finance).  
 ÖZGENÇİ, AHMET ALİ (Applied Economics).  
 RİTTEN, ALI (General and Applied Economics).  
 SAİRİ, ÖMER CEMAL (Statistical and Applied Economics).  
 SOK, FERİT ŞERİF (General Economics and Financial Theory).

Faculty of Law.

BAĞAL, ALİ FERİT (Constitutional Law).  
 BELGİCAY, MELAHAT RAHİM (Law Courts, Bankruptcy).  
 BELGİCAY, MELAHAT ALİ (Commercial Law).  
 BİRANCI, KEMALİTİN (Civil Law).  
 ÇOKRAK, CHARLES (Public Law).  
 ÇOKRAK, NAHAT NURİ (Commercial Law).  
 ÇEVREKAY, SAİRİ (Civil Law).  
 İZZET, İZZETTİN SAİRİ (Constitutional Law).  
 MANGONİŞİ (Civil Law).  
 ÖZGENÇİ, BEKİR SAİRİ (Public Law).  
 ÖZAN, SİDDİK SAİRİ (Administrative Law).  
 SCHWARTZ, ANDRÉ (Roman Law).  
 SOK, MURAT SAİRİ (International Law).  
 TUNAY, FERİD (Criminal Law).  
 ULKUR, HANCI (Civil Law).  
 YERGÖZ, AHMET SAİRİ (Introduction to Law).

Faculty of Medicine:

AKSOY, ZİYA CEMAL (Dental Surgery).  
 AKATAY, İZZET RİHMİ (Children's Diseases and Therapy).  
 AKAT, FERİD (Surgery).  
 ATA, FERİD (Dental Diseases and Therapy).  
 AYAN, KEMAL (Surgery).  
 BAKIR, H. İZZET (Dermatology and Syphilology).  
 BAKIR, NURİT (Hygiene and Climatology).  
 BAKIR, NAİR (Ophthalmology).  
 BERKMAN, AHMET TAVRİK (Physiotherapy).  
 BERKMAN, NECİTTİN AKI (Anatomy).



TURKEY—(EDUCATION)

**ISTANBUL YUKSEK EKONOMI VE TİCARET OKULU**  
*School of Economics and Commercial Science.*

*Director:* Dr. NİHAZ BAYAN.  
*Assistant Director:* NAIL ESKİ.  
*Secretary:* İZZAT SOZER.  
*Registrar:* SAĞIR GÜZEL.  
*Treasurer:* ŞEVKEZ YENİEL.  
*Librarian:* AŞKIN ÖZKAN.

The library contains 3,611 volumes.  
 Number of students: 1,217.

**PROFESSORS**

ALKAN, İSMET (Business Administration).  
 ARDA, MAZİN (Economic Geography).  
 ARSUN, ÖSMAN FİSKAL (Accountancy).  
 BALIKMURDOĞLU, FERİD (History of Commerce).  
 BİLEK, Dr. İBRAHİM (Civil Law).  
 ÇAMBERLİ, NURHAN (English Language).  
 ÇELİK, ARAN HAY (English Language).  
 DEMİREL, Dr. HALİL (Economics).  
 DİKKİOĞLU, İHSAN AÇIK (Turkish, Turkish).  
 ERGANO, MURAT (French Language).  
 GÖRSEL, MAZMAN NERİN (Merchandise Law).  
 GÜLGER, FAZLİ (Commerce Administration).  
 HAKARAR, İZZET (Constitutional Law).  
 KARATAY, FEHİKİ (French Language).  
 KAYA, ŞEVKET (Statistics).  
 KİPİR, NİHAZ (Accountancy).  
 KIVRACI, HAZİR AZİZ (Money, Banking).  
 ÖNER, Dr. SİDİK SAMİ (Prescription and Bankruptcy Law).  
 ÖZET, CELAL (French Language).  
 SAY, SAFFET (French Language).  
 SAYIN, NİHAZ (Public Finance, Budget).  
 SAYIN, RAHİM (Accountancy).  
 SAYMAN, HANCI (Higher Mathematics).  
 SÖNMEZ, FAHRETTİN (Financial Law and Mathematics).  
 TUNÇ, HAZİR (Commercial).  
 TUNÇ, MİHAMMER (Business Law and Social Economics).  
 TUNÇ, Dr. SAKRETTİN (Co-operative Society).  
 TUNÇAR, S. BEHİR (English Language).  
 WAKAL, HAZİR (German Language).  
 YAMCI, BEHİR (Jurisprudence).  
 YILMAZ, A. KEMAL (International Law).  
 YILMAZ, CEMAL (French Language).  
 YÜZAK, NEDİM MAZMAN (French Language).

**ROBERT COLLEGE**

BEDER P.K. 3, ISTANBUL.

Founded 1863.

*President:* FLOYD H. BLACK.  
*Librarian:* C. H. TAYLOR.

The library contains 48,000 volumes.  
 Teaching staff: 31 professors, 42 lecturers.  
 Number of students: 950 (798 Turkish, 152 foreigners).  
 There is a Faculty of Arts and Sciences including Commerce and a School of Engineering.

**BIYASAL BİLGİLER OKULU**  
*Ankara School of Political Science.*

ANKARA

Founded 1956.

*President:* Prof. YAKUP AKARAR, LL.D.  
*Vice-President:* FETHİ YAKAR, M.Sc. (ECON.).  
*Principal:* EYHA TUNA, LL.D.

The library contains 37,500 volumes.  
 Number of students: 498.  
 Publication: *Siyasal Bilgiler Dergisi* (quarterly).

**PROFESSORS:**

AKER, AZİZULHAN, B.Sc. (ECON.) (Bookkeeping).  
 ALSAN, ZAFER MAZİN, LL.M. (International Law).  
 ARAP, KEMAL, LL.M. (Commercial Law).  
 ARIZ, İZZET, LL.D. (Civil Law).  
 BALKAN, KEMAL, LL.M. (Administration Law).  
 BUNÇAK, RİŞKE, LL.M. (Public Finance).  
 ÇELİKBAŞ, FEHİKİ, M.Sc. (ECON.) (Economics).

ERDOĞ, HAYRİ BEKİR, LL.M. (Administrative Law).  
 ERGİN, H. KEMAL, LL.M. (Constitutional Law).  
 GÖRSEL, MAZİN, LL.M. (Economics).  
 GÜRPINAR, İBRAHİM, LL.M. (Administrative Law).  
 İZZET, SAĞIR, LL.M. (Budget and Public Finance).  
 KARAYAKAR, İZZET, LL.M. (Civil Law).  
 KAYA, İZZET, LL.D. (Criminal Law).  
 KAYMAKÇI, HAZİR, LL.M. (Credit and Money).  
 KURBAN, HAZİR, LL.M. (Economics, Geography).  
 NİL, FAHRETTİN, LL.M. (Public Finance).  
 ÖNER, S. SİDİK, LL.M. (Prescription and Social Justice).

**YÜKSEK ZİRAAT ENSTİTÜSÜ**  
*Higher Agricultural Institute of Ankara*

ANKARA

Founded 1915.

*Dean:* Prof. FIKRİ SAĞIR AKARAR.  
*Administrative Affairs:* M. AYTILMAZ.  
*General Secretary:* Prof. Dr. İZZAT YAKARAR.  
*Deans:* METİN BAKIR (Agronomy),  
 İBRAHİM AKARAR (Plant Pathology).

*Registrar:* YAKUP ERGANO.  
 The library contains 50,000 volumes and pamphlets.

**DEANS:**

*Faculty of Veterinary Science:* Prof. Dr. ŞİŞİ ÖZGÜR NERİN YALIN.  
*Faculty of Agriculture:* Prof. Dr. FAKİR ERGÜN İZMEN.  
*Faculty of Natural Science:* Prof. Dr. ŞEVKET ARSUN ERGANO.  
*Faculty of Agricultural Professions:* Prof. Dr. ARIF YILMAZ AKARAR.  
*Faculty of Forestry:* Prof. Dr. FIKRİ SAĞIR AKARAR.

**PROFESSORS.**

*Faculty of Agriculture:*  
 AKARAR, Dr. SAĞIR (Viticulture and Gardening).  
 ERGANO, Dr. SAĞIR (Agricultural Implements and Machinery).  
 İZMEN, Dr. SAĞIR (Agricultural Chemistry).  
 KAYMAKÇI, Dr. KEMAL (Director of Economic Management).  
 ÖZKAN, Dr. NAIL (Viticulture and Gardening).  
 YAKARAR, Dr. İZZAT (Plant Pathology).  
 YAKARAR, Dr. İZZAT (Forestry).  
*Faculty of Agricultural Professions:*  
 AKARAR, ARIF (Agricultural Professions).  
 BAKIR, METİN (Director of Public Technology Institute).  
 ERGANO, İZZAT (Director of Agricultural Professions Institute).  
*Faculty of Natural Science:*  
 ERGANO, ŞEVKET.  
 İZMEN, YAKUP.  
 TUNÇAR, M. A.  
*Faculty of Veterinary Science:*  
 AKARAR, ŞEVKET (Pathology).  
 AKARAR, ERGANO (Director of Hygiene, Bacteriology, and Fodder Institute).  
 AKARAR, SAĞIR (Internal Diseases).  
 BAKIR, İZZAT (Surgery).  
 ERGANO, S. YAKUP (Director of the Surgical Institute).  
 ERGANO, İZZAT (Hygiene).  
 ERGANO, HAZİR (Director of Anatomical Institute).  
 ERGANO, ŞEVKET (Anatomy).  
 ÖZKAN, ŞEVKET (Parasitology).  
 TUNÇAR, BEHİR (Physiology).  
 TUNÇAR, NERİN (Parasitology).  
 YALIN, S. NERİN (Internal Diseases).  
 YILMAZ, F. FAHRETTİN (Pharmacological and Toxicological Institute).

**YÜKSEK ZİRAAT ENSTİTÜSÜ ORMAN FAKÜLTESİ**  
*(Faculty of Forestry)*

BÜYÜKÇİFTLİK BAĞÇEKÖY

Founded 1857; reorganized 1893, 1909, 1934.

*Dean:* Prof. Dr. FAKİR SAĞIR AKARAR (one year, 1941) (Silviculture).  
 The library contains 3,578 volumes.  
 Number of students: 362.  
 Publication: *Ankara Yüksek Ziraat Enstitüsü Dergisi* (quarterly, Editor Prof. Dr. İZZAT YAKARAR İZZAT KARAYAKAR).

## TURKEY—(Education)

### Professors:

**ACATAY, Dr. GAFER** (Forest Entomology and Phytology);  
**BEKIROV, Dr. ANVAN** (Wood Technology and Utilization);  
**DIMEN, MAHAR, G.L.C.** (Forest Policy and Management);  
**FINAT, Dr. FERİD** (Lumber Products, Forestry Economics, and  
 Dendrology);  
**İLHAN, Dr. SAAT** (Forest Economics);  
**İSMAYİL, Dr. ASAF** (Zoology and Soil Science);  
**İSKAN, E. MEHMET, M.D.** (Forest Pathology);  
**KAHRİMAN, Dr. FERİD** (Lumber Products);  
**TANIRMAN, Dr. FAHRETTİN** (Logging-Transportation).

Additional Teaching Staff  
 Lecturers 1

### LEARNED AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES

**British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara:** An Institute of Archaeology, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1, 1928, with the object of furthering archaeological studies in Asia Turkey and presenting to the general public of Turkey, and kindred subjects such as ethnography, folk-lore, and ethnology, provides a course for research workers and for the training of students. See Prof. JOHN COLEMAN.

**Coğrafya Enstitüsü (Geographical Institute):** İstanbul-Emekli, Edirneya Bahçeleri, University, 1 1933; Dir. I. HAKKI ARVON; *Fatih, Recherches sur la structure de la région de Smyrne*, İstanbul 1939 (with the text in Turkish), Edirneya E. ÇAKIRCI, I. HAKKI ARVON; *Recherches sur la circulation et l'utilisation des eaux artésiennes d'Ankara*, İstanbul 1941 (with the text in Turkish), Edirneya E. ÇAKIRCI, I. HAKKI ARVON; *Le Mesopotamisme de Galata près du Sopsopas*, İstanbul 1942 (with the text in Turkish), Edirneya E. ÇAKIRCI, I. HAKKI ARVON; *Coğrafya analesi*, İstanbul 1938 (with the text in French), Editor HAKKI ARVON; *Kartografya dersleri*, İstanbul 1939, Editor HAKKI ARVON; *Mevcut coğrafya, III. Dersin kaymaklıları (29. A. sınıf) Toprak bilim ve Etiler*, İstanbul 1940, Editor Ali YAKARCI; *Üniversite coğrafya dersleri, Cilt 1, Kuvvetli*, İstanbul 1941, Editor HAKKI ARVON; *Zafer kavyası, 1. Özet bilim mensuplarında Ziraat*, İstanbul 1942, Editor Ali YAKARCI; *Manyaş Kurumunun kuruluşuna etüd*, İstanbul 1940 (with the text in French) Editor İBRAHİM YALÇINLAR; *Edirne Kurumunun kuruluşuna etüd*, İstanbul 1945 (with the text in German), Editor ŞAHİN ERGİL.

**Türk Dil Kurumu (Turkish Linguistic Society):** Ankara; 1 1932, Pres. REŞAT ŞERAFETTİN SİRİN; Sec. Gen. HASAN RAŞİT TANRIKUL; Publ. TÜRK DİL İBİ (monthly).

**Türk Tarih Kurumu (Turkish Historical Society):** Ankara; 1 1931, Pres. Prof. ŞERAFETTİN SİRİN; Sec. Gen. İZZET İZZET; Publ. *Dünya*.

**Turkish Association of Human Rights:** Ankara.

**Turkish Economic Society:** Ankara; Gen. Sec. Dr. MOHARRER ERGİL.

**Turkish Law Association:** Ankara; Pres. H. TERAN, LL.B., M.P.

**Turkish Medical Association:** İstanbul.

**Türkiye Enstitüsü (Institute of Turkeyology):** İstanbul-Hayrut, University; Dir. Prof. Dr. KÖPRÜLÜZADE M. FUAH; library contains 10,000 vols.

### MUSEUMS

**Arkeoloji Müzesi Ankara (Ankara Archaeological Museum):** Ankara; 1 1923, the museum is intended to become the central museum of Turkey; Prehistoric and Hittite antiquities; Dir. MOHARRER ERGİL.

**Ethnographical Museum:** Ankara; 1 1929; specimens of Turkish and Islamic art.

**İstanbul Arkeoloji Müzesi (Archaeological Museum):** İstanbul; 1 1889, first collection of antiquities started by Field-Marshal Fethi Ahmed Paşa in 1647, the museum comprises the Museum of Oriental Antiquities, a classical laboratory, and a library containing books of Western and Eastern origin; Dir. AHİT ÖZALP.

**Eski Türk Eserleri Müzesi (Museum of Oriental Antiquities):** İstanbul; 1 1917; contains antiquities of Sumerian, Assyrian, Hittite, Phrygian, Persian, Egyptian and Hittite origin; Dir. AHİT ÖZALP; Curator ÖZALP SİRİN.

**Museum of Konya:** Konya; this museum contains valuable MSS., rugs, and woodwork, forming a rich collection of Turkish works of art.

**Pergamon Museum:** Bergama; the historical relics discovered as the result of excavations conducted at Bergama are stored here.

**Saint Sophia Museum:** İstanbul; 1 1934; Saint Sophia is housed in the Byzantine Basilica, built by Justinian and dedicated in A.D. 537, it was a church until 1453, after which it became a mosque; in 1934 it was made a State museum; contains Byzantine and Ottoman antiquities; Dir. MOHARRER ERGİL; Curator ÖZALP SİRİN.

**Topkapı Sarayı Museum:** İstanbul, palace built by Mohammed II, collection of Turkish armour, china, and silverware, 12,000 MSS. in the library; Dir. (Vacant); attached to Topkapı Sarayı Museum.

**Museum of Turkish and Islamic Arts:** the collection of Turkish rugs and MSS.; Dir. AHİT ÖZALP; ERGİL SİRİN.

**Türkiye Askari Müzesi (Museum of the Janissaries):** İstanbul; 1 1884, military uniforms and trophies from the 17th century onwards; Dir. GÖK ŞERAFETTİN SİRİN.

### LIBRARIES

The main libraries in the Republic of Turkey are wholly dependent upon the Ministry of Education. Many of the libraries existing in the cities, the university libraries, and those of other institutes of higher education, together with the institutes connected with them, and the museum libraries, are of this class.

#### List of Turkish Libraries

##### İSTANBUL

**İstanbul University Library:** İstanbul-Bayraktar, 196,000 vols.; Librarian FERİD KARATAY.

**Robert College Library:** Beşik P.K. 2, 46,000 vols.; Librarian C. H. TOWN.

**Library of the Technical University:** 22,000 vols.; Librarian CAHİRETTİN ARKAN.

**Bayraktar Public Library.**

**Vahideddin Library.**

**St. Sophia Library.**

**Şişli Hamamı Library.**

**Nurettin Library.**

**Köprülü Library.**

**Ahî Effendi Library.**

**Hacı Salim Aga Library.**

**National Library.**

**Murat Nalla Library.**

**Fatih Library.**

**Regip Paşa Library.**

**Hüseyin Paşa Library.**

TURKEY—(EDUCATION)

ANKARA

- Library of the People's Party: contains 10,000 vols.
- Library of the Ministry of Public Instruction: contains 10,000 vols.
- Library of the Chamber of Deputies: contains 50,000 vols.
- Public Library.

OTHER LIBRARIES

- Gedik Ahmet Paşa Library: Afyon.
- Tekelioglu Library: Antalya.
- Yegen Mehmet Paşa Library: Antalya Akademi.
- People's Library: Antalya Eskiözü.
- Boynazlı Library: Amasya.
- Ministry of Education Library: Bolu.
- Public Library: Bursa.
- Ulucami Library: Bursa.
- Orhan Library: Bursa.
- National Library: Çorum.
- People's Library: Çorum Tokatlıp.
- Selimiye Library: Edirne.
- Public Library: Antalya.
- Public Library: Iskenlerözü.

- Mahit Hamit Public Library: Isparta.
- Hacı Ali Effendi Library: Isparta Yalıtaş.
- Public Library: Isparta Ş. Karaköprü.
- Hışar Library: Izmit.
- Local Library: Kasımendi.
- Ruşis Effendi Library: Kayseri.
- Tahsin Aga Library: Çarş.
- Yusuf Aga Library: Museum: Konya.
- National Library: Konya.
- Vahit Paşa Library: Kütahya.
- Muradiye Library: Manisa.
- Public Library: Mak. İ. A. Darende.
- Moca Mustafa Effendi Library: Niğde.
- National Library: Niğde.
- Damat İbrahim Public Library: Niğde Nevşehir.
- Mahit Nuri Library: Niğde Bolu.
- Public Library: Rize.
- Ramazanoglu Library: Samsun Adana.
- Rıza Nur Library: Samsun.
- Public Library: Trabzon.
- Ministry of Education Library: Yozgat.

## PLACES OF INTEREST

## TOURIST ORGANISATIONS

## Tourist Agencies

**Bureau de Voyage Canal Müdürlüğü, Turizm Dairesi Müdürlüğü** (Bureau of Voyage Affairs); Turkish Press Dept., Ankara, G. 1937; Dir. Sözcüya Evi

**Ege Turizm Cemiyeti** (The Aegean Tourist Association); İthalatçı ve İhracatçılar, Dışişleri Bakanlığı, Bina; Kökden İcazât, s. 1945; Dir. Beyazıt 137

## ANTIQUITIES AND PLACES OF INTEREST

Turkey possesses a pleasant climate and much natural beauty and as a general has many attractions for tourists and lovers of art.

Asia Minor, a real connecting link between East and West, contains the remains of many civilisations, starting from prehistoric up to modern times. The Hittite, the old Greek, Persian, Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottoman civilisations have left in it an indelible mark.

Istanbul (Constantinople) the capital of Byzantium, passed by Lacharone, Leo, and Feroz, affords much pleasure and interest to the visitor through its original aspect, its magnificent mosques decorated with slender minarets and its numerous remains of Byzantine civilisation alternating with the Turke (post-Islamic) of decorated minarets. Surrounded by imposing walls, with the famous **Castle of Yedikule** on the west, Istanbul lies on the flank of hills crowned by the **Mosque of St. Sophia**, whose beautiful antique mosaics adorning its internal walls have been recently uncovered and which constitute the purest masterpiece of Byzantine art; the **Mosque of Sultan Ahmet**, with its six minarets, the **Mosque of Balıman**, of harmonious architectural shape; the **Mosque of Rüstem Pasha**, possessing walls covered with admirable mosaics. (The **Mosque of St. Sophia** was transformed in 1934 into a museum.) Excavations carried out under the direction of American archaeologists have uncovered ruins and works of Byzantine art of an inestimable historical value.

On the Seraglio point, which is commemorated with a statue of Kemal Atatürk, the **Old Topkapı Palace** contains the marvelous riches of the sultan's treasury. The **Museum of Antiquities** contains interesting Greek, Roman and Assyrian sculptures as well as numerous works of Hittite art. The **Museum of the Janissaries** is a record of Turkish military pomp during the course of modern history. Further away the **Grand Bazaar**, in a maze of lanes, spreads before the eyes of the tourist a large number of works of art made on the spot by skilled craftsmen.

Facing Istanbul, Galata raises its **Genovese Tower**, and

at the further end of the Golden Horn is situated Eyüp, containing the tomb of Osmanlı dignitaries.

The Bosphorus, dominated by the **Castles of Rumeli and Anadolu Hisar**, is lined with picturesque palaces on its two banks. The European and Asiatic coasts contain numerous summer resorts, among which Beşik, Terepçe, and Yeniköy are particularly worth a visit.

The Municipality of Istanbul has organized an Agency, "Tourist Season" lasting from August 1st to the end of September, which includes many entertainments such as garden parties, regattas, theatrical performances, etc. The **Pekmez festival** (peaches) at Istanbul every year and the cheerful youth of the whole Peninsula, with their coloured costumes and national dances are a real delight for the tourist.

In the Sea of Marmara the **Princes' Islands** enjoy in summer a delicious climate. There are also many other fashionable bathing places, such as Florida, Mecca, Koca, Sütlüce, etc. Worthy of mention also are the hot baths of Yalova (three hours' distance from Istanbul, known since Roman times). Hotels possessing all the requirements of modern comfort, parks, and casinos have been built recently. The return journey may be done in a single day.

At the foot of Mount Olympus (ancient **Brous**), picturesque built on three table lands and crowned by a castle, attracts many visitors, not only for its sulphur and iron baths, but also for its beautiful mosaics belonging to the sultans, and its famous **Green Mosque** built in 1420 by Mehmet I. A single day is sufficient for the ascent of Mount Olympus—8,000 ft. In summer—free when a splendid panorama is to be seen; groups of skiers go there in winter. A regular service is run between Bursa and Istanbul by the Turkish Maritime Lines. Passengers are carried by ship as far as the small port of Mudanya, which is joined to Bursa by a railway of miles (40 km.) in length.

It is also possible to reach Bursa via Valva. The journey is done by motor-bus in three hours.

Lastly, in the centre of Asia Minor, Ankara (the new capital) presents, side by side with interesting Roman ruins and beautiful mosques dating from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, an ensemble of three modern buildings which have been newly built, and will give the visitor an idea of the present working capacity and initiative of the Turkish people.

The **Temple of Augustus**, possessing walls bearing the testament of the illustrious emperor, is worth the special attention of the tourist. The **Östüdel**, destroyed and rebuilt in the course of the numerous wars of old times, with its Greek and Roman inscriptions, is a real delight for archaeologists.

## THE PRESS

## DAILIES

AGOS

**Bugün** (The Day): Çarşak Caddesi.  
**Demokrat** (The Democrat; Demokratik): Borsa Çarşası Sokakı 28-29.  
**Yıldız Sözü** (The Star's Word): Ahısan Paşa Caddesi.  
**Yeni Adana** (The New Adana): P.O. Box 117.

ANKARA

Ankara: P.O. Box 59.  
**Kudret** (Power): Editor Prof. Fırat Kökerler; Organ of the Democracy Party.  
**Ulus** (The Nation): Ulus Meydanı, I. 1919; Editor Fırat AYAL.

ANTALYA

**Yeni Gün** (The New Day): İnönü Caddesi.

BALIKESİR

**Balıkesir Postası** (Balıkesir Post): Türk Pazarı Basınıcı.  
**Türk Dili** (The Turkish Language): Türk Dili Sokakı.

BURSA

**Anı** (The Year): Ahmetzade Sokakı 2, Atatürk Bulvarı.

ELAZIZ

**Tarım** (Farm): Basınıcı.

ERZURUM

**Persuk**: Yıldız Basınıcı.

İZMİR

**Kurtuluş** (Liberation): İnönü Caddesi.

İSTANBUL

**Akşam** (The Evening): Ankara Caddesi, I. 1919; Editor Nurettin Sarıal.

**Ayayay Matini**: Seriye Çarşısı 10-12, Beyoğlu; Greek.  
**Buyuk**: Kazancı Sokakı 5, Asmalı Mesur, Beyoğlu; Greek.  
**Cumhuriyet** (The Republic): P.O. Box 246, I. 1919; Editor Nuri N. 100.

**En Son Dakika** (The Latest Minute): Çagaloğlu, I. 1930; Editor H. Rıza U. 5.

**Ephimeris**: Nusret Sokakı 8, Beyoğlu; Greek.  
**Hronos**: Erister Sokakı, Sarıcahan Hanı, Galata; Greek.  
**Jambak**: Siline Sokakı 16, Galata; Armenian.  
**Kuyruk** (Tail): P.O. Box 69; Editor Prof. Fırat Kökerler.

**Le Journal d'Orient**: Arıca Hanı, Galata; French.  
**Marmara**: Eski Gümrük Caddesi 52, Galata; Armenian.  
**Memleket** (The Country): Ankara Caddesi 92.  
**Neş Kur**: Etiler Sokakı 19, Galata.

**Son Posta** (The Last Post): Çagaloğlu, I. 1930; Dis. AH 164 Kütüph. Sarayı Etiler.

**Son Telgraf** (The Last Telegraph): Çagaloğlu, I. 1933; Editor E. I. Başar.

**Tanin** (The Sound): Turbedar Sokakı 18, Etiler; HOSKURT ÇARİT YALINI.

**Tarık** (The Description): Serat Sokakı 25, Nuruosmaniye; Editor Zeynep KARATAY.

**Yalın** (The Metaphor): Vatançı, Molla Fenari Sokakı 30-32, Çagaloğlu, I. 1949; Editor A. E. YALINAR.

**Yürün** (Forward): Ankara Caddesi 59.

IZMIR

**Anadolu** (Anatolia): Etiler, Beylik Sokakı No. 35, I. 1919; Editor H. Rıza U. 5.

**Yıldız** (Star): Gaz. Müessesesi, Demirelli Hanı.

**Yeni Asır** (The New Century): Etiler, K. Sarı Şevket Bulvarı.

IZMIR

**Türk Yolu** (The Turkish Path): Türk Yolu Matbaası.

KONYA

**Birlik** (Unity): Akad. İsmaili, Belediy. Meydanı, Birlik Matbaası.

KONYA

**Eleştiri**: Hükümet Alanı.

MERSİN

**Düğüç** (The Knot): Gediz Basınıcı.

**İşbir** (The Joint): Gediz Basınıcı.

MERSİN

**Ulus Sesi** (The Voice of the Nation): Ulus Sesi Matbaası.

MERSİN

**Yeni Mersin** (The New Mersin): Yeni Mersin Basınıcı.

OSAK

**Güzel Ordu** (The Beautiful Army): Ordu Hü. Basınıcı.

TARUS

**Güleç** (The Smiling): Matrak Çarşısı.

TEKİRGAZİ

**Tekirgaç**: Tekirgaç Basınıcı.

TRABZON

**Trabzon**: Şark Basınıcı.

**Yeni Yel** (The New Wind): Yeni Yel Matbaası, Üstü Sokakı.

URFA

**Urfa**: Köprü Baş.

VAN

**Yeni Yürü** (The New Marching): Yeni Yürü Basınıcı.

ZENGİNDAR

**Köbür** (Coat): Karamanlar Yarı-Basınıcı.

## WEEKLIES

ADAPAZARI

**Adapazarı**: Eski Belediye Binası.

**Ada Postası** (The Island Post): Hacıoğlu, Hüyükçular Sokakı 9.

AYDIN

**Demokrat Aydın** (The Aydın Democrat): Doğan Basınıcı.

AYDIN

**Şelale** (The Waterfall): İsmetliye Civarı 43.

AYDIN

**Aydınlık**: Aydınlık Matbaası.

AYDIN

**Balova**: Hüms İkbal Matbaası.

TURKEY—(THE PRESS)

**BARNA**  
**Bafraesi** (*The Voice of Bafra*): Vatan Basımevi

**BATUM**  
**Batûm**: Memleket Basımevi.

**BOLU**  
**Bolu**: Cumhuriyet Meydanı Kağıtçı, II. Basımevi.  
**Yeni Bolu** (*The Green Bolu*): II. Matbaası

**BURSA**  
**Bazar** (*The Market*): Uygun Basımevi.  
**Çankırı**: K. Basımevi  
**Çorum**  
**Çorum**: Ç. Basımevi

**ERZURUM**  
**Yeni Erzurum** (*The New Erzurum*): I. Matbaası

**ERZURUM**  
**Erzurum**: Erzurum Vilâyet Matbaası

**GARSON**  
**Çanakkale** (*The Challenger*): Yeşil Garson Matbaası  
**Yeşil Garson** (*The Green Garson*): Yeşilgarson (Çarşevi)

**İSPARTA**  
**İsparta**: İsparta Matbaası

**İSTANBUL**  
**Beyoğlu** (*The Indiscreet*): Çağaloğlu Beyoğlu Matbaası  
**Demokrat Partisi** (*The Democrat Party*): Çağaloğlu Yokuşu Köroğlu Matbaası  
**Çarşev**: Hilmi Sokak, Galata, Armanyan Köroğlu Çağaloğlu.  
**Mataritmiş**: Erzurum Sokak, Sarıoğlu Han 6, Galata, Greek.  
**Örüm** (*Prize*): Nuruosmaniye Caddesi  
**Ufuk** (*The Horizon*): İstanbul Caddesi 99, Beyoğlu 1, 1931, Editor: Bey Rıza Şevki Yılmaz  
**Yedigün** (*The Seven Days*): Ankara Caddesi, 1931, Editor: Bey Behar Sunaylı.

**KUTAHYA**  
**Kütahya**: U. Basımevi

**NİĞDE**  
**Niğde**: Niğde Basımevi.

**ORDU**  
**Ordus** (*The Loud Voice*): Gürses Basımevi

**SAMSUN**  
**Halikat** (*The Sealily*): Mihal Paşa Caddesi.

**SAMSUN**  
**Samsun** (*Sensivity*): Yeni Halikası.

**SİRT**  
**Sirt**: Sirt Basımevi

**FRANZOS**  
**Dikkat** (*Attention*): Olca Basımevi.

**ZONGULDAK**  
**Türk Ses** (*Turkish Voice*): Hingli Matbaası, Banica Sokak

**31-WEEKLIES**  
**ARVAN**  
**Nehir** (*The Neza*): Singer Matbaası istb.

**ANTALYA**  
**Antalya**: Antalya Basımevi.

**AYDIN**  
**Ses** (*The Voice*): Hilmi Tokel Matbaası.

**BURDUR**  
**Doğru Yol** (*The Straight Path*): Beşolay Altın.  
**Harî Bilecik** (*The Progressive Bilecik*): İsmayıl Cadden, Güler Kitabevi.

**BURSA**  
**Bursa**: Bursa II. Matbaası.  
**Doğru** (*The Straight*): Yeni Basımevi.

**DEYÜZLÜK**  
**Diyarbakir**: Basımevi.

**ERZİNCAN**  
**Erzincan Postesi** (*Erzincan Post*): Yetimler Çarşısı 23

**KARAGÖZ**  
**88z Miletim** (*The Voice to the Nation's*): Arziye Mahallesi, Sadun Sokak.

**GAZIANTEP**  
**Gaziantep**: Atatürk Bulvarı 61  
**Halikdili** (*The Younger of the Peoples*): Karagöz Çarşısı, Halikdili Basımevi.  
**Yeni Merak** (*The New Merak*): Gaziantep Basımevi.

**İZMİR**  
**İzmir** (*The Eastern*): İzmir Adanahanesi.

**KARAGÖZ**  
**Bahçen** (*The Good Nature*): Çağaloğlu Yokuşu 33.  
**Hamperi** (*The Cosmos*): Turbedar Sokak 1, Nuruosmaniye Caddesi.  
**Karagöz**: Anı Mevlak Sokakı 7, Ankara Caddesi.

**KARS**  
**Kars**: Kars II. Matbaası.

**KASTAMONU**  
**Yeni Ses** (*The New Voice*): Yeni Ses.

**KIRSEHİR**  
**Yeşilyurt** (*The Green Motherland*): Yeşilyurt Basımevi.

**KIRSEHİR**  
**Kırşehir**: U. Basımevi.

**KONYA**  
**Belçuk** (*Selâşuk*): Uzun Bedestan.

**LÜZNACAR**  
**Özdek** (*The Real Risk*): Özdek Basımevi

**MARAZLI**  
**Fırat Gazetesi** (*Fırat Gazette*).

**ZONGULDAK**  
**Özdek** (*The Fireplace*): A. R. İncealemduroğlu Basımevi.  
**Zonguldak**: Kars Filosu Basımevi.

## REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES

(Classified by Subjects)

## AGRICULTURE

- Ankara Yüksek İhtisas Enstitüsü Dergisi** (Ankara: 1943 quarterly journal of Faculty of Forestry; Editor Dr. İSREM BAYAR; Head KANARSAK)
- Art** (The Arts; Yarıg Sokakı 25, Beyoğlu, İstanbul: 1941 monthly; Editor İHSAN KAYIN.)
- Çiftçi** (The Farmer; Posta Kutusu 402, Ankara: 1943 monthly; Editor Dr. CEMAL TARIMAN.)
- Fidan** (The Forest; P.K. 110, Ankara: 1941 monthly; Editor F. YAĞAR ALKAN.)
- Maşa** (The Oak; Sesiğiği Mathası P.K. 8, Kızılay: 1943 monthly; Editor F. YAĞAR ALKAN.)
- Orman ve Av** (Forests and Hunting; Posta Kutusu 270, Ankara: 1946 monthly; Editor Dr. A. KAZAN MURDOĞLU.)
- Türk Tütünü** (Turkish Tobacco; Halka Hanı 7, İstiklal Caddesi Beyoğlu, İstanbul: 1937 fortnightly; Editor İHSAN AZİZ GÖRÜNAR.)
- Ürün** (Goods; Karataş 31, Adana: 1940 monthly; Editor Dr. HANCI SÖVMEZ.)
- Ziraat Dergisi** (Review of the Agricultural Engineers) P.K. 305, Ankara: 1939 monthly; magazine of the Union of Agricultural Engineers; Editor KEMAL CEMAL ÖNCEL.
- Ziraat ve Ticaret Gazetesi** (Agriculture and Trade; Ankara Caddesi 135, İstanbul: 1907 fortnightly; Editors SAHİR ZEMİ EKİNCİ.)

## ARCHITECTURE

- Arhitekti** (The Architect; Anadolu Hanı 35, İstanbul: 1939 monthly; Editor ARZUĞ MURAT)
- Mimarlık** (Architecture; Beşik Öskalanı Apt. 8 1, Selânik Caddesi, P.K. 501, Ankara: 1943 twice monthly; Union of Turkish Architects; Editor ÖRMAN AYVAZ)

## ARTS

- Güzel Sanatlar Dergisi** (The Fine Arts); Milli Eğitim Bakan.lığı, Ankara; Ministry of Education; Editor İZZET SANATLAR C. MURDOĞLU.)

## AVIATION

- Havacılık ve Spor** (Aviation and Sports); T.T.K. Genel Merkezi, Ankara: 1940 monthly; Editor ÖRMAN AYVAZ.

## CHILDREN'S PAPERS

- Başlangıç Sınıfı Dergisi** (Review of the 1st Class Primary Schools); Ankara Caddesi 72, İstanbul: 1943 weekly; Editor M. FARUK GÖRÜNAR.
- Çocuk** (The Child); Çocuk Sarayı, Ankara: 1933 weekly; Editor M. DEĞERLİ.
- Çocuk Haftası** (The Child's Week); Ankara Caddesi 36, İstanbul: 1942 weekly; Editor HANCI SÖVMEZ.
- Doğan Kardeş** (Brother Doğan); P.K. 2217, Beyoğlu, İstanbul: 1943 fortnightly; Editor VEDAT NURİN TOR.
- Ormanlılık Sınıfı Dergisi** (Review of the 4th Class Primary Schools); Ankara Caddesi 32, İstanbul: 1943 weekly; Editor M. FARUK GÖRÜNAR.
- Eğitilme Pinarı** (Fountain of Education); İncek Tükürme No. 2, Ankara: 1943 fortnightly; Editor HANCI SÖVMEZ.
- Hayat Bilgisi** (The Natural Sciences); İtalyan Hanı 19, Ankara Caddesi, İstanbul: 1946 weekly; Editor K. GÖZALP ARKAN.

**İkinci Sınıf Dergisi** (Review of the 2nd Class Primary Schools); Ankara Caddesi 72, İstanbul: 1943 weekly; Editor M. FARUK GÖRÜNAR.

**Şen Çocuk** (Gay Child); P.K. 1, İstanbul: 1943 weekly; Editor K. GÖZALP ARKAN.

**Üçüncü Sınıf Dergisi** (Review of the 3rd Class Primary Schools); Ankara Caddesi 72, İstanbul: 1943 weekly; Editor M. FARUK GÖRÜNAR.

**1,001 Roman** (1,001 Novels); Ankara Caddesi 36, İstanbul: 1939 weekly; Editor VEDAT NURİN TOR.

## ECONOMICS, FINANCE, AND COMMERCE

- Aylık Düşün** (Monthly of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry); Tarih: 1943 monthly; Commerce; Editor T. İZARAT VE SANAYİ ODASI.
- BİDİR** (P.K. 510, İstanbul: 1940 monthly; commerce and commerce; Editor KAZAN NUR DEĞERLİ.)
- İktisadi Yürüşi** (Economic Progress); Tarih: 1943, P.K. 056, İstanbul: 1939 fortnightly; Editor YAKUP KAZAN YAKUP DEĞERLİ.
- İktisat Fakültesi Mecmuası** (Review of School of Economics in İstanbul University); Üniversite Binası, Beyoğlu, İstanbul: 1930 quarterly; commerce; Editor İZARAT VE SANAYİ ODASI.
- İqtisat** (The Industrial Administration); Selânik Hanı, Kat 1, No 22, Harapı Sokakı, Karşıyaka, İstanbul: 1943 twice monthly; Editor T. İZARAT VE SANAYİ ODASI.
- Karınca** (The Ant); Kooperatifçilik Derneği, Adıgözü Sokak 25, Yenigözet, Ankara: 1933 monthly; Society of Turkish Co-operatives; Editor HANCI SÖVMEZ.
- Kooperatif** (The Co-operative); P.K. 190, Ankara: 1943 monthly; Editor Dr. VEDAT NURİN AYVAZ.
- Maliye Mecmuası** (Review of Ministry of Finance); Ankara, 1935 quarterly; Editor İZARAT VE SANAYİ ODASI.
- Ticaret Dünyası** (The World of Commerce); Ticaret Dünyası Binası; İstanbul: 1943 monthly; commerce; Editor İZARAT VE SANAYİ ODASI.
- Ticaret Haberleri** (Commercial News); Ticaret Bakanlığı, Ankara: 1935 fortnightly; Ministry of Commerce; Editor DİYETİTARAT VE SANAYİ ODASI.
- Ticaret ve Sanayi Odası Mecmuası** (Review of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry); Ticaret ve Sanayi Odası; İstanbul: 1935 monthly; Editor T. İZARAT VE SANAYİ ODASI.
- Türk Ekonomisi** (Turkish Economy); P.K. 173, Ankara: 1942 monthly; Editor Dr. NURİN AYVAZ.
- Vergi ve Resimler Dergisi** (Review of Taxes and Fees); Atatürk Caddesi 131, İstanbul: 1943 monthly; Editor CEMAL ÖNCEL.

## EDUCATIONAL

- İlk Öğretim** (Primary Education); Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı, Ankara: 1939 fortnightly; Editor CEMAL ÖNCEL.
- Öğretmen Ses** (The Voice of the Teacher); Ankara Caddesi 20, İstanbul: 1934 monthly; Editor SAHİR ZEMİ EKİNCİ.

## FILMS

- Film** (The Film); İstiklal Caddesi 373-1, Beyoğlu, İstanbul: 1940 twice monthly; Editor M. SARI ÖZMEN.
- Yıldız** (The Star); Ankara Caddesi 36, İstanbul: 1938 fortnightly; Editor VEDAT NURİN TOR.

## FOREIGN LANGUAGE REVIEWS AND JOURNALS

- Kulla** (Film and Taboo); Editor Selânik, Galata Hanı 30-1, Nadik Basımevi, Galata, İstanbul: 1946 weekly; Armenian; Editor H. AYVAZ.
- La Par de Türkiye** (Mehane; Yıldız Hanı 15, Galata, İstanbul: 1937 fortnightly; Jewish, Turkish, and French; Editor ALİŞAN KÖRİN.)

TURKEY—(THE PRESS)

- L'Economiste d'Orient** (The East Economist); Ankara Sokak, Yedigöller Sokak, No. 32, Galata, İstanbul; f. 1919; fortnightly; French Editor: O. L. YALVAZ.
- Le Flambeau** (The Torch); Orhan Sokak 32, Pangaltı İstanbul f. 1949; monthly; Catholic bulletin; French Editor: MARCEL LESTERON.
- Ked Pasama** (The Fire); Dıkkat Sokak 11, Kaşıkçı Kütahka İstanbul f. 1949; monthly; Greek Editor: H. COGASAR.
- Pedagogos Kozmos** (The World of Pedagogy); Kavai Sokak 27, Galata, İstanbul; f. 1917; weekly; Greek Editor: Dr. YAKI KALPOPOULOS.
- Tahvil** (Receipts and Payments); Saipiyer Han 11, Eski Karaköy Sokak, Galata, İstanbul; f. 1915; monthly; Greek Editor: Y. DIMITAKIS.

INDUSTRY AND PRODUCTION

- Bayındırlık Dergisi** (Review of the Ministry of Public Works); Bayındırlık Bakanlığı, Ankara f. 1934; quarterly; Editor: NURMAZ NURMAZLIĞI.
- Endüstriyel Mühendislik** (Industrial Engineering); Kuruçay Sokak 53, Karşıyaka, İzmir, f. 1947; monthly; Editor: İBRAHİM KARUOĞLU İZİSTATER.
- Maden Mühendisleri Türk Mühendisler Mühendisleri Cemiyeti** (The Turkish Mining Engineers' Association); Kuruçay Sokak 53, Karşıyaka, İzmir f. 1945; monthly; organ of Turkish Mining Engineers' Association in İstanbul; Editor: İBRAHİM İZİSTATER.
- M.Y.A.** (Bulletin of Ministry of Industries for Women); Anadoluhisari Caddesi, Ankara; f. 1935; monthly; Editor: M. A. DEMİR.
- Türk Tekstil Mecmuası** (Turkish Textile Magazine); Fışk Ulu, İstanbul f. 1946; monthly.
- Türk Yüksek Mühendisleri Birliği Dergisi** (Review of Turkish Engineers' Organization); T.Y.M.B. Mühür Binası 109-111, Yeniyol, Ankara; f. 1931; quarterly; Editor: M. TOKER.

HEALTH

- Akbaba** (The Whitehead); Ankara Caddesi 17, İstanbul f. 1924; weekly; Editor: YUSUF ZİVA ÖRTEK.
- Alay** (Joking); Nuruosmaniye Caddesi 50, Cağaloğlu, İstanbul f. 1947; weekly; Editor: A. ÖREN.
- Karikatür** (Cartoon); Atıfhanca Sokak 7, Atila Caddesi, İstanbul; f. 1933; weekly; Editor: S. İ. SİYAM.
- Muşak** (Musical); P.K. 225, İstanbul; f. 1946; weekly; Editor: M. N. YEKER.
- Şaka** (The Joke); Ankara Caddesi 71, İstanbul; f. 1940; weekly; Editor: İZZET KEMAL KARAK.

LAW, POLITICAL SCIENCE, AND ADMINISTRATION

- Adalet Dergisi** (The Review of Justice and Law); Ankara; f. 1936; monthly; Ministry of Justice; Editor: ANKARİ BAKARLIĞI.
- Callama** (Legal Administration); Çarşıbaşı Bakanlık Binası, Ankara; f. 1942; monthly; Ministry of Justice; Editor: NURMAZ NURMAZLIĞI.
- Hukuk Fakültesi Mecmuası** (The Review of the School of Law); İstanbul; f. 1928; quarterly; Editor: HUKUK FAKÜLTESİ.
- Hukuk Metinleri Dergisi** (Review of Judicial Texts); İstiklal Caddesi 197, İstanbul; f. 1946; monthly; Editor: Dr. ÖMER ARSAZ.
- Hukuk ve İktisat Dergisi** (The Review of Justice and Economics); Hükümet Alanı I, Konya; f. 1946; twice monthly; Editor: HAKAN HALİL SENCER.
- İktisat Dergisi** (The Review of Administration); Ankara; f. 1939; quarterly; Ministry of Interior; Editor: İSMAİL AKARLIĞI.

- İller ve Belediyeler Dergisi** (The Review of Provincial and City Councils Administration); Gazi Mustafa Kemal Caddesi 1, Ankara; f. 1936; quarterly; Editor: ANKARA İLLER VE BELEDİYELERİ.
- İstanbul Barosu Dergisi** (The Review of the Bar of İstanbul); İstanbul Barosu, İstanbul; f. 1919; monthly; Editor: İZZET HAYRİ HALKARAR.
- Memur Dergisi** (The Review of Public Servants); Ankara; f. 1921; monthly; Editor: A. HUSREV ULMAZ.
- Polis** (Police Administration); Ankara; f. 1917; quarterly; Security Department; Editor: İZZET HAYRİ HALKARAR.
- Siyasi İlimler Mecmuası** (The Review of Political Science); P.K. 303, Ankara; f. 1931; monthly; Editor: HAKAN HALİL SENCER.

LITERATURE

- Aile Dergisi** (The Family Review); Akşam Mecmuası; Cağaloğlu, İstanbul; f. 1947; monthly; Editor: SULTAN RAZA.
- Bucak** (Kurd); Maden Binası Arkası P.K. 8, Zonguldak; f. 1945; monthly; Editor: İZZET TAYYAR.
- Çağdaş** (The Contemporary); Mithatpaşa Caddesi 26, Topkapı; İstanbul; f. 1946; fortnightly; Editor: İZZET HAYRİ HALKARAR.
- Çığır** (New); P.K. 95, Ankara; f. 1932; monthly; Editor: Dr. SİLAİ SİRER.
- Demet** (The Begonia); Sırtı Sokak 12, Yeşil Caddesi Binası; f. 1942; monthly; Editor: FAKİR SAĞDINÇI.
- Dil ve Tarih Coğrafya Fakültesi Dergisi** (Review of the School of Languages, History and Geography); Dil ve Tarih Coğrafya Fakültesi; Ankara; f. 1942; twice monthly; Editor: Prof. BAYRAM ZEKİ KARAR.
- Doğu** (The East); Meşurîyet Urumu, Gazi Anadoluhisari, Zonguldak; f. 1942; monthly; Editor: A. KARAKÖK.
- Doğuş** (Dawn); Hürriyet Tekel Mecmuası, Aydın; f. 1947; monthly; Editor: HÜRRETTİN TOKRA.
- Erciyes** (Halkevî); Kayseri; f. 1931; monthly; Editor: KAZIM ÖZSÖZÜNGÜ.
- Ergenekon** (Yurd Mecmuası); Mecmuası; Nuruosmaniye Caddesi 50, İstanbul; f. 1946; monthly; Editor: Prof. HAKAN NURMAZLIĞI ÖZTAN.
- Fikirler** (Ideas); Halkevî, İzmir; f. 1945; fortnightly; Editor: HAKAN HALİL SENCER.
- Foklor Postası** (The Folklore Post); Yerköyhanesi Arkası 11, Sarıcahamam; İstanbul; f. 1942; monthly; Editor: Dr. SULTAN RAZA ÖZALP.
- Gediz** (Halkevî); Manisa; f. 1937; monthly; Editor: M. AZİZ ÖZANIN.
- Göçlük** (Joke); İkinci Meşurîyet Sokakı 89, İzmir; f. 1940; fortnightly; Editor: Dr. FAKİR SİRER.
- İstanbul**; Ankara Caddesi 46, Cağaloğlu, İstanbul; f. 1942; fortnightly; Editor: NURMAZ NURMAZLIĞI.
- Karabulut** (The Black Storm); Halkevî, Zonguldak; f. 1941; monthly; Editor: H. ÖZGÜR DEMİRAY.
- Karşıcağ**; Halkevî, Diyarbakır; f. 1938; monthly; Editor: SULTAN RAZA ÖZALP.
- Kaynak** (The Fountain); Halkevî, Dalaman; f. 1933; monthly; Editor: H. ÖZGÜR DEMİRAY.
- Kamalist** (The Kamalists' Gossip); P.K. 1749, İstanbul; f. 1946; monthly; Editor: TUBAN SAKRER.
- Nibiler** (The Water-Lily); Kuzhanlı 207, Bursa; f. 1945; monthly; Editor: FAKİR HALKARAR.
- Özleyiş** (The Longing); P.K. 303, Ankara; f. 1946; monthly; Editor: HUSREV ULMAZ.

**Sanat ve Edebiyat Gazetesi** (*Journal of Arts and Literature*): İktisadi Sokak 99, Nispetiye Caddesi, Yedigöller, Ankara; 1. 1947; weekly; Editor Prof. Şevki Nispet. Yearly.

**Tercüme Dergisi** (*The Translation Review*): Mithat Paşa, Bakırçay, Ankara; 2. 1940; twice monthly; Ministry of Education; Editor Nispetiye Nispetiye.

**Yaprak** (*The Leaf*): İskale Arslan Sokak 2, Sahne, Üsküdar, İstanbul; 1. 1942; monthly; Editor Dr. M. Sait Özalp.

**Türk Dil Bülteni** (*Bulletin of the Linguistics Department*): Türk Dil Kurumu, Yedigöller, Ankara; 2. 1933; quarterly; Editor HANCI HALUK TAŞKIN.

**Türk Dünyası** (*Journal of Turkey*): P.K. 42, Eskişehir; 1. 1942; fortnightly; Editor İ. ÖZGENÇ.

**Ulku** (*The Light*): Kızılkaya Han Uluş Meydanı, Ankara; 1. 1942; quarterly; Editor KEMAL KURBAN TAŞKIN.

**Uşak** (*Uşak*): Halkın, İstanbul; 1. 1934; monthly; Editor KEMAL KURBAN TAŞKIN.

**Yurtluk** (*The Landman*): Ankara Caddesi, İstanbul; 2. 1922; monthly; Editor YAKUP NAHİ.

**Yeni Adam** (*The New Man*): Adalar, Hacı İsmail, Ankara Caddesi, İstanbul; 2. 1931; weekly; Editor İSTİFAK HANCI BALTACIOĞLU.

**Yeni Deneyim** (*The New Experience*): P.K. 149, İstanbul; 1. 1942; weekly; Editor İ. BİRİNGAN AYRANCI.

**Yücel Dergi** (*Intellectual Journal*): 213-2, Beyoğlu, İstanbul; 1. 1929; monthly; Editor METİN F. FİDAN.

**Yurd** (*Land*): Necmeddin Paşa Caddesi 30, Çarşıoğlu, İstanbul; 2. 1941; monthly; Editor Dr. NECMEDDİN ATANCI.

**18 Mayıs** (*18th May*): Halkın, İstanbul; 1. 1929; monthly; Editor ERKAN HANCI.

#### MAGAZINES OF GENERAL INTEREST

**Memleket Seni** (*The Face of the Country*): Tübedar Sokak 26, Çarşıoğlu, İstanbul; 2. 1927; fortnightly; Editor M. HATİCE GÜNEŞ.

**Radyo** (*Radio*): Radyo Dergisi, Ankara; 1. 1941; monthly; Editors İ.Y.Ü.M.

**Yedigöller** (*The Seven Towers*): Anadoluluk Sokak 7, Ankara Caddesi, İstanbul; 1. 1933; weekly; Editor İBRAHİM SİRANCI.

#### MEDICAL, VETERINARY, AND HYGIENE

**Çocuk Doktoru** (*The Child's Doctor*): Devani, P.K. 13, İstanbul; 1. 1946; monthly; Editor Dr. ŞENEL MURTAZ.

**Özge Klinik** (*The Eye Clinic*): Diverdi Caddesi 30, İstanbul; 1. 1942; twice monthly; Editor Dr. NURİ PAŞALI AYVANOĞLU.

**İstanbul Sıhhiyesi** (*The General Inspector of İstanbul*): Çarşıoğlu 23, İstanbul; 1. 1918; monthly; Editor MAHAR ÖZKAN.

**Klinik** (*The Clinic*): Meşih Sokak 363, Fındıklılar Meydanı, İstanbul; 1. 1942; monthly; Editor Dr. İSMAIL AKARÖZÜMÇÜ.

**Klinik ve Laboratuvar** (*Clinic and Laboratory*): 2. Mimar Kemaleddin Caddesi, İstanbul; 1. 1946; twice monthly; Editor Dr. SİDİK YILGANCIOĞLU.

**Lokman Hekim** (*Lozman Hekim*): Devani, 604, İstanbul; 1. 1929; monthly; Editor Dr. MÜALLİM İYİTAŞ DEĞER.

**Oftalmoloji** (*Ophthalmology*): Pinar Apt. 2, Hıdırlar Caddesi, Çarşıoğlu, İstanbul; 1. 1940; quarterly, with abstracts in English; Editor Prof. NAHİ BERBEROĞLU.

**Poliklinik** (*The Polyclinic*): Yeşil Çam Sokak 11, Beyoğlu, İstanbul; 1. 1934; monthly; Editor Dr. SÖNMEZ KÖRER GÖR.

**Pratik Doktor** (*The Practitioner*): Kadir Paşa, 2, Nispetiye Sokak 2, Çarşıoğlu, İstanbul; 1. 1927; monthly; Editor Dr. Ö. NİSİPİYE GÖRER.

**Sağlık Dergisi** (*The Journal of Health*): İktisadi Sokak 99, Nispetiye Caddesi, Ankara; 1. 1927; twice monthly; Ministry of Health and Social Welfare; Editor Dr. İBRAHİM SİRANCI.

**Tip Dünyası** (*The Medical World*): İktisadi Sokak 99, Nispetiye Caddesi, Ankara; 1. 1927; monthly; Editor Dr. İBRAHİM SİRANCI.

**Yip Fakültesi Mecmuası** (*Journal of Yip Faculty*): Tübedar Sokak 26, Çarşıoğlu, İstanbul; 1. 1929; quarterly; Editor Dr. İBRAHİM SİRANCI.

**Türk Dişhaneleri Cemiyeti Mecmuası** (*Journal of Turkish Dentists Association*): İktisadi Sokak 99, Nispetiye Caddesi, İstanbul; 1. 1927; monthly; Editor Dr. İBRAHİM SİRANCI.

**Türk Ginekoloji Anjisi** (*The Turkish Gynecology Journal*): Şişli Etiler Apt. 1, Şişli, İstanbul; 1. 1927; quarterly; Editor Dr. M. A. HANCI GÖRER.

**Türk Mikrobiya ve Yecribi Biyoloji Mecmuası** (*Turkish Microbiology and Practical Biology*): Hacı İsmail Meydanı, Hacı İsmail, Ankara; 1. 1929; quarterly.

**Türk Odontoloji Bülteni** (*Turkish Odontological Bulletin*): Özlü Apt. 4, İktisadi Caddesi, Beyoğlu, İstanbul; 1. 1929; monthly; Editor İBRAHİM SİRANCI.

**Türk Tıp Cemiyeti Mecmuası** (*The Journal of the Turkish Medical Association*): Kızılkaya Apt. 1, Kızılkaya Sokak, İktisadi Caddesi, Nispetiye, İstanbul; 1. 1929; monthly; appendix in French and English; Editor Dr. M. A. HANCI GÖRER.

**Türk Yip Mecmuası** (*The Turkish Medical Journal*): Şişli Etiler 11, Şişli, İstanbul; 1. 1929; twice monthly; Editor Dr. M. KEMAL ERKİN.

**Türk Veterinerler Derneği Dergisi** (*The Review of the Turkish Veterinary Association*): Ankara 2. Etiler, Vatanın Fatihi, Paratolaj Hastanesi, Ankara; 1. 1929; twice monthly; Editor Prof. Dr. NURİPAZ TEZEL.

**Yapılay** (*The Green Garden*): Ankara Caddesi 11, İstanbul; 1. 1932; monthly; Editor Prof. Dr. D. İBRAHİM KEMAL GÖRER.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

**Demiryolları Dergisi** (*Railways Review*): Demiryolları Genel Müdürlüğü, Ankara; 1. 1929; monthly; Department of State Railways and Ports; Editor DEVLET İBRAHİM ÖZKAN.

**Gümrük Bülteni** (*Customs Bulletin of the Ministry of Customs and Monopoles*): Vatan Müdürlüğü, Ankara; 1. 1929; monthly; Editor ÖZKAN KEMAL GÖRER.

**Kızılay** (*The Red Crescent*): Kızılay Derneği, Kızılay Genel Merkezi, Ankara; 1. 1930; quarterly; Editor Dr. KEMAL GÖRER.

**Satranç Mecmuası** (*Chess Review*): Satranç Kulübü, Takas Beldive Gazinosu, Hırsız Paşa, İstanbul; 1. 1923; monthly; Editor Dr. ÖZ ERKAN ERKİN.

**Tarih ve Otomobil Kurumu Bülteni** (*Bulletin of Turkish History and Automobile Association*): İktisadi Caddesi 30, Beyoğlu, İstanbul; 1. 1929; monthly; Editor RAHİM SİRANCI AYVANOĞLU.

#### FORUM

**Akmerkezi Mevzu Mecmuası** (*The Ministry of Education Review*): Hava Okulu, Eskişehir; 1. 1922; twice yearly; Aviation School; Editor YAKUP NAHİ DAĞANCI.

**Deniz Mecmuası** (*Naval Review*): Deniz Kurumu İktisadi Sokak, Ankara; 1. 1929; three yearly; publication of General Staff.

TURKEY—(THE PRESS)

**Buzak** (The Ice): P.K. 758, Istanbul, f. 1939, monthly; Editor E. P. P. ADIGI (Istanbul, Ankara).

**Buzakta Erbaslar** (Wizards and Sorcerers): *Magical and Magical*. M. İbrahim Bekmeç, Ankara, f. 1935, fortnightly; Editor S. K. M. İBRAHİM BEKMEÇ.

ENTERTAINMENT AND THEATRE

**İç Dış Köşer** (The Inside and Outside): Istanbul, f. 1932, quarterly; Editor Z. VAKITÇİ (Istanbul, Ankara).

**İslam-Türk Ansiklopedisi** (Islamic-Turkish Encyclopedia): Ankara Caddesi 57, İstanbul, f. 1939, fortnightly; Editor Dr. F. Y. K. K.

POETRY

**Millet** (The Nation): Cumhuriyet Sokakı 25, Beykema, Çarşamba, İstanbul, f. 1936, weekly; Opposition; Editor C. S. K.

**Politika** (Policy): P.K. 7, Ankara, f. 1937, weekly; Editor N. K. T. S.

**Yurd Başı** (The Head of the Country): At Nuru, Apt. D. No. 1, Atatürk Bulvarı, Ankara, f. 1936, fortnightly; Opposition; Editor H. M. A.

POSTAL SCIENCE

**Istanbul Üniversitesi Fen Fakültesi Mecmuası** (Journal of School of Positive Sciences): Fen Fakültesi Mecmuası, Beyazıt, İstanbul, f. 1933, quarterly; Editor F. M. Y.

**Matematik** (Mathematics): M.F.R., P.K. 307, İstanbul, f. 1931, fortnightly; Editor A. S. E.

**Matematik ve Tabiiat Bilimleri Dergisi** (The Journal of Mathematics and Natural Sciences): K.K. 146, İstanbul, f. 1934, monthly; Editor M. N. K.

SEA

**Ay ve Deniz** (Sea and Moon): İstiklal Caddesi 309, Beyoğlu, İstanbul, f. 1945, monthly; Editor J. A. U.

**Deniz** (The Sea): Yüce Saray 259, No. 48-50, Sirkeci, İstanbul, f. 1935, quarterly; Editor E. S. N.

SPORT

**Garbi** (The Spring): Osmanbey Matbaası, İzmir, f. 1943, weekly; Editor M. N. U.

**Fener** (The Light): Ankara Caddesi, Villet Kurşisi 35-1, İstanbul, f. 1940, weekly; Editor S. T.

**Gençlik ve Spor** (Youth and Sports): P.K. 353, Ankara, f. 1940, weekly; Editor A. S. K.

**Gölgör** (The Gloom): Sırdar Matbaası, İstanbul, f. 1927, weekly; Editor U. A.

**Günay** (The Sun): Halkın Ses Matbaası, İzmir, f. 1940, weekly; Editor M. Ö.

**Kırmızı-Beyaz** (The Red and White): Ankara Caddesi 31, İstanbul, f. 1937, weekly; Editor T. M. İ.

**Maç Spor** (The Match): P.K. 117, İstanbul, f. 1947, monthly; Editor I. A. E.

**Sporman** (The Sportsman): İstiklal Caddesi 57, Çarşamba, İstanbul, f. 1940, weekly; Editor A. S.

**Şut** (Shoot): P.K. 281, İstanbul, f. 1941, weekly; Editor H. S. Y.

**Yeni İz** (The New Line): Nuru Osmaniyi Caddesi 19, İstanbul, f. 1943, weekly; Editor C. S. K.

THEATRE

**Teatro** (The Theatre): Şişli Tiyatrosu, İzmir, f. 1947, fortnightly; Editor A. S. D.

**Türk Tiyatrosu** (Turkish Theatre): Sırdar Tiyatrosu, Topkapı, İstanbul, f. 1939, fortnightly; Editor M. S. E.

VILLAGE

**Köyçülük** (Village Settlements): İzmir, f. 1943, monthly; Editor I. K. D.

**Köye Döğru** (Towards the Village): Haba Bey Apt., Çarşamba, İstanbul, f. 1940, fortnightly; Editor Dr. N. S. A.

**Köy Enstitüsü Dergisi** (Journal of Village Institutes): Hasanoglan Köy Enstitüsü, Hasanoglan, Ankara, f. 1945, quarterly; Hasanoglan Village Institute; Editor D. B. S.

WOMAN

**En-İç** (Mind and Work): Ankara Caddesi 36, İstanbul, f. 1937, monthly; Editor T. S. H.

**Ev-Kadın** (The Home and the Woman): Ankara Caddesi 12, İstanbul, f. 1940, fortnightly; Editor M. F. G.

**Medet** (Anecdotes): Sokak 17, Çarşamba, İstanbul, f. 1939, monthly; Editor S. S. S.

**Türk Kadını** (The Turkish Woman): Çocuk Sarayı, Atatürk Caddesi, Ankara, f. 1943, monthly; Editor Dr. S. K. L.

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# **WHO'S WHO IN THE MIDDLE EAST**

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## A

**Abbas Mahdi;** Iraqi politician; b. 98; ed. Baghdad Law Coll.

Entered Govt. Service 18. Asst. Sec. to Min. of Interior 27; to Min. of Irrigation and Agriculture 27. 1st Sec. Legation, Tunis 31; Min. of Education, 31; Deputy of Dawa'ya 33; Dir. Gen. of Tax 33 and 35-37; Min. of Economics 37-38; of Justice 38; Deputy for Baghdad 38. Dir. Gen. of Customs and Excise 41; Chief of Royal Palace and Private Sec. to the King 41-44; Min. to Iraq 45-47. to Moscow 47-  
Iraqi Legation, Moscow, U. S. S. R.

**Abdoud Ahmet, Pasha;** Egyptian industrialist and financier; b. 83, ed. Egypt and Glasgow Univs. Chair, Egyptian General Chamber Com. S. A. E., Thessaloniki; Egypt Ltd., Mar. Dir. Khedivial Natl. S. A. S. Soc. Gen. Ges. Societies of Ge. La Raffinerie d'Egypte. Tobacco Contracting and Dyeing Co. (Foreign) Ltd. Dir. Societe Gen. Immobiliere d'Egypte. S. A. S. English Coal, Co. Ltd.  
P. O. B. 2031, Zamalek, Cairo, Egypt.

**Abd El-Monim, Prince Mohammed;** Arabian diplomat; b. 63, ed. Switzerland. Crown Prince of Egypt until 14. Pres. Arab Del. to Palestine Conf., London 39. Kazitoprak, Istanbul, Turkey; and Shammah El Arabiah, Heliopolis, Egypt.

**Abdullah, H. R. M. El-Amir Sali El-Islam;** son of Emir Al-Muhamm. late King of Yemen and Govt. official; b. 76; ed. at Great Scientific School of San'a Yemen. Emir Laws (head of admin.) of District of Hadramah 134; Min. of Education 14; Chair of Supreme Command 36; represented Yemen at Council Meetings of Arab League, Cairo, Jordan and Alexandria 45-46; represented H. M. the King of Yemen at coronation of King Abdullah of Transjordan and at meeting of Arab Kings at Amman, Egypt 46; Yemen Del. to Palestine Conf. London, Sept. 46; decorated by Transjordan, Iraq, Syria and the Lebanon.  
San'a, Yemen

**Abdullah, H. M. Ibn Hussein;** King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan, Hon. Air Commodore, O. C. M. S., C. B. E., h. 82; ed. Constantinople. Second son of late King Hussein of the Hejaz. Crowned his father in exile at Constantinople 63; mem. Ottoman Parl.; great champion of the Arab cause; arranged meeting with the late Lord Kitchener and Sir Ronald Storrs which resulted in the outbreak of the Arab Revolt; during World War I H. M. distinguished himself as a soldier and a diplomat, invited to proceed to Jerusalem 21; and offered the rule over Transjordan under the general direction of the British High Comm. for Palestine; crowned King May 25, 1946; independent sovereign ruler of the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan.  
The Royal Palace, Amman, Transjordan.

**Abdullah, Ibn Jasim Eth Thami, C. B. E.;** Arabian ruler Sheikh of Qatar ruling over the peninsula of Qatar, his relations with the British Govt. were settled by the Treaty of 26.  
Qatar, Arabia.

**Ahou-Richeh, Omar, B.;** Syrian politician; b. 22; ed. American Univ. of Beirut. Gen. Dir. Nat. Library of Aleppo, mem. Arab Academy Damascus. Publ. *Sehadat* (1906), *Zikra, Tarikh*, etc.  
Aleppo, Syria.

**Aboul Fath, Mahmoud;** Egyptian politician; b. 18. Senator, editor, proprietor of *Misra*, daily paper; publ. of Egyptian National Movement.  
Cairo, Egypt.

**Abu Al Samh, Mohammed Abdel Zahy;** Egyptian educationist; b. 23; ed. primary and Junior School for Preparatory Teachers, Cairo. Teacher in Gama'a, M. Khairiah Al-Islamiyah (Islamic Benevolent Soc.), 27; Teacher in various schools 28; Preparatory School Teacher 14; Teacher in the Preaching Academy 23. Imam of the Sacred Mosque (Haram Al-Masoudi) Dir. of Dir. V. Med. H. School, Mecca. Publ. *Al-Furqan*, *Al-Mufarrah*, *Essay of Meccan*, *et. Al-Raid*, *Al-Jihad*, *Al-Majalat*, *Al-Hadith*, in opposition to those of Karamita, *Kashf*, *Muqarrar*, *Al-Dalila*, *The Notes of Refutation*, *Hayat*, *Al-Khadim*, *Heaven's Life*, *Manarah*, *Al-Hayy* (Rays of Edgewise).  
Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

**Açikalin, Cevat;** Turkish diplomatist; b. 98, ed. Galata Seray Coll., Istanbul, and Univ. of Geneva. Sen. Turkish Consulate Gen., Geneva 29. Sec. Finance; Compt. Lausanne Conf. 32; Asst. Legal Adviser, Foreign Office 23. Sec. Turkish Legation, Warsaw 24; Principal Asst. Legal Adviser, Foreign Office 25; Legal Adviser to Afghan Govt. 26; Charge d'Affaires, Prague 28; Counselor to Turkish Embassy, Tehran 30; Moscow 31; Dir. Gen. Sec. and Dep. Foreign Office 32; Dir. Gen. First Political Dept. 33, 34, 35; Envoy Extraordinary to the Hague 38; Dep. Sec. Gen. Foreign Office 39; Ambassador to Moscow 42; Sec. Gen. Foreign Office 43. Ambassador to U. K. 45-4; Rep. Prep. Comm. 45; Gen. Assembly, London 46.  
Turkish Embassy, 69 Portland Place, London, W. 1.

**Adib, Albert;** Lebanese editor; b. 28, ed. Egypt. Pres. Soc. of Prosperity of Literature, Cairo 26; Vize-Prés. The Islamic Law Soc., Cairo 27; Ed. *Al-Ra'ed* review, Cairo 27-30; Ed. of many magazines, Beirut 30-38; Pres. Academy of Oriental Music, Beirut 33 38; mem. PEN. Club, Beirut 36. Gen. Dir. Radio Levant Broadcasting Station, Beirut 38-41. Ed. and Proprietor *Al-Nadab Arabic*, Beirut 42.  
P. O. B. 298, Beirut, Lebanon.

**Adl, Mostafa;** Iranian educationist; b. 82; ed. Iran, Egypt, and France. Emr. Dir. Codification of Laws, Min. of Justice, Tehran; Mem. to Bern, and League of Nations Del. 15; Under-Sec. and Acting Min. of Foreign Affairs 32-35; Min. to Italy 38-41; Min. of Education and Min. of Justice; Chair, Iranian Natl. United Nations Conf. on Int. Org. 45; Iranian Rep. General Assembly, London 46; Min. without Portfolio 47.  
Tehran, Iran.

**Afifi, Kamil, Pasha, M. D.;** Egyptian diplomatist; b. 86. Min. of Foreign Affairs 28 29; Min. to Great Britain 35; mem. Treaty Negotiation Del. 38; Deputy 36; Ambassa-

## WHO'S WHO IN THE MIDDLE EAST

400 to Great Britain Dec. 30-38, U.N. Security Council Dec. 20; Chair, Board Public Affs 43, 46; Atomic Energy, London 46  
Cairo, Egypt.

**Agronsky, Gershan;** Palestinian (Jewish) journalist; b. 1903; ed. Temple Univ., Philadelphia.  
Editor *Das Jewishische Volk* 17; Jewish Telegraph Agency, New York 21-22; Chief of Press Bureau Zionist Exec., Jerusalem 24-27; Zionist Del. to Int. Reclamation Conf., Honolulu 27; Del. Int. Zionist Congresses 28, 37, 39; Editor *Palestine Bulletin* 32-33, now Editor and Man. Dir. *Palestine Post* (founded 32).  
P.O. Box 80, Jerusalem, Palestine.

**Ahmad, Ahmad Amir;** Lieut.-Gen., Iranian Army Officer and politician; b. 88; ed. Iran, awarded sword and 1st class with jewels, Zulfikar Decoration, Gold Medal; Third Hon. Decoration First Grade, Decoration of Honour with sash for ribbon, First Grade, Decoration of Merit; Top Officer, Persian Legion, Persian of I.I.M. with jewels, Pers. Decoration.  
Comm. of Regt. and later comm. of the Cavalry Brigade 20; organizer and comm. of Western Division 22-23; founded Police Guard Dept. (Gendarmerie) 25; Comm. Police Guard Dept.; Pres. Supreme War Council and comm. Western Division 30; organizer and comm. Revenue Dept. 31; Military Gov. Tehran 32; Man. of Industry 33; Insp.-Gen. Imperial Iranian Army; Insp.-Gen. of Forces in Tehran 34; Min. of War 35; Gov. of Mil. Gov. of Tehran 37; Min. of War 37; Min. Gov. of Tehran and Pres. of Supreme War Council 45; Min. of War 47; mem. of Supreme War Council Dec. 47; named many departments in the Army, created 5, abolished 6, and Adjunct to H.M. the Shah.  
Shahnia Street, Tehran, Iran.

**Alkasha, Baba Saleh, Bey;** Transjordanian Arab 30-31; General; b. 1887; ed. Latin Mission School, Transjordan; Clerk in the Court 23; Chief Clerk 25; Public Prosecutor, Magistrate 25-26; Attorney-Gen. of the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan 45-46.  
The Ministry of Justice, Amman, Transjordan.

**Ala, Hussein, M.D.;** Iranian diplomat; ed. Westminster School and London Univ.  
Harvard Univ. Temple; served in Madrid, Washington, Paris, Geneva and at the Peace Conf. 17-20; Int. Mem. Legislative Assembly and Min. of Public Works and Agriculture, Joint Min. Dir. Iranian Nat. Bank 33-34; Min. to Great Britain 34-36; Dir. Gen. Min. of Commerce 37-38; Gov. Iranian Nat. Bank 41; Min. of Court 42; Ambassador to U.S.A. 43.  
Iranian Embassy, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

**Al Antaki, Naim;** Syrian lawyer and Government official; b. 1875; ed. American Univ. of Beirut and Univ. of Sorbonne.  
Fouq, Pres. of the Syrian Bar; Dir.-Gen. of Foreign Affairs 37-38; Min. of Foreign Affairs, of Public Works, Posts and Telegraphs 43; Deputy of Damascus 1943, N. H. of Finance and Rep. of United Nations Conf. on Int. Org. 45; Rep. General Assembly 47.  
c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Damascus, Syria.

**Al-Armanazi, Najeh, M. O.;** Syrian lawyer and diplomat; b. 1877; ed. Syria and France.  
Sec.-Gen. Presidency of the Republic of Syria 32-43; Syrian Min. to London 42-43; Rep. Preparatory Comm. 45; General Assembly 46, Syrian Nat. Party.  
Publs. *The Islam and the International Law* (in French and Arabic); many articles on politics and diplomacy.  
19 Kensington Palace Gardens, London, W 8

**Al Subah, Ahmed Ibn Jabir;** Arabian ruler; b. 89.  
Sheikh of Kuwait (on the north-western coast of the Persian Gulf), succeeded his uncle the fifth Sheikh Feb. 20; married the daughter of the late Sheikh 26, succeeded by the British Govt.  
Kuwait, Arabia.

**Al Attar, Mussallam, Pasha;** Transjordanian lawyer and writer; b. 1902; ed. Univ. of Law, Constantinople, and College of Physical Science; awarded War Medal, 3rd degree, Order of the Ottoman Empire, 2nd and 3rd degrees; Order of Lutfal, 1st degree; Bahdair Order, 2nd degree.  
Sci. Scientific Board of Constantinople Government, Gov. of Akaba, Dama, Hasbaya, Salt, Gov. of Keretra, Baalbek; Chief Insp. Min. of Education; grad. of law in Transjordan 21; appt. Gov. of Salt, Ajlun, Karak, Amman, Chief Sec. of Transjordan Govt.; Min. of Justice and Finance, Min. of Interior and Commerce; Public *Days of Success for Men, Minds of the Morning* Amman, Transjordan.

**Alawi, Sayed Hassan, M.D., M.S., L.D.S.C., M.D.S.C.;** Iranian ophthalmic surgeon; b. 1884; ed. London, Oxford Univ. and St. Thomas' Hospital.  
Senior Ophthalmic House Surgeon and Clinical Asst. St. Thomas' Hospital; D.C. with rank of Brigadier of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Service, Iranian Army Medical Corps; Consultant Ophthalmologist Bank Mulla Hospital, Tehran; Inv. Lecturer, Tehran Univ.; Hon. Sec. Tehran Medical Assoc. Chair, "Kooche Jabar"; Chair U.K. Univ. Society, Tehran.  
Shah-Raza Avenue, Tehran, Iran.

**Al-Ayubi, Sayid 'Ali Djamdat;** Iraqi politician and diplomat; b. 86; ed. Istanbul Mil. Coll.  
Commander Sacrificial Army 1915; Min. of Interior 21-22; Min. of Finance 23; Private Sec. to P.M. Faysal 23-24; 25; Prime Min. 34; Pres. Chamber of Deputies 35; Min. to Great Britain 35; to France 37; Min. of Foreign Affairs 38-41; 46; 47; Iraq at U.N.O. Conf. 46; Ambassador to U.S.A. 47.  
2100 Woodland Drive, N.W., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

**Al-Azz, Najib Sabih;** Iraq. diplomatist; b. 1892; ed. Istanbul Military Coll.  
Part. in the Arab Nat. Movement since its inception; fought on Caucasian front in World War I, taken prisoner; Iraq after leaving Turkish Army to join Arab Movement in Hejaz, sent to India 18; joined Syrian Govt. 19; returned to Iraq 21, A.D.C. to the King 22-24, military training in England 24-26, consult. Staff Coll. 28-31; Dir.-Gen. of Police 31-32; Chargé d'Affaires Berlin 33; Permanent Del. to U.N. 35-38, Dir.-Gen. of Foreign Affairs 38 and 41; Min. of Defence 38-39; Min. to Turkey 41-43.  
Min. of Foreign Affairs, Baghdad, Iraq.

**Albright, William F., Ph.D., M.A., D.D., M.S., M.P.;** American orientalist and archaeologist; b. 1871; ed. Upper Iowa and Johns Hopkins Unives.  
Instructor in Semitic Philology, Johns Hopkins Univ. 18-17; Johnston Scholar 17-18; Thayer Fellow, American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem 19-20; Acting Dir. 21-21, and Dir. 21-29 and 33-36; W. W. Spence Prof. of Semitic Languages, Johns Hopkins Univ. 29; Vice-Pres. American Schools of Oriental Research; Dir. of Excavations at Gebeek of Sam, Tell Beit Mirsim and Bethel; Hon. mem. School of Oriental Studies, Jerusalem, Hebrew Univ., Glasgow Oriental Society.  
Publs. *Excavation at Gebeek of Samaria* 24, *The Spoken Arabic of Palestine* 27, *The Archaeology of Palestine and the Bible* 32, *The Excavation of Tell Beit Mirsim* 32-43.



## WHO'S WHO IN THE MIDDLE EAST

**Al-Nowaihi, Muhammad, B.S.** (Cairo, 1898; London). Egyptian education; B. A. (Ed. Board) Univ., Cairo, Univ. of London.

Teach. teaching staff: School of Oriental and African Studies, Univ. of London 30-38, 1930; Lecturer 39-46; Lecturer 47-48; Senior Lecturer 49; Reader in Arabic and Head of Arabic Dept., Gordon Memorial Coll., Khartoum 47.

Publ. Various articles and essays in Arabic and translated papers.

Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

**Al-Qasab, Abdul Aziz;** Iraqi politician; b. 1870; Istanbul Univ.

Gov. of Kut, Kerak, and Muslatiq; Dir.-Gen. of Interior; Gov. of Mosul; Min. of Interior 26, 28, 29 and 35; Pres. of Chamber of Deputies 28; Min. of Irrigation and Agriculture 29; Min. of Justice 29-30; Chief Administrative Inspector 29-30, 35-36; Comptroller and Auditor-Gen. 37.

Auditor-General's Off., Baghdad, Iraq.

**Al-Qasab, Abdallah;** Iraqi barrister, administrator, B. A. (Ed. Law Coll., Baghdad) awarded Khaddan Order, Class II (1914), King George V Medal for Service in the Cause of Freedom.

Amir Bahwan 28; Governor-General 35; Asst. Dir. of Tribal Affairs 37; Asst. Dir. of Interior 38; Admin. Insp. 39; Dir. of Tribal Affairs 39; Mutassarif-Governor, Diwaniya and Mosul 40-41 and 43; Min. of Interior 43 and 47; Mayor of Baghdad 46; Director-Est. Serv. 47.

Baghdad, Iraq.

**Alsan, Zeki Mesut, Prof.;** Turkish educationist; b. 1892; ed. Turkish School of Political Sciences, and Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques de Paris.

Insp. of the Min. of Educ. 18-23; Prof. of Int. Law in the Turkish School of Pol. Sciences 23; Dir. School of Pol. Sciences 28-31; Dep. 32-43; Prof. in the Faculty of Law 43; Dean of the Faculty of Law, Ankara Univ. 46.

Publ. *The Child of the Country* 42; *The Novel of Mustafa* 43; *The International Law* 47.

Faculty of Law, Ankara University, Ankara, Turkey.

**Al-Shelash, Abdul Mahsen;** Writer; Iraqi politician and business man; b. 1871.

Connected with various commercial concerns before War was Political and Commercial Rep. to the Nejd; Emirate of Najef; Min. of Education 22; Min. of Finance 23-24; Min. of Communications and Works 28-29; Int. Deputy, Rajest of Kingdom of Iran; Kajikuy Medal of Ottoman Empire; Senator 37.

Najef, Iraq.

**Al-Suwaidi, Ibrahim Haji, LL.B.;** Iraqi politician, B. A. (Ed. Baghdad Law Coll.)

Prosecutor-Gen. Civil Courts Yemen 08-09; Pres. of Commercial Section Basra Civil Court 08; Judge Baghdad Court of Appeal 10; Moral Court of Appeal 11, Sub-Gov. Kadhimain, Nejed and Haridiyah; Acting Gov. Diwaniya; Administrative Inspector Turkish Min. of Interior 21-29; Min. of Justice 21-22, 23 and 25-26; Min. of Interior 22-23 and 29; mem. Constituent Assembly 24; Deputy Gov. Rep. Oil Coy. 28-29; Prime Min. and Min. of Foreign Affairs 29-30; Min. of Finance 34 and 40-41; Senator; mem. Int. Diplomatic Acad., Paris, Res. after Rashid Ali 29-30 41.

**Al-Umari, Mustafa Mahmud;** Iraqi educationist and politician; B. A. (Ed. Baghdad Law Coll.)

Teacher 18-20; Chief Clerk Min. of Works 21; Asst. Sec. Min. of Interior 22-23; Deputy Gov. 23-24; Asst. Dir. Gen. of Interior 25; Gov. of a Province 27-28; Dir.-Gen. of Interior 33-35; Insp.-Gen. of Finance 35-37; Admin. and Int. Gen. 38; Min. of Interior 37-39; of Justice 39; of Interior 41-44; Senator 37.

100000, Sharikat Nasta, Pasha Adhamiyah Road, Baghdad, Iraq.

**Al-Wadi, Jamil;** Iraqi lawyer and administrator, B. A. (Ed. Baghdad Law Coll.)

Judge Civil Courts 21-22; Dir.-Gen. of Religious Endowments 24; Dir.-Gen. of Cadastre 37; Min. of Justice 22-23; Dir.-Gen. of State Domains, Justice Court of Cassation; Dir.-Gen. of Posts and Telegraphs 35; Int. Dir. Gen. of Yapti in Min. of Justice.

The Ministry of Justice, Baghdad, Iraq.

**Al-Zahawi, Khalid, General;** Iraqi diplomat and army officer, B. A. (Ed. Military Coll., Istanbul), and Staff Coll., England.

Officer in Turkish Army 1907-1910; Iraq 1910-1914; sent to England for Staff Coll. and Senior Officers' Course 33; sent 1914 to Iraqi Army; transferred to Civil Admin., Gov. Baghdad and Basra Districts; Min. in Afghanistan 42.

Iraqi Legation, Kabul, Afghanistan.

**Amanollah Jahanbani, General, Prince;** Iranian officer; b. 1895; ed. Russian Artillery Coll. and Russian and French Military Schools, awarded Zafarjah Diploma; Sepah Dardistan No. 2; Sepah Dardistan No. 3; Hestayoun Decoration, First Grade; Iranian Medal of Coronation; Iranian Science Decoration, Fellowship Medal of Coronation.

Teacher and Interpreter and Comptroller of Cavalry Battery; Military Attaché Persian Delegation to Europe; Commander Iranian Artillery 21; formed Gen. Staff, later became Chief of Gen. Staff; Gen. Commander Azerbaijan Province; Commander Eastern Division Gen. Insp. of Army; Commander Iranian Univ. of War, Ministry of Industry and Mines; Min. of Interior; Min. of Roads; Min. of War; Chief of the Cabinet; Chief Insp. of East; Commander of Southern Forces; Chief Insp. of Min. of War; Commander of Military Acad. and Military Coll.; Chief Insp. of Iranian Army; Gen. Insp. of West and South-west of Iran; Pastern Street, Tehran, Iran.

**Ampou, Ali, LL.B.;** Iraqi diplomat, B. A. (Ed. Baghdad Law Coll.)

Asst. Sec. in King Faisal 21-25; Sec. Iraqi Legation, London 25-30; First Sec. Legation, Ankara 31-32; Rome 34; Consul-Gen. of Legation, London 35; Charge d'Affaires, Paris, Berlin, Rome, London 38-43; Under-Sec. of State Min. of Foreign Affairs, Baghdad 43-44; Min. to Turkey 44; Int. Govt. Del. to League of Nations and Int. Courts.

Iraqi Legation, Ankara, Turkey.

**Amr, Abdi-Fattah, Pasha;** Egyptian diplomat; B. A. (Ed. Cairo and London), awarded Egyptian Order of Merit, 1st Class 32; Commander of the Order of the Nile 30; of the Order of Hestayoun of Iran 30; of Ismail 41.

Studied constitutional law, banking, and insurance; Vice-Pres. Anglo-Egyptian Chamber of Commerce 40-42; Hon. Legal Attaché Royal Egyptian Embassy 39-41; Amateur Squash Racket Champion of South of

## WHO'S WHO IN THE MIDDLE EAST

England 29 and 30; of the British Isles 11, 12, 13, 31, 36, and 37; Open Championship 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26; Capt. of Britain Squash-Rackets Team against U.S.A. 35; Squash Squash-Rackets Championship 20; Amateur Championship 31; Cup a Championship 27; Technical Advice to the Squash-Rackets Team 28 and 29; Capt. R.A.C. Squash-Rackets Team, Bath 30; Egyptian Min. Health, Ministry in London 41; Ambassador 42; Pres. Anthropological Society, Roy. Soc. America, London 20; Secretary, Council 42.

Public: *The Art of Squash-Rackets* 34, *The Psychology of Match-Playing* 36.

Egyptian Embassy, 75 South Audley Street, London, W.1.

**Antari, Nasser, M.D.;** Iranian professor of medicine b. 1917; ed France.

Professor of Parasitology, Univ. of Tehran; Dean of the Faculty 44-46; Dir. of the Research Laboratory, Publ. *Les Eclairs de la Revue de la Faculté* 43, *Précis of Parasitology* 1 (2 vols.), *La communication parasitaire* 45, *Incident de Leishmanie* 45, *Leishmaniose expérimentale* 45.

Faculty of Medicine, University of Tehran, Iran.

**Anushirawan, Sepahbodi;** Iranian politician and civil servant; ed. Iran.

Occupied many ambassadorial posts abroad; Inv. Min. to Paris and Rome; Int. Iranian Delegation to Ankara; rep'd. Iran at League of Nations, Min. of Foreign Affairs in Hâkimi Court 45-46.

c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tehran, Iran.

**Aras, Rüstü Yavlik;** Turkish politician and diplomat.

Deputy, Int. Head of Turkish Env. to Mixed Greco-Turkish Comm. on Exchange of Populations; M.E. of Foreign Affairs 29-38, Dir. and Pres. L.N. Council; Ambassador to Great Britain 38-42; returned to Turkey to re-enter politics.

c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ankara, Turkey.

**Arberry, Arthur John, Prof., M.A., Litt.D. (Cambr.);** British assiduous, b. 1875, 22, Fortsmoach Grammar School, and Pembroke Coll. Cambridge.

Fellow of Pembroke Coll. Cambridge 31; Head of Classics Dept., King's College, Egypt 37-39, Asst. Librarian, India Office, London 39-41; War Service with War Office and Min. of Information 39-44; Prof. of Persian, London Univ. 44-48; Prof. of Arabic, London Univ. and Head of Middle East Dept., School of Oriental and African Studies 48-49; Sir Thomas Adams Professor of Arabic, Univ. of Cambridge 47; Publ. *Manuscript and M. Akhbar of Najaf* 33, *Dictionary of the Sufis* 35, *Introduction to the History of Egypt* 45, *British Orientalists* 47, *Early Poems of Hafiz* 47.

Pembroke College, Cambridge.

**Arikian, Saffed;** Turkish diplomat, b. 1881; ed. M.I. School, Harbiye, and Staff Coll.

Elected Deputy 24; Sec. Gen. of Education 35-38; Min. of Nat. Defense 40-42; Ambassador to Berlin 42-43; Pres. of Foreign Affairs Comm. of Grand Nat. Assembly, Rep. General Assembly, London 46.

c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ankara, Turkey.

**Arkell, John Anthony, M.B.F., M.C., B.Sc., F.R.C.;** British archæologist; b. 1893; ed. Balliol and Queen's Coll., Oxford.

and Lieut. Royal Flying Corps 1914; Egypt, Gen. Staff, Air Force, 1914-1916; 1916-1917; 1917-1918; Chief Transport Officer, Sudan Government 1918-1920; 1920-1921; 1921-1922; 1922-1923; 1923-1924; 1924-1925; 1925-1926; 1926-1927; 1927-1928; 1928-1929; 1929-1930; 1930-1931; 1931-1932; 1932-1933; 1933-1934; 1934-1935; 1935-1936; 1936-1937; 1937-1938; 1938-1939; 1939-1940; 1940-1941; 1941-1942; 1942-1943; 1943-1944; 1944-1945; 1945-1946; 1946-1947; 1947-1948; 1948-1949; 1949-1950; 1950-1951; 1951-1952; 1952-1953; 1953-1954; 1954-1955; 1955-1956; 1956-1957; 1957-1958; 1958-1959; 1959-1960; 1960-1961; 1961-1962; 1962-1963; 1963-1964; 1964-1965; 1965-1966; 1966-1967; 1967-1968; 1968-1969; 1969-1970; 1970-1971; 1971-1972; 1972-1973; 1973-1974; 1974-1975; 1975-1976; 1976-1977; 1977-1978; 1978-1979; 1979-1980; 1980-1981; 1981-1982; 1982-1983; 1983-1984; 1984-1985; 1985-1986; 1986-1987; 1987-1988; 1988-1989; 1989-1990; 1990-1991; 1991-1992; 1992-1993; 1993-1994; 1994-1995; 1995-1996; 1996-1997; 1997-1998; 1998-1999; 1999-2000; 2000-2001; 2001-2002; 2002-2003; 2003-2004; 2004-2005; 2005-2006; 2006-2007; 2007-2008; 2008-2009; 2009-2010; 2010-2011; 2011-2012; 2012-2013; 2013-2014; 2014-2015; 2015-2016; 2016-2017; 2017-2018; 2018-2019; 2019-2020; 2020-2021; 2021-2022; 2022-2023; 2023-2024; 2024-2025; 2025-2026; 2026-2027; 2027-2028; 2028-2029; 2029-2030; 2030-2031; 2031-2032; 2032-2033; 2033-2034; 2034-2035; 2035-2036; 2036-2037; 2037-2038; 2038-2039; 2039-2040; 2040-2041; 2041-2042; 2042-2043; 2043-2044; 2044-2045; 2045-2046; 2046-2047; 2047-2048; 2048-2049; 2049-2050; 2050-2051; 2051-2052; 2052-2053; 2053-2054; 2054-2055; 2055-2056; 2056-2057; 2057-2058; 2058-2059; 2059-2060; 2060-2061; 2061-2062; 2062-2063; 2063-2064; 2064-2065; 2065-2066; 2066-2067; 2067-2068; 2068-2069; 2069-2070; 2070-2071; 2071-2072; 2072-2073; 2073-2074; 2074-2075; 2075-2076; 2076-2077; 2077-2078; 2078-2079; 2079-2080; 2080-2081; 2081-2082; 2082-2083; 2083-2084; 2084-2085; 2085-2086; 2086-2087; 2087-2088; 2088-2089; 2089-2090; 2090-2091; 2091-2092; 2092-2093; 2093-2094; 2094-2095; 2095-2096; 2096-2097; 2097-2098; 2098-2099; 2099-2100; 2100-2101; 2101-2102; 2102-2103; 2103-2104; 2104-2105; 2105-2106; 2106-2107; 2107-2108; 2108-2109; 2109-2110; 2110-2111; 2111-2112; 2112-2113; 2113-2114; 2114-2115; 2115-2116; 2116-2117; 2117-2118; 2118-2119; 2119-2120; 2120-2121; 2121-2122; 2122-2123; 2123-2124; 2124-2125; 2125-2126; 2126-2127; 2127-2128; 2128-2129; 2129-2130; 2130-2131; 2131-2132; 2132-2133; 2133-2134; 2134-2135; 2135-2136; 2136-2137; 2137-2138; 2138-2139; 2139-2140; 2140-2141; 2141-2142; 2142-2143; 2143-2144; 2144-2145; 2145-2146; 2146-2147; 2147-2148; 2148-2149; 2149-2150; 2150-2151; 2151-2152; 2152-2153; 2153-2154; 2154-2155; 2155-2156; 2156-2157; 2157-2158; 2158-2159; 2159-2160; 2160-2161; 2161-2162; 2162-2163; 2163-2164; 2164-2165; 2165-2166; 2166-2167; 2167-2168; 2168-2169; 2169-2170; 2170-2171; 2171-2172; 2172-2173; 2173-2174; 2174-2175; 2175-2176; 2176-2177; 2177-2178; 2178-2179; 2179-2180; 2180-2181; 2181-2182; 2182-2183; 2183-2184; 2184-2185; 2185-2186; 2186-2187; 2187-2188; 2188-2189; 2189-2190; 2190-2191; 2191-2192; 2192-2193; 2193-2194; 2194-2195; 2195-2196; 2196-2197; 2197-2198; 2198-2199; 2199-2200; 2200-2201; 2201-2202; 2202-2203; 2203-2204; 2204-2205; 2205-2206; 2206-2207; 2207-2208; 2208-2209; 2209-2210; 2210-2211; 2211-2212; 2212-2213; 2213-2214; 2214-2215; 2215-2216; 2216-2217; 2217-2218; 2218-2219; 2219-2220; 2220-2221; 2221-2222; 2222-2223; 2223-2224; 2224-2225; 2225-2226; 2226-2227; 2227-2228; 2228-2229; 2229-2230; 2230-2231; 2231-2232; 2232-2233; 2233-2234; 2234-2235; 2235-2236; 2236-2237; 2237-2238; 2238-2239; 2239-2240; 2240-2241; 2241-2242; 2242-2243; 2243-2244; 2244-2245; 2245-2246; 2246-2247; 2247-2248; 2248-2249; 2249-2250; 2250-2251; 2251-2252; 2252-2253; 2253-2254; 2254-2255; 2255-2256; 2256-2257; 2257-2258; 2258-2259; 2259-2260; 2260-2261; 2261-2262; 2262-2263; 2263-2264; 2264-2265; 2265-2266; 2266-2267; 2267-2268; 2268-2269; 2269-2270; 2270-2271; 2271-2272; 2272-2273; 2273-2274; 2274-2275; 2275-2276; 2276-2277; 2277-2278; 2278-2279; 2279-2280; 2280-2281; 2281-2282; 2282-2283; 2283-2284; 2284-2285; 2285-2286; 2286-2287; 2287-2288; 2288-2289; 2289-2290; 2290-2291; 2291-2292; 2292-2293; 2293-2294; 2294-2295; 2295-2296; 2296-2297; 2297-2298; 2298-2299; 2299-2300; 2300-2301; 2301-2302; 2302-2303; 2303-2304; 2304-2305; 2305-2306; 2306-2307; 2307-2308; 2308-2309; 2309-2310; 2310-2311; 2311-2312; 2312-2313; 2313-2314; 2314-2315; 2315-2316; 2316-2317; 2317-2318; 2318-2319; 2319-2320; 2320-2321; 2321-2322; 2322-2323; 2323-2324; 2324-2325; 2325-2326; 2326-2327; 2327-2328; 2328-2329; 2329-2330; 2330-2331; 2331-2332; 2332-2333; 2333-2334; 2334-2335; 2335-2336; 2336-2337; 2337-2338; 2338-2339; 2339-2340; 2340-2341; 2341-2342; 2342-2343; 2343-2344; 2344-2345; 2345-2346; 2346-2347; 2347-2348; 2348-2349; 2349-2350; 2350-2351; 2351-2352; 2352-2353; 2353-2354; 2354-2355; 2355-2356; 2356-2357; 2357-2358; 2358-2359; 2359-2360; 2360-2361; 2361-2362; 2362-2363; 2363-2364; 2364-2365; 2365-2366; 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## WHO'S WHO IN THE MIDDLE EAST

to Prime Min. 24; Gov.-Gen. Kerkira Province 27, of Khorassan 28 and 29; Min. of Public Works 28; Min. of Interior 33, Prime Min. 35-40. Ambassador to Egypt Min. of War 37.  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tehran, Iran

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Assoc. Dir. Y.M.C.A. 13-20; Assoc. Principal, Preparatory School 20-21; Pres. American Univ. of Beirut 23-  
American University of Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon

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Dir. *Luqat al-Arab*, Baghdad review 12-20; Editor *Min. of Justice Review*, Baghdad 21; Editor *Govt. Gazette* 22; Lecturer in Arabic, London School of Oriental Studies 24-29; Acting Min. in London 28; Tutor to King Ghazi 26-28; mem. Arabic Acad. of Damascus; Consul for Iraq at Mohammerah (Iraq) 24, at Haifa (Palestine) 25, at Jerusalem 27, and at Bombay 29, at Kuzdhi 30-32, Tabriz (Iran) 43-45; Counsellor to Iraqi Legation, Moscow 45.  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Baghdad, Iraq

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Senator; Min. of Agriculture 25, of Communications 26; and of Foreign Affairs and Finance 26, 27. Vice-Pres. People's Party; Barrister before Court of Cassation; Dir. Mar. Navigation, Cartage, Insurance, Int. Weaving and Spinning Cos., Bank of Mar. Ports, Lebanon. Union Foncière d'Egypte; Pres. Shaikh Fadi, Upper Egypt Hotel.  
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Entered I.C.S. 09, Municipal Commr, Surat 10; Asst. Commr. Civil Supplies and Recruiting 18-20, Deputy Sec. 25; Financial Adviser, Public Works Dept. 26; Chief and Admin. Officer 33 Joint Sec. Commerce Dept., Govt. of India 34, Sec. 36; Dir.-Gen. of Supply and Proc. War Supply Board, India 39-41; Gov. of Sind 41-45, of Bihar 46-47; Health Rep. in Palestine, May 48.  
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Prof. Univ. Catholique de Paris 21; in charge of the Mission L'Institut français d'Archéologie orientale au Cairo 24; conservateur in the Dept. of Antiquities, Musée du Louvre 26; Dir.-Gen. Service des Antiquités, Musée Egyptien, Cairo 36. Conservateur and Chief of Antiquities, Musée du Louvre.  
Publ. *Les Inscriptions du Temple de Métemosé, Cairo* 26-27; *Fouilles égyptiennes à Assouf* (with Jean Maspero), Cairo 32; *L'Egypte*, Paris 38; *Manuel de cryptographie*

*égyptienne*, Cairo 40; *Le Génie égyptien, Cairo, Les sculptures égyptes du Nilicrite de Rodas*, Cairo 41 et de Mariette, Cairo, Egypte.

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Prof. of Biological Physics, Faculté de Médecine de l'Université St. Joseph, Beirut 31; Chancellor Faculté de Médecine de l'Université St. Joseph, Beirut 42. Publ. *Le génie égyptien des Assouf* 26.  
Faculté Française de Médecine, Beirut, Lebanon.

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**Ebeid, Makram, Pasha;** Egyptian politician.  
Fmr. Deputy, expelled from Chamber 43, one of leaders of the Wafd Party to 42; expelled Min. of Finance Nubva Pasha Govt.; mem. Del. to Capitulations Court, Montreux 47; leader Egyptian Independence Party; arrested May 44; Min. of Finance 46-47.  
Rue-el-Touriga, Helwanis, Cairo, Egypt.

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Joined Imperial Bank of Iran 20; spnt. Govt. Insp. in the Agricultural Bank and Controller of State-owned Cos. 25; Vice-Gov. Bank Melli Iran 38, Chair and Man. Dir. Mortgage Bank 40; Gov. and Chair, Bank Melli Iran (National Bank of Iran) 42, Chair, Iranian Del. Middle East Financial and Monetary Conf. Cairo 44; Chair, Iranian Del. Eastern World Conf. 44; Iranian Gov. of the Int. Monetary Fund and the Int. Bank for Reconstruction and Development, mem. Iranian Supreme Planning Council.  
Khilafat Fardosi, Tehran, Iran.

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Prof. of Medical Faculty; Under-Sec. of the Min. of Health; Acting Min. of Health; Min. of Health; Min. of Posts and Telegraphs; Min. of Health, mem. of Imperial Iranian Govt. Cabinet.  
Valakad, Koche Urmukabon, Tehran, Iran

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Public servant in Govt. Depas.; Dir. of Legal Affairs and District Gov. at Diyarbakir 10-23; Chief of Cabr. to the Prime Min. 23; Dep. of Diyarbakir 24-27; Controller, Sectional Dir., Assoc. Gen. Dir. State Monopolies 27-30; Pres. State Control Comm. on State Econ. Enterprises 30-40; Dep. for Diyarbakir 40; Min. of Econ. 40; Republican People's Party.  
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## WHO'S WHO IN THE MIDDLE EAST

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 Dept. of Arabic Literature and Language; Insp. of Arabic, Baghdad; Specialist Insp. Arabic Language in the Uqran, Min. of Education 37; mem. Arabic Acad. Damascus, 1930; Tech. Sec. Dept. Min. of Education, Baghdad 1931-32; 1932-33; 1933-34; 1934-35; 1935-36.  
 Sarrafa Quarter, Baghdad, Iraq.

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 Publ. Various articles on Economic Questions in *Egypt's Contemporary and its Population, Factors Affecting the Peace of Egyptian Cotton*, Egyptian Govt. Press 30, *Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices* 192-20, Egyptian Govt. Press 31, *Agricultural Production in Egypt* (13-20), Egyptian Govt. Press 32.  
 13 Sharia Amir Fouad, Gezira, Cairo, Egypt.

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 Insp. of Petroleum 29, Dir. of Petroleum Office 30; Insp. Min. Govt. Petroleum Refinery 34; Gen. Govt. Refinery 34, Prof. of Petroleum Engineering 47.  
 Publ. *Cultural Relation of Petroleum in Unconventional Sources* 20, *A Quantitative Study of the Various Factors Influencing Gravity Drainage of Oil from Petroleum-Saturated Sands*.  
 1, Ton F. Rashid Street, Giza, Egypt.

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 Magistrate 29; Dir. of Investigations Min. of Education 33; Dir. of Social Propaganda 39; left Govt. service 43.  
 Publ. *The Return of the Spirit* 13, *Shakhsia* 34, *Diary of a Magistrate* 37, *Sokhon the Wise* 43, *Pygmalion* 42, *The Sacred Bow* 15, *Bird from the East* 32, *Prize* 33, etc.  
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 Magistrate 24; Dir. Gen. of the Dept. of Justice 29; Pres. of the Council for Judicial Studies Dept. of Justice Affairs 33; Min. Pres. and Legal Coun. to 1937; 45; Lebanese Consulate, 3 rue Auda M. Beirut 41-42, 43, Cairo, 1937.

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 Dep. from Damascus, Constituent 1946; Senate Councilor 1946; Min. of Finance 20; Pres. B. 20; 20; 20; Min. of Education of Syria 24; 24; 24; 24; 24; 24; Chamber of Deputies 37-39 and 43; Pres. of Lib. Syria 39; 39-40; Mem. Arab. Acad. of Political Sciences, Arab. Nat. Press, Paris 40-42; Pres. of the Council 47; Chair, Syrian Del. Arab League Com. 45-47; Sec. General 47; Gen. Arab League Com. 47; Assembly 49; Rep. Society Council 47.  
 Publ. *Proceedings of the National Assembly*, etc. Damascus, Syria.

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 Min. of Defense and Award 25; of Social Affairs 27; Pres. Chamber of Deputies 40-43; Min. of Economics 23; Prime Min. 44; Min. of Foreign Affairs 45.  
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 Najaf, Iraq.

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 Sec.-Gen. of Nat. Council of Cyprus 30-31; Sec. I.N. Soc. 30-35; Sec.-Gen. Soc. of Cyprian Studies 36; Contrib. to *The Great Hellenic Encyclopedia* 28-33; mem. Hellenic Soc. of Admin. Studies, American Soc. of Int. Law.  
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in French); 17; *The Capitulations and Privileges of Foreigners in Cyprus*; 17; *The Family Life of the Middle Ages*; 16; *The Evolution of the Law of Mixed Marriages*; 19  
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Sec. Iranian Legation Paris 26, Warsaw 26, London 25-29; Rep. Work Economic Conf. London 35; Charge d'Affaires Bern 31-34; Dir. Political Dept., Ministry of Foreign Affairs 28-30, 31st. Min. of Public Health; Min. of State for Foreign Affairs; Rep. Executive Comm. of Preparatory Comm. 41; Preparatory Comm. 42; General Assembly 40; Rep. First Special Session General Assembly 47.  
110 Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tehran, Iran.

**Erem, Yurghat Subhi, s.v.c.** (Istanbul), L.S.A., Turkish lawyer; b. 11, ed. Robert College, Istanbul, Geneva School of International Studies, and Istanbul Univ. Inst. of Robert College, Istanbul 32-35; Sec.-Gen., Legal Adviser, and Prof. of Civ. at Robert Coll., Istanbul; Leg. Coun.-at-Law to the Min. of Educ. of the Turkish Republic 42-45; Prof. of Juris. at the State Conservatory, Ankara; Educational Attaché to the Turkish Embassy, London.  
Public: *The Robert College Record* 11, Translation of Constantinople in Mahmud and the Company's Trade 30, Translation of *Palais and Mithras* by Manteufel 42, *Abşak Serüveni Nâhâdîsh Özeren* 43; and various articles in magazines in Turkey.  
215 King's Road, Chelsea, London, S.W. 3.

**Erken, Bahri;** Turkish diplomatist; b. 76, ed. Istanbul Military School.  
Under Sec. of Dept. of Army 21; Min. of War during World War; Dir. Gen. of Railways during War of Independence; Int. Deputy and sometime Min. of Public Works; Int. Min. to Hungary; Ambassador to France 39-41.  
Public: *Özayrak ve Peygamberi d'Explication des chemins de fer au point de vue militaire* 17, *Explication de la loi de recrutement* 16.  
Yep-Köyü Cadde-i Tevkiye Paizi No. 3, Istanbul, Turkey.

**Erkin, Feridun Cemal;** Turkish diplomat; b. 00, ed. Paris.  
Fruc. Turkish Consul-Gen. Berlin and Beirut; 29ytd. Sec.-Gen. to Min. of Foreign Affairs 18, Rep. United Nations Conf. on Int. Org. 45.  
670 Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ankara, Turkey

**Esfandiari, Hassan;** Iranian civil servant and politician; b. 64, ed. Tehran.  
First Sec. Legation Berlin 86-89, Chief of Dept. Min. of Foreign Affairs 92-95; Consul-Gen. to India 95-98; Under-Sec. Min. of Foreign Affairs, later Assoc. to Prime Min. 99-101; Chief Turco Iranian Frontier Comm. and Gov. of a province 102-11; Min. of Justice, later of Foreign Affairs, Interior and Education, and Gov.-Gen. of Azerbaijan, now Pres. and Pres. Nat. Assembly, National Assembly, Tehran, Iran.

**Esmar, Shukri;** Turkish journalist and politician.  
Foreign Ed. Off.; Dep. for Istanbul; mem. del of Turkish journalists and deputies to Great Britain 40; foremost Turkish authority on Indian questions; Del. Internat. Labour Conf. Philadelphia 44; adviser to Turkish Del. San Francisco Conf. April 45.  
670 Ofis, Ankara, Turkey.

**Ettinger, Shimon, s.v.c.** (London), M.A.S.T.R.C., A.S.T.M.S. (I.S.A.), Palestinian engineer; b. 1911; ed. Inst. of Engineers of Ways of Communications, Moscow (U.S.S.R.).  
Engineer in Charge of Public Works, Nat. Railways of Russia 21; Yeh-Buch Building Co., Tel Aviv, Palestine 23; Highway and Bridge Engineer, Public Works Dept., Palestine 27, Institute of Highway and Railway Engineering, Haifa, Helwan Technical Coll., Palestine 28, Prof. of Highway and Railway Engineering, Helwan Technical Coll., Haifa Consulting Engineer for Highway, Railway and Bridge Engineering; Jewish Labour Party of Palestine.  
Public: *Highway Engineering*, Vol. I 31; *Highway Engineering*, Vol. II 43; various articles in local magazine and abroad.  
Hebrew Technical College, P.O. Box 100, Haifa, Palestine.

## F

**Faik, Kurtoglu, s.v.c.**; Turkish lawyer and economist; b. 93; ed. Faculty of Admin. economic and political sciences Faculty of Law and Faculty of economic and political science Brussels.

Began as lawyer 14; reviser to the High Court of accounts, Dir. Commercial Dept. Admin. District, jurist council, and Gen. Dir. of Trade at the Min. of Commerce 21-25, 1926; Board of commercial treaties and tariff 24, commercial del. Amsterdam 26, Brussels 29; commercial councillor 30-34; First Pres. Turkey (Turkish Consuls, Trade Dept. 34); Under-Sec. of State Min. of Economy 35-38; leader of many Turkish missions to conduct commercial negotiations with several countries, directed negotia with England for the construction of an Iron and Steel Plant in Turkey; Dep. to Turkish Nat. Great Assembly from Manisa; Sec. of State for Agric. Turkish del. to Int. Cong. and Congresses.

Public: *La Turquie économique, Les Palais Turcs* 28, *Patent System of U.S.A.* 38, *Agriculture System in Latin Countries* 35, *History of Turkish Agriculture*.

11, Kara Cadde-i, Y.S. Ankara, Turkey.

**Faisal II, H.M.** King of Iraq; b. 25.  
Succeeded on the throne April 4, 39.  
The Royal Palace, Baghdad, Iraq.

**Faiz Mohamed, Bardar, Khan Zakriyai;** Afghan politician; b. 91; ed. Habsbyah Coll.  
Consultant to Del. presenting Afghanistan's claims for independence in Europe and the United States; Counsellor at Min. of Foreign Affairs 17-20; recd. from public life during revolution; nominated Min. of Foreign Affairs upon accession of King Nadir Shah 29.  
Public: *Political History of Afghanistan, The Cause of the Afghan Revolution, The Art of Writing, Ancient History of the Afghan Nation, History of Training and Education*, etc.  
Baghe Ali Mardan, Kabul, Afghanistan.

**Faouel, Hussein, s.v.c.** (Cairo), Lic.-es-Sciences (Paris); Egyptian sinologist; ed. Cairo, Toulouse, Paris.  
Medical Officer 21-25; mem. Sir John Murray Expedition to the Indian Ocean 33-34; Egyptian Del. to the Int. Council Exploration of the Mediterranean Sea 34-40; Dir. Found. Inst. of Hydrobiology and Fisheries 31-42; Dean, Faculty of Science, Faculty I Univ. 41; Prof. of Zoology and Oceanography.

## WHO'S WHO IN THE MIDDLE EAST

**Publs.** *Scientific Narratives on Marine Zoology, Hydrology and Oceanography. Reports on the Scientific Expedition to the International Council of the Investigation 32-38* *Texts and Figures to a Study of Arab Language* *Les Arabes, A Modern Social and the Margins of a Scientific Expedition to the Indian Ocean*  
Faculty of Science, Farouk University, Alexandria, Egypt.

**Farouk I, H. M.** King of Egypt, Sovereign of Sudan, Jordan, and Sudan, b. 20.  
Succeeded N. Sadeq, Farouk I, under a Regency April 27; took Constitutional oath as reigning King of Egypt July 26, 27, married Jan. 30 to Queen Farida, b. 27; daughter of Prince Khalid (b. 38), Princess Fawzia (b. 41), Princess Badia (b. 43).  
Abdin and Nubia Palaces, Cairo, Egypt

**Farrukh, Omar A., Ph.D.**; Lebanese educationist; b. 06; ed. American Univ. of Beirut  
Taught at Al-Najah 20-29; Nabhan, Palestine Nazasid Coll Beirut 35-37; post-graduate work in Germany and France; taught at High Training School Baghdad 41-41; Prof. of Arabic Literature and Islamic Philosophy Nazasid Coll for Boys and the Nazasid Coll for Girls.  
Publs. *Arab Culture in Science and Philosophy* 42, *Mythicism in Islam* 47, *Arabic Science* 42, *Liba Tammam* 35, *Ala Bilal des Professeurs de l'Arabie moderne* 37, 416.  
P.O. Box 477, Beirut, Lebanon.

**Fawzi, Mahmoud, Bay**; Egyptian diplomat; b. 01; ed. Cairo, Cairo, Rome, Liverpool, and Columbia.  
Vice-Consul New York and New Orleans 26-29; Consul Kobe (Japan) 29-30; Dir. of Nationalities Dept., Min. of Foreign Affairs 39-41; Consul-Gen. Jerusalem 41-44; Secy. Security Council 46; Internat'l Rep. General Assembly, New York 46; Security Council 46; Rep. First Special Session General Assembly 47.  
c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cairo

**Fayssal, M. Rishi**; Syrian pharmacist; b. 12; ed. Univ. St. Joseph, Beirut, Government employee.  
Publs. *Speech of Faysal Chakram* (in Arabic).  
Government House, Damascus, Syria.

**Fekete, Michael, Ph.D.**; Palestinian educationist; b. 86; ed. Univ. of Budapest and Göttingen.  
Awarded Teachers' Diploma of Secondary Schools 29; Teacher in Secondary Schools 32; Asst. Univ. of Budapest 32, Private Doctor 34; Lecturer in the Teachers' Coll. 35; Lecturer, Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem 38, Prof. 40-53; Dir., Inst. of Maths, Hebrew Univ. 43; Dean of the Faculty of Science, Hebrew Univ. 38; Rector 43; Prof. of Pure Maths, Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem, D.D. of the Einstein Inst. of Maths. of the Hebrew Univ.  
Publs. *Theory of Summability of Infinite Series* 10; *Point Set Theory* 23; *Roots of Algebraic and Transcendental Equations* 22, *Interpolation* 26.  
The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Palestine.

**Fernández, Andrés, S.J.**; Spanish ecclesiastic; b. 70; ed. Seminary of Palencia de Al'loria, Torosa, Spain, Canterbury, England.  
Prof. Holy Scriptures in England 03-06; Spain 06-09; Prof. Pontifical Biblical Inst. Rome 09-14; Prof. and Vice-Rector 14-17; Rector 18-24; Prof. Pontifical Biblical Inst. Jerusalem 28-39; Dir. 39.

**Publs.** *Lehrbuch der Hebräischen Grammatik* 19, *Lehrbuch der Chaldaischen Grammatik* 20, *Lehrbuch der Syrischen Grammatik* 21, *Lehrbuch der Arabischen Grammatik* 22, *Lehrbuch der Hebräischen Grammatik* 23, *Lehrbuch der Chaldaischen Grammatik* 24, *Lehrbuch der Syrischen Grammatik* 25, *Lehrbuch der Arabischen Grammatik* 26.  
Pontifical Biblical Institute, P.O. Box 200, Jerusalem, Palestine

**Fauchtwonger, Leo**, (and Translations) b. 01; ed. Germany.  
Gen. Secy. of I.L. Technion 26-31; Secy. of I.L. Technion 31-32; P.O. Box 92, Haifa, Palestine

**Fishman, Juda Leib**, Ph.D. b. 01; ed. Russia.  
Mem. Body of the Jewish Association of Learned Men (in Hebrew) 26-27.  
Publs. *Mathematics, Analysis, Algebra, Book 1* 29, *Book 2* 30, *Book 3* 31, *Book 4* 32, *Book 5* 33, *Book 6* 34, *Book 7* 35, *Book 8* 36, *Book 9* 37, *Book 10* 38, *Book 11* 39, *Book 12* 40, *Book 13* 41, *Book 14* 42, *Book 15* 43, *Book 16* 44, *Book 17* 45, *Book 18* 46, *Book 19* 47, *Book 20* 48, *Book 21* 49, *Book 22* 50, *Book 23* 51, *Book 24* 52, *Book 25* 53, *Book 26* 54, *Book 27* 55, *Book 28* 56, *Book 29* 57, *Book 30* 58, *Book 31* 59, *Book 32* 60, *Book 33* 61, *Book 34* 62, *Book 35* 63, *Book 36* 64, *Book 37* 65, *Book 38* 66, *Book 39* 67, *Book 40* 68, *Book 41* 69, *Book 42* 70, *Book 43* 71, *Book 44* 72, *Book 45* 73, *Book 46* 74, *Book 47* 75, *Book 48* 76, *Book 49* 77, *Book 50* 78, *Book 51* 79, *Book 52* 80, *Book 53* 81, *Book 54* 82, *Book 55* 83, *Book 56* 84, *Book 57* 85, *Book 58* 86, *Book 59* 87, *Book 60* 88, *Book 61* 89, *Book 62* 90, *Book 63* 91, *Book 64* 92, *Book 65* 93, *Book 66* 94, *Book 67* 95, *Book 68* 96, *Book 69* 97, *Book 70* 98, *Book 71* 99, *Book 72* 100, *Book 73* 101, *Book 74* 102, *Book 75* 103, *Book 76* 104, *Book 77* 105, *Book 78* 106, *Book 79* 107, *Book 80* 108, *Book 81* 109, *Book 82* 110, *Book 83* 111, *Book 84* 112, *Book 85* 113, *Book 86* 114, *Book 87* 115, *Book 88* 116, *Book 89* 117, *Book 90* 118, *Book 91* 119, *Book 92* 120, *Book 93* 121, *Book 94* 122, *Book 95* 123, *Book 96* 124, *Book 97* 125, *Book 98* 126, *Book 99* 127, *Book 100* 128, *Book 101* 129, *Book 102* 130, *Book 103* 131, *Book 104* 132, *Book 105* 133, *Book 106* 134, *Book 107* 135, *Book 108* 136, *Book 109* 137, *Book 110* 138, *Book 111* 139, *Book 112* 140, *Book 113* 141, *Book 114* 142, *Book 115* 143, *Book 116* 144, *Book 117* 145, *Book 118* 146, *Book 119* 147, *Book 120* 148, *Book 121* 149, *Book 122* 150, *Book 123* 151, *Book 124* 152, *Book 125* 153, *Book 126* 154, *Book 127* 155, *Book 128* 156, *Book 129* 157, *Book 130* 158, *Book 131* 159, *Book 132* 160, *Book 133* 161, *Book 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*Book 446* 474, *Book 447* 475, *Book 448* 476, *Book 449* 477, *Book 450* 478, *Book 451* 479, *Book 452* 480, *Book 453* 481, *Book 454* 482, *Book 455* 483, *Book 456* 484, *Book 457* 485, *Book 458* 486, *Book 459* 487, *Book 460* 488, *Book 461* 489, *Book 462* 490, *Book 463* 491, *Book 464* 492, *Book 465* 493, *Book 466* 494, *Book 467* 495, *Book 468* 496, *Book 469* 497, *Book 470* 498, *Book 471* 499, *Book 472* 500, *Book 473* 501, *Book 474* 502, *Book 475* 503, *Book 476* 504, *Book 477* 505, *Book 478* 506, *Book 479* 507, *Book 480* 508, *Book 481* 509, *Book 482* 510, *Book 483* 511, *Book 484* 512, *Book 485* 513, *Book 486* 514, *Book 487* 515, *Book 488* 516, *Book 489* 517, *Book 490* 518, *Book 491* 519, *Book 492* 520, *Book 493* 521, *Book 494* 522, *Book 495* 523, *Book 496* 524, *Book 497* 525, *Book 498* 526, *Book 499* 527, *Book 500* 528, *Book 501* 529, *Book 502* 530, *Book 503* 531, *Book 504* 532, *Book 505* 533, *Book 506* 534, *Book 507* 535, *Book 508* 536, *Book 509* 537, *Book 510* 538, *Book 511* 539, *Book 512* 540, *Book 513* 541, *Book 514* 542, *Book 515* 543, *Book 516* 544, *Book 517* 545, *Book 518* 546, *Book 519* 547, *Book 520* 548, *Book 521* 549, *Book 522* 550, *Book 523* 551, *Book 524* 552, *Book 525* 553, *Book 526* 554, *Book 527* 555, *Book 528* 556, *Book 529* 557, *Book 530* 558, *Book 531* 559, *Book 532* 560, *Book 533* 561, *Book 534* 562, *Book 535* 563, *Book 536* 564, *Book 537* 565, *Book 538* 566, *Book 539* 567, *Book 540* 568, *Book 541* 569, *Book 542* 570, *Book 543* 571, *Book 544* 572, *Book 545* 573, *Book 546* 574, *Book 547* 575, *Book 548* 576, *Book 549* 577, *Book 550* 578, *Book 551* 579, *Book 552* 580, *Book 553* 581, *Book 554* 582, *Book 555* 583, *Book 556* 584, *Book 557* 585, *Book 558* 586, *Book 559* 587, *Book 560* 588, *Book 561* 589, *Book 562* 590, *Book 563* 591, *Book 564* 592, *Book 565* 593, *Book 566* 594, *Book 567* 595, *Book 568* 596, *Book 569* 597, *Book 570* 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*Book 633* 661, *Book 634* 662, *Book 635* 663, *Book 636* 664, *Book 637* 665, *Book 638* 666, *Book 639* 667, *Book 640* 668, *Book 641* 669, *Book 642* 670, *Book 643* 671, *Book 644* 672, *Book 645* 673, *Book 646* 674, *Book 647* 675, *Book 648* 676, *Book 649* 677, *Book 650* 678, *Book 651* 679, *Book 652* 680, *Book 653* 681, *Book 654* 682, *Book 655* 683, *Book 656* 684, *Book 657* 685, *Book 658* 686, *Book 659* 687, *Book 660* 688, *Book 661* 689, *Book 662* 690, *Book 663* 691, *Book 664* 692, *Book 665* 693, *Book 666* 694, *Book 667* 695, *Book 668* 696, *Book 669* 697, *Book 670* 698, *Book 671* 699, *Book 672* 700, *Book 673* 701, *Book 674* 702, *Book 675* 703

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**Egypt; Facult. of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering, Fouad I Univ.**

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**Gallad, Edgar Philip, M.A. D.;** Egyptian journalist; b. 03.

With Crédit Lyonnais 19; mem. staff *La Liberte* 21, Chief Editor *La Presse* 23-24, Dir. *La Liberte* 33, Founder 36 and Dir. *Journal d'Egypte* for 5 years; Gen. Counselor Fed. of Trade Unions.

35 rue Kasr el Nil, Cairo, Egypt.

**Gerado, Ridvanbeyoglu Mürşev;** Turkish diplomat; b. 28; ed. Turkish War Acad.

Second Balkan War 12, Military Attache Greece 14, Chief Military Operations Eastern Front, Chief of Staff Caucasian Front; mem. Comm. for delimitation Turco-Bulgarian Frontier, for Russo-Turkish Amistice, and for Turko-Caucasian Republic Amistice, Deputy and mem. First Great Nat. Assembly, Dir. London Peace Com. 21, to Iran 30-31, to Japan 30-32, to Germany 30-32; now attached with rank of Ambassador to Min. of Foreign Affairs; Ambassador to Brazil 47; mem. People's Republican Party.

Denenag, Apartmani, Saliak Caddesi Tesvikiye, Istanbul, Turkey.

**Ghaleb, Abdolaziz Bey;** Egyptian diplomatist; b. 23; ed. Paris Commercial High School, London School of Economics, and Birmingham Univ.

Entered Diplomatic Service 25; Consul Munich and New York 29-30; diplomatic appts. Athens, Rome, Paris; Chargé d'Affaires Prague 31, Gen. Sec. Egyptian Council of Min. 36; Min. to Belgium (also accredited to Luxembourg) 37, to Sweden (also accredited to Denmark and Norway) 38 and 40; Dir. Prime Min.'s Cab. 40-42; Dir. Egyptian Education Office London 44.

63 Egyptian Embassy, 75 South Audley Street, London, W.1.

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Rep. Int. Red Cross League 24; mem. Min. of Public Health 43, Min. of Education 44; Prof. of Medicine Univ. of Tehran, Rep. United Nations Conf. on Int. Org. 47; Rep. General Assembly New York 46.

63 University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran.

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Publ. *History of the Commentaries of Iraq, History of the Jews in Iraq, History of the Iraqi Cities, How an Arab City and Kingdom, Interpretation of the Iraqi Constitution, The Finances of Iraq under the Abbasid Caliphate*, Baghdad, Iraq.

**Glabbe, John Bogat, Bachelor, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.;** British army officer; b. 07, ed. Cheltenham Coll., R.M.A. Woolwich; awarded K. Central Africa Soc. Lawrence Medal, R. Asiatic Soc. Dorton Medal, and Lieut. R.E. 15; fought in France and Belgium during World War I; Comm. Iraq 20; resigned from Army 26; Admin. Insp. Iraq Govt. 26; D.C. Desert Area Transjordan 30; Comm. Arab Legion 30; H.Q. The Arab Legion, Amman, Transjordan.

**Qasab, Hamed Abdel Fattah, B.Sc.;** Egyptian scientist; b. 07; ed. Fouad I Univ. Demonstrator in Zoology, Fouad I Univ., Cairo; Ass. Dir., Marine Biological Station, Fouad I Univ., Cairo 34; Dir. 38.

Publ. Many articles in scientific publications. \* Gardafa, Red Sea, Egypt.

**Granovsky, A.;** Palestinian economist; Chair, Board of Trade and Man. Dir. of Keren Karyem; mem. Council Int. Jewish Nat. Front; expert on land problems and settlements.

Publ. *Land Problems in Palestine* 20; *Towards an Economic Jewish Agriculture in Palestine* 27, *Land Taxation in Palestine* 27, *Land Settlement in Palestine* 30, *Land and the Jewish Reconstruction in Palestine* 31, *The Fiscal System of Palestine* 35, *The Land Issue in Palestine* 36, *On the Land Front* 40, *The Political Struggle on the Land Question* 43, *The Land Question and the Future* 44, *Reports and Reality* 45.

Keren Karyemeh Leizmet Ltd., Jerusalem, Palestine.

**Granemann, Sammy, M.A.;** Palestinian lawyer and writer; b. 13.

Emr. Barrister in Berlin; mem. Zionist Gen. Council and Pres. of Zionist Congress Court.

Publ. *Tekvunah* 20, *Hamfahim vnd Zappfenreich* 24, *Sofar* 27, *Ya'acov and Christian, King Solomon and the Collier, The Trial of the Donkey's Shadow* 45. Neufar Benjamin Street, Tel Aviv, Palestine.

**Gurbekin, Resat Nuri;** Turkish writer; b. Istanbul 07; ed. Istanbul Univ.

Embr. Facult. of Philosophy and Literature in Turkish high schools, later Gen. Insp. of Nat. Education; has written 16 novels, 9 plays, a large number of articles, essays on literary and philosophic reports; mem. of Exec. Board of UNESCO.

Ankara, Turkey.

### H

**Habibi, Abdul Hai;** Afghan educationist; b. 10; ed. privately; awarded A.S. Medal No. 2, Education.

Teacher in Kandahar 23, Ed. *Talim-i-Jahan*, Kandahar 30, Pres. Afghan Acad. of Faculty of Literature, Kabul 43, Public Educ. in Kandahar 47.

Publ. Ed. and annotator of *Adab of Khandak Khan Khandak* 37; Ed. and annotator of Pashto Textbook *Pata Khazana (Hidden Treasure)*, 45 *Afghan Pathi*, Vol. 1 42; *A History of Pashto Literature*, Vols. 1 and 2 44; Ed. and annotator of *Stories of Ahmed Shah Abdali* 40.

Kandahar, Afghanistan.

**Hadi, Ibrahim Abdel, Bey;** Egyptian politician; b. 08; ed. Univ. of Cairo.

Vice-Chair Socialist Party, Rep. United Nations Conf. on Int. Org. 45.

630 Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cairo, Egypt.

**Hadi, Mohammed Hussein, M.Sc. (econ.);** Iraqi economist; b. 06; ed. Primary School, Mosul, Secondary School, Mosul, American Univ., Beirut, and London School of Economics.

Official in Iraq Min. of Finance 21-27; Dep. for Mosul 37; entered business and became Man. Dir. of Vegetable Oil Extraction Co. Ltd., Baghdad 40. Economic Ed. to Sa'ud Al Athali; one of the founders and Vice-Chair. of Nat. Defence Party 46; Min. of Supply in Nouri al Sud Govt.; Vice-Chair. Nat. Democratic Party. Sadun, Baghdad, Iraq.

## WHO'S WHO IN THE MIDDLE EAST

**Hagir, Abdul Hussain;** Iranian politician, ed. Iran. Occupied many important positions in Iranian Ministry visited England on official mission 43; Min. of Communications in Islamic Govt. 43-46.  
c/o Ministry of Communications, Tebran, Iran.

**Haidor, Mohamed Abdul Majid, H. E. Prince;** b. 1876, ca. 1877, ed. Transjordanian diplomat; b. 84, ed. privately and Law School of Turkey, Istanbul. Appnt. Demand of Imperial Turkish Empire 24; worked with his father Khayr Abdul Haidor of Mecca 24-29; Consul of Medina 1898-1900, Deputy of Emir of Mecca in Istanbul 1900-01, in separation of Arabia from Turkey remained with Emir of Mecca in Turkey 24; left Turkey with the Imperial Family; went to France and later to the Lebanon 24, Min. Plenipotentiary in London 26. The Transjordan Legation, 8 Upper Phillimore Gardens, London, W. 8.

**Haidari, Daud Al, Pasha;** Iraqi politician; b. 87, ed. Istanbul Law Coll. Deputy, Min. of Justice 25-29, in law practice Baghdad; Legal Counselor British Oil Development Co. Ltd.; Min. of Great Britain 29-31, Deputy in Iraq 37. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Baghdad, Iraq.

**Haider, Mohammad Khan;** Afghan diplomat; ed. Accountancy School Kabul. Sec. to Afghan Legation London 30, Paris 31, Director of Treaties, Min. of Foreign Affairs 34; Dir.-Gen. of Int. Affairs 35; Del. to L. N. 36; Officiating Chief Sec. to King 37; Ambassador to Iran 40, Min. of Finance 41. Afghan Embassy, Tehran, Iran.

**Haikal, Mohammed Hussein, Pasha;** Egyptian politician; b. 82, ed. Univs. of Cairo and Paris. Pres. Liberal Constitutional Party and Egyptian Senate; Rep. General Assembly New York 46.  
c/o The Senate, Cairo, Egypt

**Haim, Henri;** Egyptian publicist; b. ed. of Neuchâtel. Gen. Man Société Orientale de Publications S.A.E., *Bourse Egyptienne, Journal d'Alexandrie, Le Journal Egyptien, Les Deux Gazettes, Egyptian Mail, Noha's Medical Press of Egypt, Revue d'Egypte Economique et Financière.*  
26 Sharia Ghazieh, Cairo, Egypt.

**Hakim, George;** Lebanese economist and politician; ed. Univ. of Beirut and Ecole Française de Droit, Beirut. Instr. in Economics American Univ. of Beirut 34-42; Adjunct Prof. in Economics 23-25, Counsellor of Legation Washington 46; Rep. General Assembly New York 46; Alternate Rep. Economic and Social Council 46.  
c/o Lebanese Legation Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

**Hakki, Abdel Rahman;** Egyptian diplomatist; b. 91, ed. Egyptian Univ. Investigating Officer Cairo City Police 13-27, Prefect Provincial Administration 21-23; Vice-Consul Cavalta, Salonic and Varna 23-25; Consul Hamburg 25-27; Sub-Dir. of Political and Commercial Dept. Min. of Foreign Affairs 27-28; Consul Istanbul 29-31; 1st Sec. Egyptian Legation Paris 31-34; Counsellor Embassy London 34-39; Min. to Iraq and Saudi Arabia 34-40; Min. to Turkey 40-43; Min. to Syria and Lebanon 43; Sec.-Gen. Min. of Foreign Affairs 43-45.  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cairo, Egypt.

**Hakki, Tarik Us;** Turkish politician and journalist; b. 87, ed. Istanbul School. Emr. went editorial staffs *Tanin, Tuzin Eftar, Tecemmen-e-Kattak* and *Haakat*; Prof. of Turkish

Language, Literature and Law, Univ. Turkey 40-42, *Imr. Dergisi, Fes, Istanbul Fes, Ankara, D. N. Fes, Fes, Zanzibar, etc.*

Ankara Str. Istanbul, Turkey.

**Hanza, Foad Bey,** b. 1876, ca. 1877, Ed. Arabic politician; b. 64, ed. Law School, Istanbul. Insp. of Educational Items - 16, Asst. Dir. of Education Affairs - 17, Under-Sec. of State of Asia, Min. 1918 - 1919, Affairs of Permanent Dep. Min. 31, 1920 - 1921, of Ministers of - 1922, Academic Affairs 23, 1923, Publ. *The Heart of Arabia, History of Saudi Arabia, Arabia in Islam and Today.*  
Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

**Hashim, Ibrahim, Pasha,** b. 1867, Ed. Jordanian lawyer; b. 88, ed. Law Dept. of Istanbul, Turkey. Crown Council, Beirut 22, Turb. 23-13, 1-66, 22; Military Service 14-18; Attorney-General and Pres. of Court of Appeal Damascus 24-25; Min. of Justice Amman 25, Prime Min. 25-30; 1930-31; 1931-32; 1932-33; 1933-34; Nakh's Maraca Order, Istanbul Order of the Eagle, *Principles of Criminal Law or Principles of Criminal Procedure* 21, *Outline of the Ottoman Criminal Law* 24, *Outline of the Magistrate Law* 25.  
Amman Transjordan.

**Hashimi, Taha Al, Lieut.-Gen.;** Iraq, officer; b. 88; ed. Istanbul Military Coll. Office Turkish Army 08; Iraqi Army 22; Colonel 26; Major Gen. 30 - Gen. 38; Dir.-Gen. of Genes 28-29 and of Edinburg 29-30, Chief of Gen. Staff 29-33; Min. of Defense and Interior Dec. 38-Mar. 20, 22 Defense 40-41, Prime Min. 19 April 41. Publ. *Military Tactics* 22, *History of the War* 27, *Geography of Iraq* 29, *History of the Islamic East* 33, *Military Geography* 34, *Lessons in Military Knowledge* 36.  
Baghdad, Iraq.

**Hassan, Kamel Et Sheshiny;** Egyptian economist; b. 89, ed. Egyptian and Oxford Univs. Prof. of Economics, Commercial High School, Egyptian Univ. 11, Controller Dept. of Commerce and Industry 29-32, Dir.-Gen. Min. of Commerce and Industry 36, Pres. Board of Dir. and Man. Dir. Crédit Agricole d'Egypte; mem. Economic Council, Agricultural Council.  
Crédit Agricole d'Egypte, Cairo, Egypt.

**Hassan, Mahmoud, Pasha;** Egyptian diplomat; b. 92, ed. Cairo; awarded the Grand Cross of the Star (Sweden), Grand Cross of the Dannebrog (Denmark), Commander of the Crown (Belgium), Officer of the Legion of Honour (France). Asst. to the Procureur-Gen.; Master of Ceremonies to King Fouad I; Sec. to the Embassy 23 (Belgium), to France 24; Chargé d'Affaires to Belgium 26, to Prague (Czechoslovakia) 28; Judge Mixed Courts 30-36; Min. to the Scandinavian Countries 36-38, to the U.S.A. 38, Ambassador to the U.S.A. 43; Rep. United Nations Com. for Int. Org. 45; Security Council 46; General Assembly New York 46; First Special Session General Assembly 47.  
The Egyptian Embassy, 2301 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

**Hassan, Behim, Bey,** b. 1862, Egyptian archaeologist; b. 87, ed. Higher Training Coll. Cairo, Ecole Française des Hautes Etudes, Institut Catholique, Sorbonne, Paris, Univ. of Vienna.

WHO'S WHO IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Primary school teacher 12-17; Secondary-school teacher 17-19; Asst. Keeper of Cairo Museum 20-21; Asst. Prof. of Egyptology, Cairo Univ. at Giza Pyramids 23-26; Sub-Dir. of Dept. of Antiquities and Dir. of Excavations for the Dept. at Giza and Sakkarah 26-29; *Public. (General): History of Egypt and Turkey 16, History of Europe from the Renaissance to the Present Day 17 vols., 21, History of the Mohammedans 23, A Page from the History of Mohammed 24; (Egyptological Works): History of the Egyptian Religion 22, Egyptian Religion in Muslim Empire 25, Le Peuple d'Égypte de l'Égypte et le Rapport d'Égypte au La Société de l'Égypte 26, Excavations at Giza 1924-25 2 vols., 32, Ancient Egypt 12 vols., in Arabic 23, The General Geographical Divisions of Egypt 24 Arabic 24, The Landmarks of the Ancient Egyptian 25 vols., in Arabic 25.*

Ecole des Hautes Etudes, Paris Pyramide, Egypt.

**Hefnawy, Mahmoud Tawfik, M.A.**, Egyptian agronomist; b. 1901; Egypt and Cambridge Cities. Technical Ass. Min. of Agriculture 27; Sub-Inspr. 29; Lecturer in Botany, Higher Agricultural School 24; Deputy Dir. Horticultural Section 25; Asst. Prof. of Botany 27; Principal 30; Dean Faculty of Agriculture 31; Min. of Agriculture 32; Egypt. Royal Entomological Soc. Cairo, mem. Royal Scientific Research Council Cairo; Advisor for the Middle East to the F.A.O. of the United Nations 46. *Public. First Community in Upper Sinaï, Managing of Vegetables in Egypt, The Agricultural Population of the Marine District, Analytical Key to the Flora of Egypt, Pyrethrum Compositiflorum of Egypt.* c/o Lazogdi Street, Helwan, Egypt.

**Hekmat, An Asghar, Khan;** Iran an politician and writer, ed. Ardahan High School and Univ. of Pinar, Dir.-Gen. Education 28-30; Prof. of Persian Literature Tehran Univ. 31-; Acting Min. of Education Religious Foundations and Fine Arts 33-35; Min. of Education 35-37, Interior 38-39, of Industries 41, of Public Health 42, of Justice 43; Min. without Portfolio 47; Pres. of Tehran Univ. 34-37; Pres. Iranian Acad. 38; head of cultural mission to India 24. *Public. Shakespeare and Persian Literary studies, including commentary of Shakespeare's dramas.* The University, Tehran, Iran.

**Hentini, Saïd, Pasha;** Egyptian financial expert. Permanent Under-Sec. of State Min. of Finance 24; Min. in Italy 26-28; Pres. Egyptian Mission to First World Economic Conf. at Geneva 27; mem. Egyptian Economic Mission to Great Britain 32; Govt. Comm. Cairo and Alexandria Stock Exchanges 30, 37; Dir. Nat. Bank of Egypt; Man. Dir. Cairo Water Co.; Knight Grand Officer S.M. Redakkaag, Cairo, Egypt.

**Heritz, George, M.D.**, Palestinian archaeologist; b. 83; ed. Univ. of Berlin and Halle. Asst. at the Gen. Archives of German Jews at Berlin 11-19; Dir. Zionist Central Archives 19-33; Dir. Zionist Central Archives (Palestine) 33. *Public. History of the Dukes of Mezan 09, Jewish Letters (5 vols.) 27-30, Works of Zionism 33, German-Hebrew Dictionary 35.* North Talpouth, Jerusalem, Palestine.

**Herzog, Isaac, M.A., D.LITT. (LONDON),** British (Jewish) ecclesiastic; b. 88; ed. Leeds Univ., Sorbonne and Ecole des Langues Orientales, Paris.

Ordained Rabbi 10; Rabbi of Jewish Community Belfast (N. Ireland) 20; Chief Rabbi of I.F.E. 25; deceased officers of Chief Rabbinate of Greece 30, and of Paris Orthodox Jewish Community 34, and of Secretary of Rabbinical Seminary Chicago 24; Chief Rabbi of Palestine, Dec. 36; Fellow Jewish Acad. of Arts, Science and Letters of America. *Public. Main Institutions of Jewish Law (2 vols.) 30, Dinei Yisrah. 30-31; Journal for Comparative Legislation (London), Temple Law Quarterly (New York), Midwest Journal (Oxford), Annuaire des Etudes Orientales, Memorial Volume (London), Journal Review (Baltimore), etc.* Jerusalem, Palestine.

**Hilmi Issa, Mohamed Pasha;** Egyptian politician, b. 79; ed. Cairo Law School. Appeal Court Judge 21; Governor province of Char-el-El; Min. of Communications 25; of the Interior 28; of Works 30; of Education 31-34; of Works Dec. 37-April 38; of Communications April-June 38; of Justice June-10-July 41. *Public. On the Contract of Sale 16.* Rue El-Asp Osman No. 16, Cairo, Egypt.

**Hrbt, Philip Kburn, M.D., M.A.,** American orientalist, b. 80; ed. Amer. Univ. Beirut, Columbia Univ. Lecturer Oriental Dept. Columbia Univ. 19-19; Prof. Amer. University Beirut 19-20; Asst. Prof. Semitic Literature Princeton 20-20; Assoc. Prof. 20-36; Chair. Dept. of Oriental Languages 44; mem. American Oriental Society. *Public. The Origins of the Islamic State 08, The Semitic Language: Spoken in Syria and Lebanon 21, The Syrians in America 21, Characteristics of Modern Secs 24, Syria and the Arabs 26, An Arab-Syrian Gentleman and His Mission in the Period of the Crusades 29, The Origins of the House People and Religion 29, King of India in Umanak 30, History of the Arab 37, The Arabs 42 and many articles in the World Press.* 100 Pitts Randolph Road, Princeton, N. J., U.S.A.

**Hornby, Edmond;** Syrian banker; b. 71; ed. Lausanne (Switzerland) and Pembroke Coll. (Oxford). Min. of Finance 36; Del. to the Franco-Syrian Treaty Conf. in Paris 36; elected mem. of Parl. for Aleppo 36; Min. of Finance 46-47, National Party. Aleppo, Syria.

**Koufian, S.;** Palestinian banker. Gen. Man. of Anglo-Palestine Bank Ltd. Tel-Aviv; Chair. and Man. Dir. Gen. Mortgage Bank of Palestine Ltd.; Hon. Pres. Tel-Aviv and Jaffa Chamber of Commerce; Adviser on banking and finance to Jewish Agency. Anglo-Palestine Bank, Tel. Aviv, Palestine.

**Horowitz, David;** Palestinian economist; b. 09; ed. Lvov and Vienna. Economic Advisor to the Palestine Bureau of the American Economic Commission for Palestine 20, to the Treasury of the Jewish Agency, mem. Standing Office for Commerce and Industry of the Govt. of Palestine, Textile Advisory Board 32-35, Dir. Economic Dept. Jewish Agency for Palestine; Lecturer, High School for Law and Economics, Tel Aviv. *Public. Economic Survey of Palestine (co-author) 38, Aspects of Economic Policy in Palestine 30, Jewish Colonization in Palestine 37, Postwar Reconstruction 42, Report on the Joint Case on Problems of Wage Adjustments (co-author) 42.* 9, Dow Mos Street, Tel Aviv, Palestine.

## WHO'S WHO IN THE MIDDLE EAST

**Hozumi, Albert Habib, M.A.**, British politician; b. 25; ed. Maudslayi Coll. Oxford.  
Lecturer, American Univ. of Beirut, Lebanon 37-39; work on Arab Politics for Foreign Office Research Dept. and Office of Min. Resident, Cairo 39-43; Arab Office, Jerusalem and London 43-47.  
Public. *Serie and Lectures on Great Britain and the Arab World* 40; *Minorities in the Arab World* 47.  
The Harrow, Middlesex, Sussex.

**Howe, Sir Robert George, C.M.G.**; Governor and C-in-C, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan 27; b. 93; ed. Derby School; St. Catharine's Coll. Cambridge.  
Third Secretary Copenhagen 24; Second Secretary 25; Helgoland 24; Rio de Janeiro 24; First Secretary 26; Bucharest 26; Foreign Office 30; Acting Counsellor 30; Minister in Riga 40; Minister in Ethiopia 42-45.  
Government House, Khartoum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

**Hosani El Din, Ahmed, M.Sc., Ph.D.**; VETERINARIAN.  
Dip. Agric. Engineering, Egyptian Government School, b. 05; ed. Egypt and Univ. of Leeds.  
Engineer, Egyptian Govt. 25; Lecturer, Faculty of Engineering, Fouad I Univ., Cairo 30-36; Egyptian Govt. of Sudan; Insp. Egyptian Sudan Office 36-44; The Egyptian Sudan Bureau 45.  
4 Chesterfield Gardens, Park Lane London W. 1.

**Husaini, Muhammad Abdul Khan**; Afghan diplomatist; b. 40; ed. Habibia Coll. Kabul.  
Dep. Sec. to Afghan Legation in Beirut; Dep. of Highers and Translations Foreign Office 22; Consul-General in Delhi 23; Min. to Italy 31; Del. to International Conf. 38; Ambassador to U.S.S.R. 32-37; Min. of Public Works 37; Min. for Posts and Telegraphs 40; Afghan Min. to U.S.S.A. 47.  
Afghan Legation, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

**Husseini, Haj Amin El**; Arab ecclesiastic and politician.  
Mufti of Jerusalem, Pres. Supreme Muslim Council; leader Arab Higher Comm. fled Jerusalem Oct. 37; in Lebanon 37-39; Baghdad 39-41; imprisoned in Rashid Ali revolt April 41; fled to Iraq 41; in Beirut 41; in protective custody, France, at Naxos Island 47-49; escaped mystery flight to Egypt 47; under protection of King Farouk, Chief Arab Higher Comm. 46.  
Ain Helwan, Cairo, Egypt.

**Hussaini, Jamal El**; Palestinian (Arab) politician; b. 03; ed. St. George's English School Jerusalem and American Univ. Beirut.  
Asst. Gov. Nablus District 16-20; Sec. Gen. Palestine Arab Exec. 20-34; Founder and Chief, Palestine Arab Party 35; memb. Arab Higher Comm. 36-42; Palestine Arabists, in London 29-36, 37-40; 39; Leader Palestine del. Parl. Congress Cairo 38; imposed Rhodesia 47-47; Comm. Palestine Arab Higher Comm. 45-  
Mansret, Beirut, Lebanon.

**Hussaini, Rajah Said**; Palestinian Arab; b. 17; ed. Beirut, Columbia, and London Unives.  
Asst. Treas. Govt. of Palestine 33-40; Asst. Chief Sec. Govt. of Palestine 40-43; resign. 43; joined Arab Office 45; Dir. Arab Office.  
Arab Office, Jerusalem, Palestine.

**Ikim, Nedim Veyvali**; Turkish diplomat; b. 00; ed. High School of Commerce, Istanbul; School of Political Sciences, Paris Univ.  
Third Sec. to Berlin 28; Second Sec. to Bern 30; Second

and First Secs. to the Turkish Del. at Gen. N. 24; Dir. of Section 1 of the First Dept. at the Foreign Min. 30; Commission of Legation and Asst. Dir.-Gen. of the First Dept. 40; Counsellor of Embassy 42; Chief of the Coll. to the Foreign Min. 43; Chief of the Coll. to the Prime Min. 47; Dir. Gen. of the Press Dept. 42; Min. Sec. 42; Turkish Press Department (Hazine ve Yayin Genel Mudurlugu, Ankara, Turkey).

**Incedayi, Cevdet Kestim**; Turkish politician and army officer; b. 07; ed. privately and War Acad. Turkey.  
Graduated from the War Coll. 23; as Lieut. entered the War Acad.; work from Army as Staff Major 27; fought on the Caucasian Front during World War I; parties joined in the Turkish War of Independence; Insp. and Pres. People's Party near Adana; Gen. People's Party, Deputy for Samsat; Min. of Communications 41-42; Acting Chair, Turkish Grand National Assembly; memb. memb. of many philanthropic bodies, Min. of Public Works, People's Party.  
Public Member Senate in the Turkish War of Independence 27; Turkish Struggle for Independence.  
Ehmedievler 16 Sokak, No. 2, Ankara, Turkey.

**Inönü, Gen. Ismet**; Turkish politician; b. 83; ed. Military and Staff Colls.  
Attached and Army Officer 08; organized local patrols; military Party of Liberty and Progress; Gen. Staff 11th Army Division 08, memb. expeditionary force against insurgents, Arabia 10; Major, Chief of Gen. Staff Yemen Army 19; Dir. 1st Section Gen. Staff Istanbul Mar. 23; military adviser Turkish Del. Turco-Bulgarian peace negotiations Aug. 13; Lieut. Col. 14; Dir. 1st section G.H.Q. Tashkent 14; Col., Chief of Gen. Staff and Army Commander Thrace 15; Comm. 4th Army Corps, Russian front 16; 2nd Army Corps 17, 3rd Army Corps Syria 17; Under-Sec. for War 18; joined Mustafa Kemal 20; Deputy for Edirne Nat. Assembly, Min. and Chief of Gen. Staff 20; comm. Western Front and victor Battles of Inönü 21; promoted Brig. Gen. 21, Lieut.-Gen. 22, Gen. 26-27, 1921; Min. of Foreign Affairs 22; signed Treaty of Lausanne 23; 1922; Vice Pres. Republican People's Party, Leader 25; Prime Min. 25-27 and 25-33; Pres. Republic 38; re-elected 39, 43 and 46.  
Ankara, Turkey.

**Iskandar, Afifa**; Iraqi artist and actress; b. 26; ed. privately.  
Performed in several Arabic films; starred in film *Caravans* Baghdad, Egypt 46.  
730 Naiba El Jawahiri, Baghdad, Iraq.

**Izzat, Gen. Aziz, Pasha**; Egyptian politician and diplomatist.  
Head Min. of Foreign Affairs after War; Min. to Great Britain 24-28; Min. of Foreign Affairs in 19-22; Nassim Pasha Cabinet 33-36; memb. Council of Regents; read.  
12 rue Izzat-pasha, Cairo, Egypt.

**Jabr, Saib**; Iraqi politician; b. 36; ed. Baghdad Law School.  
Judge Civil Courts 26-30; Deputy 30-33; Min. of Education 33-34; Gov. of Karbala 35-36; Min. of Justice Oct. 36-June 37; Dir. Gen. of Customs and Excise Sept. 37-38; Min. of Education Dec. 39-Feb. 40, of Social Affairs Feb.-Mar. 40; Gov. of Basra July 40-Aug. 41; Act. Min. of Foreign Affairs Oct. 41-Feb. 42; Min. of Interior 42-42 and 43; Min. of Finance 42-43; Peace Min. 47.  
Baghdad, Iraq.

## WHO'S WHO IN THE MIDDLE EAST

**Jahse, Mark**, M.A. M.Sc. (Econ.); British company engineer and industrialist; b. 23; ed. Trinity Coll., Cambridge.

Dir. and Gen. Mgr. Palestine Corp.; Chair. Middle-East Mercantile Corp. Ltd. "Kalia" seaside health resort; Ltd., I. Mandelst Co. Ltd. M.E. Palestine Hotels Ltd., Levant Loaded Warehouses Co. Ltd., Palestine Franchise Co. Ltd.  
P.O. Box 764, Jerusalem, Palestine.

**Jamali, Mohammed Fadhil**, M.Sc.; Iraqi diplomat; b. 23; ed. Baghdad American Univ. of Beirut, Univ. of Chicago and Columbia.

Supervisor Gen., Dir.-Gen., and Insp.-Gen. of Education and Public Instruction 22-43; apptd. Dir.-Gen. for Foreign Affairs 43; Min. of Foreign Affairs 43; Rep. United Nations Conf. for Int. Org. 45; Chair. Iraqi Del. to the First Special Session General Assembly, New York 47.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Baghdad, Iraq.

**Jafar, Dhyā' Ul-Deen**, M.Sc., M.Sc., M.Sc. (M.A.) M.Sc. (Econ.), M.A. (Econ.); Iraqi industrialist; b. 11, ed. Univ. of Birmingham (England).

Asst. Mech. Engineer Iraqi State Railways 37; Mech. Engineer 41, Dir.-Gen. Engineering Supply 42; Deputy for Baghdad Division 42; Min. of Communications and Works 47; Independent.

Public Works Office of Engineering.

Baghdad Street, Baghdad, Iraq.

**Jafar Hamandi**; Iraqi jurist and politician; b. 04; ed. Baghdad Law Coll.

Various posts Civil and Sharia Courts; Dir. Legal Min. of Interior 28; Judge Civil Courts 29; Qadim-muqam several Kadha 25-34; Admin. Insp. of Daira 35; Acting Mu'tasarrif of Kot Liva 35; Mu'tasarrif of Kut and Hillah Liva 35; Min. of Education June 37; Dir.-Gen. of Tribal Affairs Min. of Interior 38; Mu'tasarrif of Montady, Karbala and Dulaim Liva 39-42; Min. of Social Affairs June 41, Acting Min. of Justice 41, Mu'tasarrif of Baghdad 42; Lawyer 42; mem. of Parl. 44.

Baghdad, Iraq.

**Jamil, Abdel, Khan**; Afghan administrator; b. 08. Supervisor of Commissariat Southern Province 20; Civil Sub-Divisional Officer 22-23 and Civil Divisional Officer Northern (Eastern Province) 27; Acting Superintendent of Police Kabul 30 and Superintendent 31; Acting Governor of Kabul Central Province 32 and of Maraz-Sharif (Turkistan) 33-34; recalled; retd. c/o The Department of the Interior, Kabul, Afghanistan.

**Jurdak, Angela N. M.**; Lebanese sociologist and psychologist; b. 15, ed. American Univ. of Beirut and School of Advanced Int. Studies, Geneva.

Sec. to Registrar and Dean Beirut Univ. 38-43; Instr. in Sociology and Psychology, American Univ. of Beirut; Alberta to Lebanese Legation Washington 45; Sec.-Gen. Lebanon Del. to the United Nations Conf. for Int. Org. 45; Rapporteur Sub-Comm. on Status of Women 46.

c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Beirut, Lebanon.

### K

**Kable, Ibrahim Saleh al**; Iraqi financial expert; b. 25; ed. Baghdad Law Coll.

Asst. Accountant-Gen. 20-27; sent on mission to Istanbul and Geneva for determination of Iraq share of Ottoman debts 24; Accountant-Gen. 27-34; assisted in successful issue of Iraq currency 31; succeeded to Rail-

ways 34-35; Accountant-Gen. 36-37; Dir.-Gen. of Finance 37; Vice-Chief Roubin Bank 38 mem. Iraq del. to Financial Conf. Cairo 41, Dreston Woods 41, organized floating of first national loan in Iraq 43; negotiated Anglo-Iraqi financial agreement Aug. 47; Department of Finance, Baghdad, Iraq.

**Kadry, Sir Fahsin**; Kadhim Order Class III, M.A. V.O., O.M.S.; Iraqi diplomat; b. 24, ed. Istanbul Military Coll.

A.D.C. to King Faisal I 21-23; Master of Ceremonies Royal Palace 31-36, Counselor Legation Tehran 36-43; Consultant, Bombay 38-39, Dir. of Ceremonies Min. of Foreign Affairs 39, Consul-Gen. Beirut 39-44, Iraqi Min. to Syria and Lebanon 44, to France 45; Actg. Dir. Gen. Min. of Foreign Affairs; Min. to France 46; Legation d'Hon. to Place des Etats Unis, Paris 46, France.

**Kahit, Amin Ibrahim**; M.A. (Econ.); British; Egyptian educationalist; b. 04; ed. Egypt and England.

Teacher of Science, Lecturer in Chemistry, Faculty of Science Cairo; Headmaster Secondary School; Chief Science Insp. Min. of Education Egypt; Provincial Controller of Education; Rector People's Univ. Cairo; *Public Definition of Modern Chemistry* (2 vols.) 25, *Outline of Modern Chemistry*, Vol. III 29, *Outline of Modern Physics* (2 vols.) 35, *Science in War* 42, *Peace and Light throughout the Ages* 43, *Science in Life* 47. Cairo, Egypt.

**Kalish, Behnam**, Mgr.; Iraqi ecclesiastic; b. 23; ed. Propaganda Coll. Rome.

Ordained priest 08; apptd. Father Superior Monastery of St. Heliana; Cathedral Bishop 22; Vicar of the Patriarch in Damascus, Beirut, Egypt; elected Archbishop of Baghdad 42. The Archdiocese, Baghdad, Iraq.

**Kalstein, M. Mahter**, M.A.; Palestinian composer; ed. American Univ. of Beirut and Paris.

Teacher, Tel Aviv Conservatory of Music 36-45; Music Teacher, Training Coll. 44-46; Artist & Mem. of Palestine Lit. 43-46, mem. Board of Dir. Authors and Composers' Assoc.; Mem. Sec. Palestine Philharmonic Orchestra.

Public. *Four Symphonies*; and many compositions since 37.

7, Stand Street, Tel Aviv, Palestine.

**Kalugai, Isaac**, M.Sc.; Palestinian chemist and teacher; b. 28, ed. Univ. of Vladimir (Kieff, Russia), Univ. of Pittsburgh, U.S.A.

Teacher, Jerusalem-Hebrew School 13-20; Professional Courses 24-25; Master of Chemistry, Hebrew Secondary School Haifa 25; Lecturer, Hebrew Technical Coll., Haifa; Asst. Prof., Hebrew Technical Coll., Haifa 32; Head Technological Dept. 44, Head Dept. of Chemical Engineering 45; Asst. Prof. of Gen. and Organic Chemistry, Hebrew Technical Coll. 45; Jewish Labour Party.

Public. *Two Theses* 13-20, *History of Chemistry* (Hebrew) 25, *Lectures in Chemistry*, Vols. I and II (Hebrew) 36; *Organic Reagents* (Hebrew) 37, *Textbook of Organic Chemistry* (Hebrew) 42.

Hebrew Technical College, Haifa, Palestine.

**Kamel, Mourad, Bey**, M.A.; Egyptian lawyer and diplomat; b. 27, ed. IJha State Univ.

Judge Native Courts 12-20; Dir. Mixed Jurisdiction Dept. of Min. of Justice 22-24; Consul in Paris and Antwerp 24-26; Sen. Rome Legation 26-29 and Paris 27-30; Chargé d'Affaires The Hague 30-33; Counselor at the Court of Appeal Cairo.

## WHO'S WHO IN THE MIDDLE EAST

**Publ. *Aperçu sur l'Égypte Économique, Politique et Sociale* 26. *L'Égypte Contemporaine* 26. *L'Annuaire Économique de l'Égypte* 27. *L'Assistance Publique et Privée en Égypte* 28. *La Condition des Étrangers en Égypte* 29. *L'Égypte de l'Étranger* 30.**

39 rue Mustafa Pasha Bahary, Cairo-Heliwan, Egypt.

**Kamel-Moursy, Mohamad, Pasha, Dr.** Egyptian lawyer and politician; b. 87; ed. Egypt and the Decorative Sciences Juridiques de la Faculté de Dijon; Awarded Order of the Nile 25, Officer of Public Instruction 26, Comm. Order of the Crown of Italy 27, Grand Officer National Order of the Legion of Honour 35.

Advocat 14; Dir. Adm. Service of the Works 19; Prof. School of Law 20; Sec. Egyptian Legation in London 22; Prof. of Civil Law, Faculty of Law Univ. of Fouad Ier; Vice-Principal Faculty of Law 27; Principal Faculty of Law 28, Counselor Court of Cassation 29, Vice-Pres. 42, Min. of Justice 17, Senator 46; Pres. of the Council 46; Sup.-Gen. de la Société Française d'Économie, Politique et Statistique et de Législation, Dr. L'Égypte Contemporaine.

**Publ. *Études de droit de l'Égypte Française en Égypte* (French) 14. *L'Économique et Sociale de l'Égypte* 23. *Traité de Droit Économique général* (2nd edn.) 23. *Prescriptions et droit de retour d'émigration* (2nd edn.) 36. *Études Économiques et Sociales* (2nd edn.) 36. *Publicité des Transactions commerciales* 39. *Prescriptions* 42. *Les Baux* (2nd edn.) 43. *Propriété et Droit Réels* (3rd edn.) 43. *Droit Pénal* (2nd edn.) 43; and various articles in judicial reviews.**

5, rue El Aziz Osman, Zamalek, Cairo, Egypt.

**Kaplan, Eliezer;** Palestinian administrator and industrial expert; b. 91; ed. religious school, Minsk, and Moscow High School and Technical Coll.

Settled in Palestine 33; mem. Board of Dir., Jewish Colonial Trust, Anglo-Palestine Bank, Palestine Land Development Co., and many other economic enterprises sponsored by Jewish Agency Exec. and Adm. Council; Head of Financial and Adm. Dept. of Jewish Agency 33.

11b Abaehanel Street, Rehavia, Jerusalem, Palestine.

**Kaplansky, Solomon;** Palestinian engineer; b. 84; ed. Technical Coll. Vienna.

Head of the Colonization Dept. of the Jewish Nat. Fund 13 16; Dir. Finance and Economics Offce. Zionist World Organization 21 23, mem. Palestine Zionist Exec. Jerusalem 24 27; mem. Exec. Offce. Jewish Agency in London 29-31; Dir. Hebrew Technical Coll., Haifa 32; mem. Exec. Socialist and Labour International 37-44.

**Publ.** Articles on the problems of Jewish colonisation in Palestine, particularly those connected with agricultural settlement, co-operative movement and the economic capacity of the country, as well as on political problems of Palestine.

Hebrew Technical College, Haifa, Palestine.

**Kashit Al-Bhita, Ahmed Abdul Hassul, M.Sc.** Iraq; diplomat and economist; b. 29, of Najaf (Iraq), and Univ. of Edinburgh and Cambridge.

Appnt. Chm. of Credit Dept. in Rafidain Bank, Baghdad; apptd. Technical Adviser to the Dept. of Labour in the Min. of Social Affairs, Baghdad, Ass. 16 Dir. of Economics Dept., Min. of Foreign Affairs; married Diplomatic Service; Commercial Attaché, Royal Iraqi Embassy, London.

22 Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7.

**Kasir, Daoud, M.Sc.** Iraqi educationist; b. 92; ed. American Univ. of Beirut and Columbia Univ. New York U.S.A.

Prof. of Mathematics 29; Dir. Engineering School Baghdad 35, Prof. and Acting Dean Engineering Coll. 44; Dean Engineering Coll. 47.

**Publ. *The Algebra of Geom. Algebra* 24.**

Engineering College, Baghdad, Iraq.

**Kawi, Ahmed Abdul, Pasha, Egyptian engineer,** b. 89; ed. School of Engineering.

Former staff White Africa; Dir. Technical Offce Min. of Public Works 25-28; mem. Resident Engineer Assesors Dam, Insp. of Irrigation, Resident Engineer Canal Asoka Research Construction, Sudan 31 35; Insp.-Gen. Egyptian Irrigation Service in Sudan 37-39; Min. of Public Works 39-June 40 and Nov. 40-Feb. 42; Senator.

17 Ramia Street, Heliopolis, Cairo, Egypt.

**Kazemi, Bagher;** Iranian diplomat and politician. b. 29; ed. Univ. of Tehran and American Univ. Washington.

Min. of Communications 39; Min. to Iraq 42-36; Min. of Foreign Affairs and Head of Iranian Del. to League of Nations, Ambassador to Afghanistan and Turkey, Min. to Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, Rep. General Assembly, London 26.

61a Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tehran, Iran.

**Kazici, Seyket Fud;** Turkish diplomat; b. 91; ed. Lycée Coll., Istanbul, and Larazana, Eriv.

Vice-Consul, Rome and Budapest 24-26; Consul, Geneva, and Rep. to League of Nations 29, Min. in Copenhagen and Oslo 29, Lisbon 31, Budapest 33, Rep. General Assembly, London 26.

12a Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ankara, Turkey.

**Kelyali, Abdul Rahman, M.D.** Syrian physician; b. 87; ed. American Univ. of Beirut.

Graduated as Doctor of Medicine 17; apptd. Military Physician 17; elected mem. Assembly for the Syrian Organic Constitution 28; Min. of Justice and Education 36-39; Min. of Justice and Public Works 43-45; mem. Arabic Acad. 42; mem. Adm. Offce. for maritime and postage, Syrian Emergency; National Party.

**Publ. *Our Struggle* 16**

Damascus, Syria.

**Khadduri, Mujiid, M.A., Ph.D.** Iraqi educationist and writer; b. 09; ed. American Univ. of Beirut; Univ. of Chicago.

Sec. Treas. Baghdad P.E.N. Club; mem. American Soc. of Int. Law; Iraqi Del. to the 24th Conf. of the P.E.N. Club in Buenos Aires 36; Advisor to the Iraqi Delegation at the San Francisco Conf. 45; Visiting Lecturer in Near-Eastern history at Indiana Univ. 47; Prof. Modern Middle-Eastern history at the Higher Teachers' Coll., Baghdad, Iraq.

**Publ. *The Administration of Iraq from the Mandate* (in Arabic) 35. *The Loss of War and Peace in Islam* (London) 41. *The Government of Iraq* (Baghdad) 44. *The System of Government in Iraq* (in Arabic), Baghdad 26. Higher Teachers' College, Baghdad, Iraq.**

**Khalil, Mohammad, Bay, M.D., Ph.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M. and M.** Egyptian parasitologist; b. 95; ed. Cairo, England and Belgium.

Clinical Assr. Kasr el Aini Hospital 19, later House Surgeon; sent by Egyptian Govt. to study at London School of Tropical Medicine 20; Sub-Dir. Parasitic Diseases Research Dept. of Public Health Laboratories 21-22; Lecturer in Parasitology Cairo School of Medi-

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since 24-25; External Food of Veterinary Pathology Cairo School of Veterinary Medicine 24; Prof. of Parasitology Cairo Faculty of Medicine 25; mem. Medical Research Comm. for investigation of Ankylostomiasis in Canal district 26; Colonial Office Parasitology expert and W. India 22, Min. of Agriculture Aug. 27-Jan. 28 mem. of Council.  
**Publ.** *The Bibliography of Schistosomiasis (Bilharziasis)* 31 *The Scientific Treatment of Human Schistosomiasis (Bilharziasis)* 31. *Desert Lishmaniasis, a Study of an Endemic Focus in Egypt* 24.  
 The Senate, Cairo, Egypt.

**Khan Ghazi, H. H.** Sardar Fakh Mahmud, Muzakir Agha, Bardar-e-Akbar Afghan politician and army officer; b. 1901; ed. Turki and Habibia Coll. Kabul.  
 1st Bodyguard Officer of late H.M. Amir Habibullah Khan 27; 1st Bodyguard Officer 16; Commandant of a Front Line in 1st Afghan War 19; Gov.-Gen. Southern Provinces 20; Gov. Gen. Northern Provinces 21; Gov.-General Eastern Provinces 25; Commandant of Afghan Forces 29; War Min. and Council of Chiefs 30, Prime Min. 30.  
 Kabul, Afghanistan.

**Khayatt, Hanna Behnam;** Iraqi civil servant, b. 1841; ed. French Coll. Beirut and Istanbul and Paris Univs.  
 Mem. Druze's Medical and Surgical Society; Min. of Public Health 22-23; Dir. Gen. of Public Health 22-30; Dir.-Gen. of Foreign Affairs 31-32; Insp. Gen. of Health Services 33; Prof. of Forensic Medicine Baghdad Faculties of Medicine and Law 25-30; Dir. Royal Hospital and Dean Royal Coll. of Medicine 34; Insp.-Gen. Health Services Baghdad 37; Prof. Iraq Medical Coll. Baghdad.  
 Royal Hospital, Baghdad, Iraq.

**Khouri, Victor,** LL.M. and Diplome de l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Sociales; Lebanese lawyer and diplomat; b. 1902; ed. Lebanon and France.  
 Counsellor to the Lebanese Legation in London 44; Del. to the Preparatory Commission of U.N.O. 45; Del. to the First Session of the General Assembly of U.N.O. 47; Del. to the Com. of Refugees and Displaced Persons London 49; Del. to the Second Part of the First Session of the General Assembly New York 47; Min. to the United Kingdom 47; Del. to the Second Session of the General Assembly 47.  
**Publ.** *L'Evolution du Mandat "A"* 29 and several articles in newspapers, etc.  
 Lebanese Legation, Cavendish Street, Westminster, London, W.1.

**Kirkbride, Sir Alec Smith, K.C., C.M.G., C.M.B., M.C.;** British colonial servant, b. 1901; ed. privately.  
 Military Service 19-21; British Rep. to Iraq 21-22; Junior Asst. Sec. Palestine Govt. 21-26; Asst. Sec. 26-27; Asst. British Resident Transjordan 27-37; District Commr. Galilee 37-39; British Resident Transjordan 39-40; H.M. Envoy Extra. and Min. Plen. to Transjordan.  
 The British Legation, Amman, Transjordan.

**Koculuoglu, Zade Faki,** Bey, Ph.D. (Heidelberg Univ.); Turkish literary historian and politician; b. 1901; ed. Istanbul Univ.  
 Prof. Istanbul Univ. since 23; Turkish Literary Historian; Pres. Turkish Inst., Deputy 35.  
**Publ.** *Early Mystics in Turkish Literature* 19, *History of Turkish Literature* 22, *The Influence of Byzantine Institutions on Turkish* 31.  
 Akbujuk St. Istanbul, Turkey.

**Koukhi, Shoukhi El-;** President of the Republic of Syria 22; ed. Istanbul.  
 Mem. of King Faisal's Syrian Govt. 21-22; exiled in Egypt 22-30.  
 Presidency, Damasus 28, Syria.

**Kurdoglu, Faik;** Turkish politician; b. 1901; ed. Istanbul and Brussels Univs.  
 Deputy for Magnesia; Int. Under-Sec. of State for Economy; leader Turkish mission to conduct commercial negotiations with U.K. 28; Mem. of Agriculture; Deputy in Parl. 32.  
**Publ.** *La Turquie Economique* 28, *La Turquie sous offre de marche* 30; *Le Livre de l'Annee* 31.  
 11 Tuzla Caddesi, Ankara, Turkey.

### L

**Lavi, Isaac,** LL.B.; French lawyer and administrator; b. 1878; ed. Coll. of Najaf and Inst. of Oriental Languages.  
 Practised law 80-83; Oriental Sec. Italian Consulate Cairo 13-14; Insp. and later Lieut.-Gen. Statistical Dept. Egypt 13-18; Lecturer of Economics Egyptian Faculty of Law 22; Sec.-Gen. Federation Egyptian Industry; Sec. Found. Society of Political Economy.  
**Publ.** *Contributions to L'Egypte Contemporaine and L'Egypte Industrielle*, and various reviews.  
 P.O. Box 221, Rue Kasr el-Nil, Cairo, Egypt.

**Lawa, Ibrahim Atallah, Pasha;** Egyptian officer.  
 A.L.I.C. to King of Egypt; Chief of Staff Aug. 40.  
 Ministry of War, Cairo, Egypt.

**Locker, Bert;** Polish journalist and politician; b. 1871; ed. Univ. of Warszawa.  
 Ed. *Wladzyslaw Zolner* 13-14; Gen. Sec. World Zionist Socialist Union 16-18; mem. Zionist Gen. Council 23-31; mem. Executive Jewish Agency for Palestine 31; mem. Executive Gen. Federation Jewish Labour in Palestine 36; Palestine Labour Party.  
**Publ.** *Palestine and the Jewish Future* 41, *A Struggling People, Palestine in Jewish History* 46.  
 77 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

**Lakman, Mohamed Ali Ibrahim;** Arab judicial official and journalist; b. 1901; ed. Aden and India.  
 Headmaster Govt. school Aden 14-18; Mem. A. Bessa (British Somaliland Branch) 22-24; Mem. Clayton Ghalib and Co. Ltd 18-19; New English Pharmacy 21-22; Pres. Arab Reform Club 20-25, and other Societies (Mukhatam Al-Arabiyya Muntashah); Pres. Poor Boys Assn.; Founder of the Supreme Court Aden Colony. Ed. *Talaf-ul-Jumruk* 40.  
**Publ.** *Spring of European Progress* 37, *The English Nation* 40, *Suud* 40, *Arab Asahar* 45, *Kamilat Dini* 47.  
 Esplanade Road, Aden Camp, Aden.

### M

**Mackay, Donald Reid, A.C.A.;** British company director; b. 1903; ed. Edinburgh.  
 Vice-Chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries (Egypt) S.A.  
 21, Sharia Saat El Bahr, Zamalek, Cairo, Egypt.

**Madwar, Mohamed Reda, Bey, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.;** P.K.S. 6; Egyptian educationalist; b. 1903; ed. Univ. of Edinburgh.

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Asst. Civil Engineer with Leslie and Reid Edinburgh 17; Engineer for Asst. Royal Aircraft Establishment; Irrigation Engineer 19-22, Scientific Asst. Physical Dept., Cairo, Eire; Royal Observatory Helwan 24; Deputed Prof. of Astronomy Cairo 1923-31.

Publs. Many astronomical articles in the *Muslim Observatory Bulletin* and in the *Astronomical and Physical Society Bulletin*.

The Royal Observatory, Helwan, Egypt.

**Magnes, Judah Leon;** American educationist; b. 17; ed. *Collected* (Celtic), Cincinnati (Ohio), Butler and Heidelberg Univs.

Pres. Hebrew University, Jerusalem.

Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Palestine.

**Mahar, Ali, Pasha;** Egyptian jurist and politician, b. 21.

Barrister 22, Judge 27, *mufti* Wadd-el-Misr 29, *mufti* Egyptian Del. to negotiate with Lord Milner 20, Dean, Law Faculty and Prof. of Public Int. Law 21; Deputy 22, Under-Sec. of State for Education 24; Min. of Education 25-26, of Finance 28-29, of Justice 30-32, Senator 30-32, Chief of Royal Cabinet 33 and 35, Prime Min. and Min. of Interior and Foreign Affairs 34; Senator 36 and 39, *mufti* Egyptian Del. to Palestine Conf., London 37, Dir. Nat. Bank of Egypt and Great Fonder Egyptian *mufti*, *Société de Bienfaisance Musulmane*; Prime Min. 37, Prime Min. and Min. of Foreign Affairs and Interior Aug. 39-1940 40, *mufti* Board Foudl Univ., Leader, The Egyptian Front Movement 41; *mufti* mem. of Senate.

Publ. *Public International Law* (translation of Arabic) 23-24.

Zamalek, Cairo, Egypt.

**Mahmud, Hamed, M.D., D.M.** Egyptian surgeon and politician; b. 27; ed. Cairo, Nippon Gakkaishi School and Edinburgh Univ.

Demonstrator in Anatomy Univ. and Surgeon's Hall Edinburgh 13-14; House Surgeon Edinburgh Royal Infirmary April-Sept. 14; Surgeon Port Mahon Military Hospital France 14-15; Private Sec. to Rowl 29-40; *Posta* 15-27, M.P. for Tulu 24-28, 30 and 36; Chargé d'Affaires London 30; Dir. Under Sec. for Public Health 36-37, Min. of Public Health 36-39 *mufti* Socialist Party.

Tulu, Egypt.

**Majid, Abdul, A.D., M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.** Afghan educationist; b. 17; ed. Afghanistan and U.S.A.

Dir. Inst. of Bacteriology and Hygiene Kabul 20-47; Prof. of Bacteriology 40-47; Asst. Rector of the Kabul Univ. 46; Leader of the Afghan Del. to Asian Relations Conf., Moscow; Vice of the Asian organization.

Publ. *The Chemical and Immunological Activities of certain Antigens Components of Typhoid Bacillus*.

Kabul University, Kabul, Afghanistan.

**Majid, Abdul, A.D., M.A.** Afghan banker and economist, b. 06, ed. State Ministry.

Pres. Bank Milh Afghan 30; Min. Nat. Economy 36; Pres. Afghanistan Bank 35.

Bank Milh Afghan, Avenue Avenue, Kabul, Afghanistan.

**Malik, Charles, Ph.D.;** Lebanese educationist and diplomat; b. 02; ed. American Univ. of Beirut, and Harvard Univs.

Associated with Rockefeller Foundation in Egypt 30-32; Asst. Prof. of Philosophy, Harvard 36-37; Prof. of

Philosophy and Head of Dept. American Univ. of Beirut 17-43; Lebanone Min. to the U.S.A.; Rep. United Nations Com. for Int. Org. 33; Economic and Social Council 40; General Assembly New York 40; First Special Session General Assembly 47; Rapporteur Comtee. on Human Rights 17, Pres. U.N. Economic and Social Council 48.

Lebanese Embassy, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

**Mansour, Albert, M.A.;** Egyptian Diplomat; b. 02; ed. Egypt.

Joined Egyptian Service 28; Sec. Liverpool Consulate 28, Vice Consul Liverpool 30, Consul Marseille 31, Consul Gen. Adlis Achaia 1934-35; transferred to 2nd Sec., Min. of Foreign Affairs, Cairo Asst. Dir.-Gen. Passport and Nationality Dept., Egypt 40; Counsellor Egyptian Embassy, London 48, Egyptian Embassy, 25 South Audley Street, London, W.1.

**Maragheh, Mohammad Sayed;** Iranian diplomat; b. 18; ed. Iran, Russia and Switzerland.

Entered Min. of Foreign Affairs Tebran 07, Chief Interpreter and Sec. *Ministre-Gen* Istanbul 11; Various positions Consulate--Gens. Tiflis and Baku 12-17, Consul Baku 18, Consul-Gen. and Diplomatic Rep. to Soviet Azerbaijan 22-23, Counsellor to Embassy Israel, 1926 Chargé d'Affaires Ankara 30; Dir. Russian Dept. Min. of Foreign Affairs Tebran 31; Gov.-Gen. Azerbaijan (West) Province 32; Counsellor Dept. Min. of Foreign Affairs Tebran 32; Counsellor (rank of Min.) Embassy Moscow 35, Charge d'Affaires 35; Min. to Italy 36-38, Ambassador to U.S.S.R. 38-40; Min. of Foreign Affairs 40-41; Prime Min. 44, *mufti*; Pres. Iranian Soc. for Cultural Relations with the U.S.S.R. Tebran, Iran.

**Mardam, Khalil, Bey;** Syrian administrator, b. 05; ed. privately and Univ. Coll. London.

Chief Asst. to the Chamber of Com. Governor of Syria 1920, Asst. Dir. Chamber of Min. Council; Chief Ed. Arabic Review (*Al-Nahdha*) Damascus 21; elected as a mem. in the Arab Acad. in Damascus 25; Prof. of Arabic Literature in Elmiah Coll. Damascus 29-38, Chief Ed. of Arabic Review (*Al-Nahdha*) Damascus 33; elected as Gen. Sec. Arab Acad. Damascus 41, Min. of Public Education Syria 42; re-elected as Gen. Sec. Arab Acad.

Publ. *Sahwa Nahda* 25, *Al-Nahdha* 1926-1927, 30-37, The Arab Academy, Damascus, Syria.

**Massignon, Louis, F.Y.C.D.** French historian and orientalist; b. 03.

Prof. Coll. de France; Gen. Sec. Inst. des Etudes Islamiques at Sorbonne, *mufti* Russian Acad. of Sciences, Royal Acad. Copenhagen, Tebran, Amsterdam, Brussels, Kabul, and Cairo, Acad. of Damascus, and Royal Asiatic Societies London and Sydney, Editor *Revue des Etudes Islamiques* and *Annales de l'Institut de Damas*.

Publ. *Le Maroc à travers les siècles* 06, *Histoire de l'Islamisme* 10-15, *La passion d'Al-Hafsiy, martyr mystique de l'Islam* 17, *Les corporations musulmanes* 25, *Expériences mystiques et spiritualité littéraires* 27, *Recherches de Textes* 29, *La prière d'Abraham sur Soûfisme* 20, *Le Coran et Al-Hafsiy* 31, *Séances de Dak* 34, *Explication du plan de Firdous* 35, *L'histoire d'Ismael* 35, *Le mysticisme Kabbalique de l'Almagest* 38, *La théologie* 43, 21 rue Monsieur, Paris 7<sup>e</sup>, France.

**Mayall, Robert Cecil, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. and B.C.** 3rd-Class Order of the Nile King's Jubilee Medal 35, Coronation Medal 37, M.C. (Cairo); British Govern-

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ment official, b. 93; ed. St. Lawrence Coll. Cambridge, and Sidney Sussex Coll. Cambridge.  
Served First World War as Asst. District Commissioner Sudan Govt. 20; Dep. Gov. Nardoko Province 23-25; Asst. Civil Sec. 23-25; Dep. Civil Sec. 24-25. Gov. Guala Province 26-28; Sudan Agent in Lou-lou (17-).  
Woodland Corner, Northwood Park, Harewood Hills, and Sudan Government Agency in London Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1.

**Makou, Jibrán;** Iraq journalist, b. 83; ed. Turkey. Came to Iraq as a Customs Official 17; Proprietor and Chief Ed. *Al-Nasir*; Chief Ed. *Al-Sabah*, *Al-Akhar*, P.O. B. 2, Baghdad, Iraq.

**Makromentioglu, Numan;** Turkish diplomat, b. 50; ed. Etudes juridiques supérieures en Suisse.  
Sec. Min. of Foreign Affairs; Deputy to the Grand Nat. Assembly; Min. of Foreign Affairs Ambassador to Paris.  
17 rue Beron, Paris 106, France.

**Mirza, Mohamed;** Afghan politician; b. 85.  
Envoy Extraordinary in Central Asia; Ambassador to U.S.S.R. 20-21; Chief of Afghan Trading Co. in Europe and America; Asst. Min. of Commerce 22; First Asst. Foreign Min. 25; Min. to U.S.S.R. 26; Asst. Foreign Min. 27; Min. of Commerce and Acting Min. of Finance 33; Min. of State 47.  
Nowabad, Kabul, Afghanistan.

**Mofakham, Jamshid,** b. 90; Iranian educationalist, b. 11; ed. Univ. of Lausanne (Switzerland).  
Dep. Dir. Technical Coll. Tehran; Dir. Superior Technical Inst., Tehran; Dir.-Gen. (Technical) Min. of Commerce and Industry, Iraq.  
37 Avenue Lohas, New, Tehran, Iran.

**Moghaddam, Mohammed Ali;** Iranian diplomatist.  
Early mem. Staff Min. of Foreign Affairs; served Russia, Sweden, London; Min. accord. to Balkan States; Dep. Dir.-Gen. of a Dept. of Min. of Foreign Affairs.  
c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tehran, Iran.

**Mohamad Hussain;** Afghan politician, b. 94; ed. privately.  
Revenue Dir. Northern Province 17-21; Dir. Accounts Office 22-24; Chief of Revenue Office and Officiating Governor Eastern Province 25-27; First Asst. Min. of Finance 29, 1931.  
Guzer Hazret, Kabul, Afghanistan.

**Mohammad Akhtar, Khan Sardar;** Afghan politician; b. 79; ed. Habibiya Coll. Kabul.  
Colonel in the Afghan Army 07-19, served in Personal Guard of H.M. Amir Habibullah Khan; Min. of Health 29; Min. to Italy 35-36; Personal A.D.C. to the King, 1931.  
Kabul, Afghanistan.

**Mohammad Zahir, Shah;** H.R.H. King of Afghanistan; b. 14; ed. Habibiya Coll., English Coll., Lycée Janson, Paris, Coll. de Sailey, Montpelier, Infantry Officers' Coll., Kabul.  
Became Crown Prince after expulsion of Bacha-Sago and assumption of the throne by his father Mohammed Nadir, Shah, married his cousin, a daughter of Sirdar Alured Shah Khan Nov. 30; Min. of War and of Industries of Education 32; succeeded to the throne after assassination of his father Nov. 33.  
The Royal Palace, Kabul, Afghanistan.

**Mohammed Reza, Shah, H.I.M.** Pahlavi, Shah of Iran, b. 19.  
Succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father Sept. 16, 41; married Princess Fawzia of Egypt April 27.  
The Royal Palace, Tehran, Iran.

**Mosharraf, Ali Mustafa,** P.-In. 2 20 (1908), P.-In. 11 20 (1920); Egyptian educationist; b. 91; ed. Higher Training Coll. Cairo, Univ. Coll. Nottingham, King's Coll. London.  
Asst. Prof. Faculty of Science Cairo 25-26; Prof. Applied Mathem. in Cairo Univ. 26; Dean Faculty Science Cairo 26; Vice-Rector Cairo Univ. 45; Dean Faculty of Science Cairo Univ. Abbasia and Vice-Rector Fouad Univ.  
Publ. 122 contributed to *The Philosophical Magazine*, *Royal Society Proceedings*, *Nature*, *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Egypte*, and *Proceedings of the Math. and Phys. Soc. of Egypt*, etc.  
5, Shamsa Bazaar of Shams, Helwan, Cairo, Egypt.

**Mosharraf, Mostapha Mostapha, P.A.** (Hons., English), London, Dip. in English Literature (Cambridge); Egyptian educationist and administrator, b. 67; ed. Egypt, Exeter, Cambridge and London.  
Tutor in English Foreign Section Exeter Univ. Coll. 37-37; Lecturer in English Cairo Univ. 39-41; Asst. Dir. Egyptian Inst. London 45-46; Dir. of Publications and Publicity Dept. Egyptian Education Bureau 46-47; Ed. *Bulletin of the Egyptian Inst.*  
Publ. *Asiatic* (English) 44, *Asia Eastern and Western* 46, *Cultural Society of Egypt* 47, and many articles in *The Listener*, *Party of Today*, *Britain and the Middle East*, *The Western Morning News*.  
The Ministry of Education, Cairo, Egypt.

**Morgenstern, Georg Valentin,** P.-In.; Norwegian educationist, b. 90; ed. Univ. of Oslo, Bonn, and Berlin.  
Lecturer of Indian Philology, Oslo Univ. 17; Prof. of Comparative Philology and Sanskrit, Götterburg 20; Prof. of Indian Languages and Literature, Oslo 27; Linguistic Missions in India and Afghanistan 24 and 29; Prof. Univ. of Oslo 29-30a, 30a, 30a, African Acad.  
Publ. *24. Ethnological Vocabulary of Pashto* 27, *Indo-Iranian Frontier Languages* 1-11 29-35, *Report on a Linguistic Mission in Afghanistan* 26, *Report on a Linguistic Mission in North-West India* 32; Articles on Indian and Iranian Linguistics in *Acta Orientalia*, *Norsk Videnskapsselskaps Forhandlinger*, etc.  
Johs. Burgenvei, 9, Vindören, Oslo, Norway.

**Mossadegh, Ahmad;** Iranian engineer; b. 05; ed. Neuchâtel and Lausanne (Switzerland).  
Avenue Kakh, Tehran, Iran.

**Mossadegh, Mohamad,** P.-In.; Iranian lawyer; b. 80; ed. Tehran, Neuchâtel (Switzerland).  
Publ. *Iran and Capitalism* 13, *Société Anonyme en Europe* 13, *Deuxième Parlementaire en Iran et en Europe* 23, *Précis de Droit Civil en Iran*, *Legislation Financière* 25, *Testament en Droit Musulman* 24, *Responsabilité de l'État pour les actes illicites de ses Fonctionnaires* 23.  
Avenue Kakh, Tehran, Iran.

**Mourad, Sidi Ahmed, Pasha;** Egyptian diplomat.  
Royal Counsellor 26-30; Min. of Education 32-37; Min. to Belgium 31-35 and to Rome 36; Pres. Cttee. for Modifying Commercial, Civil and Procedure Laws until 38; Ambassador to Germany 38, recd.  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cairo, Egypt.

**Mozzavi Zadeh, Ali Akbar,** P.-In.; Iranian judge; b. 92; ed. Isfahan.

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Mem. Appellate Court 29, Acting Pres. Court 1st Inst. 30; Pres. Court 1st Inst. Mostak 30; Pres. Court 1st Inst. Hamadan 31; Pres. Court 1st Inst. Kermān and Pres. Central Court 1st Inst. 33; Acting Pres. Central Appellate Court 36; Acting Court of Appeal 38; Pres. State Procuratories Penal Court 42; Gov.-Gen. Tehran 48; Min. of Justice Oct. 46; Democratic Party, Faragh Avenue, Tehran, Iran.

**Moutarde, René,** b. 11, A.T. French ecclesiastic; b. 80; ed. Lyons, St. Helen (1895), Hastings and Beirut. Chancellor of the French School of Law Beirut 1937; Dir. des Missions de l'Église, St. Joseph 24; Dir. of the Inst. de l'Église Orientale Beirut. *Fields: Description géographique et statistique de la Syrie* Vol. 1 29, Vol. II with L. Jalabert; 30, *Le Liban et Chypre* with A. Ponsard 14. Université St. Joseph, Beirut, Lebanon.

**Muhiddin, Mohammed, Al-Sharif,** 1882, Muslim; Turkish musician and educationist; b. 90; grand direct descendant of the Prophet Muhammad; ed. Univ. of Istanbul.

*Studies Art and Music in New York* 24; accomplished player of the *qanun*, 2002 the suggestion of Leopold Godowsky, Kreisler, Heifetz, Gracis, and Leopold Auer, performed at the Town Hall, New York, returned to the Middle East 32. Concert at Istanbul, founded the Baghdad Acad. of Music 36; Dean of the Acad. of Fine Arts, Baghdad 40.

Publ. *Composers from the Orient*, Bureau Khabra, Baghdad, Iraq.

**Murid Bay, Sir Mehmed,** 1881, O.T.S.; British barrister and company director; b. 90; ed. Gray's Inn London. Served in Treasury Cyprus 1895; acted as Judge of the District Court, Kyrenia 23-24; acted as Adm. Judge of the District Court, Nicosia 25; elected mem. Legislative Council of 1st Electoral District of Nicosia-Kyrenia 25-30; Del. and Dir. of Lycos; mem. Exec. Council of the Colony of Cyprus 26-27; mem. Advisory Council of the Colony of Cyprus 32-37; represented the Colony of Cyprus at the Coronation of H.M. King George VI 37; Chair. Governing Body Moslem Secondary Schools; Chair. Town Moslem School Cities. Local Office, Nicosia Club, Nicosia, Cyprus.

**Mustafa, Sawat;** Syrian professor of music; b. 92; ed. Conservatoire National de Paris. Awarded Violinists' Diploma of the Faculty of Letters Damascus; Prof. of Music, Lycée Officiel, Ecole Normale, Damascus 19; Dir. Conservatoire National de Musique, Damascus.

Publ. *Les Chantons de la jeunesse, La Libanité, La jeunesse fleur, Le Printemps, Réves d'Un Poète*. Adh. Damascus, Syria.

**Myerson, Golda;** Palestinian politician and administrator; b. 98; ed. Secondary School and Teachers' Seminars, Milwaukee, U.S.A.

Active in war relief work World War I, organized Prater Zone (Workers' Party); settled in Palestine 21, agricultural labour at Moshavim until 24; with Shaleh Bench 26; mem. Women's Labour Council and Exec. Gen. Fed. Jewish Labour (Histadruth) 28; del. to many Zionist Congresses 29; rep. Histadruth on six occasions to U.S.A. and England; del. Imperial Labour Conf., London 30; Dir. "Aviran" Co. Ltd.; Chair. Advisory Board "Kupat Cholim" (Sick Fund); mem. Zionist Artisan (Steer and Nat. Council Palestine Jews); mem. War Economic Advisory Council 44; Sec. Exec. Cities., Histadruth, Acting Head Jewish Agency Political Dept. June-Nov. 46, during internment of Zionist

leaders at Latrun; elected to present position as Head of Jewish Agency Political Dept. by 22nd Zionist Congress, Eilat Dec. 46. Jewish Agency for Palestine, Jerusalem, Palestine.

### N

**Nachet, Hassan, Pasha;** Egyptian diplomat; b. 1870; Prof. of Law Cairo Univ.; Dir. Cabb. Min. of Justice, Under Sec. of State for War; Chief of Cabinet to King Fouad I; Min. to Germany 27-30; Ambassador to Great Britain Mar. 35-44; Indulgent 44.

14 Sharia Talgat Aly Zamilke, Cairo, Egypt.

**Nadmi, Omar, Bayid;** Iraqi politician; Min. of Economics 38-40, of Communications and Public Works Mar. 40-48, Min. of Justice 46; mem. of Parl. 47; Min. of Justice 48. Ministry of Justice, Baghdad, Iraq.

**Naficy, Abbas, M.R.;** Iranian physician and politician; b. 1870; ed. France and Iran.

Prof. of the Faculty of Medicine, Univ. of Tehran 36; mem. Municipal Council of Tehran 36-42, Dep. of Parl. for Tehran 41-43; Under Sec. of State, Min. of Health 46; Sec.-Gen. Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society; Inst. Book on Hygiene for Tehran Schools; *The History of Medicine in Iran*; and various articles in papers.

9, Avenue Adib, Rue Laguardi, Tehran, Iran.

**Naguib, Aly, Dal,** Pash; Egyptian Army officer; b. 87; ed. Gordon Coll. and the Royal Mil. Coll. Egypt. Officer in Royal Egyptian Cavalry 10; H.M. the King's Cavalry 10; 25; Light-Brig. Regt. 30; Mem. Sec. to the Sudan 32.

The Palace, Khartoum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

**Nahas, Mustafa El, Pasha;** Egyptian politician; b. 78; ed. Cairo Coll.

Four Judge Local Courts; Deputy and Min. of Communications 24; Vice-Pres. Chamber of Deputies 26, Pres. 27-28, Civic Wafd Party 27; Prime Min. 28, 30 and 36-37; mem. Egyptian Parl. Constitutional Conf. Montreux 37; Prime Min. and Min. of Foreign Affairs 42-44; Leader Wafd Party.

31 Abbas Street, Helwan, Cairo, Egypt.

**Naim, Wadih;** Lebanese lawyer and Government official; b. 85; ed. Beirut.

Chief of Bar, Beirut 24, 25, 30, and 31, Dep. District of Mount Lebanon 43; Min. of Justice and Public Education 45; Chair. Lebanese Del. United Nations Conf. for Int. Org. 45.

60 The Ministry of Education, Beirut, Lebanon.

**Narkiss, Mordecai;** Palestinian artist; expert and numismatist; b. 93; ed. Poland, Austria and Germany. Study and research work 20; Curator Jewish Nat. Museum Bezalel Jerusalem 26-28, Dir. Jewish Nat. Museum Bezalel Jerusalem 47.

Publ. *Coins of Palestine*, Parts 1, 2 36-38, *The Hama'asah Lamp* 36, *Dictionary of Graphic Arts* 37, *The Art of the Yemenite Jew* 41; many articles and essays in various periodicals—mainly on coins and seals.

6 Israel Street, New Bezalel, Jerusalem, Palestine.

**Nasrullah, Khan;** Afghan politician; b. 114.

Emr. tax collector, Commissioner of Police at Mazare Sharif; Governor of Southern provinces of Kabul and

## WHO'S WHO IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Ghazal and Deputy-Min. of Interior Affairs; Deputy Min. of Public Works 34-47;  
Publ. Translation of *Koran*, *Quran* into Russian.  
Baha'ul-Agha'ian, Kabul, Afghanistan.

**Nazif, Moustafa, Bey**, b. 1880. (1888). Egyptian education: b. 93; ed. Kas El Tin Govt. School Alexandria, and Bristol Univ. (England).  
Physics Master, Govt. Secondary Schools 14; Lecturer in Physics, Higher Training Coll., Cairo 20; Principal, Technical Coll., Cairo 30; Asst. Prof., Physics, Royal School of Engineering, Cairo 32; Prof., Royal School of Engineering, Cairo 34; Prof. of Physics, Faculty of Engineering, Royal Univ., Cairo 39; mem. Farid Ist. Acad. of Arabic Language 45.  
Publ. *A History of Physics* (Arabic) 27, *Optics, Geometrical and Physical* (Arabic) 30, *Law of Hooke*, *The Resonance and Beats* (in Optics) (Arabic), Vol. I 43, Vol. II 47.  
24, Mansi Bey Street, Giza, Cairo, Egypt.

**Nemazei, Mohamed**; b. Bombay, of Iranian parents; ed. private schools, Hong Kong.  
Entered father's firm, P. M. H. Nemazei & Co., general merchants and shipowners, Hong Kong 14, organized firm from 18; Commercial Attaché, Iranian Legation, Washington, D.C. 23-27, and again 28, appointed alternate Exec. Dir. Int. Bank for Egypt, Greece, Iran and Iraq April 27.  
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

**Nourida, René**; French diplomat; b. 09, ed. Gibraltar and France.  
Entered French Consular Service 22; Vice-Consul Jerusalem 23; Consul at Gibraltar 37; left Consular Service 40; re entered at Algiers 42, Chief of Diplomatic Bureau in Tunis 43; Consul-General Jerusalem 45, Dir.-Gen. for the Middle East of the Scientific Institute Française; Chair, Middle East Soc., Jerusalem.  
Publ. Many publications on Prehistory and History of Palestine and North Africa.  
French Consulate, Jerusalem, Palestine

**Nikpooy, Aziz-Allah**; Iranian politician; b. 04; ed. Iranian and American Colls., Tehran; awarded Homayun Order 1st Degree (conferred by H.M. the Shah).  
Employed in the Min. of Finance 19, mem. Pres. of Municipal Council, Isfahan 29-30, Govt. of Kermanshah 32-41, Chief of Kharirigo and mem. of Isfahan Prov. Council, Gen.-Gen. of Western Prov. 45, Min. of Posts and Telegraphs and Asst. Prime Min. 46; mem. of Iranian Parl. and Dep. for Isfahan 47, Democratic Party.  
8 Nisary Street, Shah Reza Avenue, Tehran, Iran

**Nikpoor, Abdul Hassani**; Iranian merchant; b. 14; ed. Tehran.  
Chair, Board Telephone Corp. of Iran; Founder of Glass Corp., Iron Corp., Textile Corp., Paper Corp., Dried Fruit Corp.; Dep. to Iranian Parl. 28-33; Founder Isfahan Glass Factory 35, elected Pres. of Chamber of Commerce of Tehran 29; Pres. of the Merchants' Assn., Iran Indus. Council.  
Publ. Many articles in *Asse-e-Eghtesad* (monthly, in Persian), and the *Daily Rudfiya*.  
Chamber of Commerce of Tehran, Tehran, Iran.

**Nimri, Mahum N.**; Palestinian editor and administrator; b. 14; ed. privately.

Attached to British Forces in the Middle East 30-47; founded Middle East Soc.; Hon. Sec. Middle East Soc. of Jerusalem; Ed. *Journal of the Middle East Society*, Adviser on Public Relations to Palestine House Ltd., Jerusalem.  
Publ. *The World's Peoples of Diplot Domes, A Military Ministry in the Middle East* *Journal of the Middle East Society*, 46-47.  
P.O. Box 7099, Jerusalem, Palestine

**Nokrashy, Mahmoud Fahmy El, Pasha**; Egyptian politician; b. 38 at Cairo Higher Training Coll. and Univ. Coll. Nottingham (England).  
Asst. Master Royal Coll. of the Secondary School of Heliopolis, Master General School Cairo 14; Dir. of Educ. Assnt. Provincial Council 19; Sub-Dir. Admin. Section Min. of Agric. Cairo 20; Asst. Sec.-Gen. Min. of Educ. 24; Under-Sec. of State Min. of the Interior 28-30, of Educ. 30-40, of the Interior June-Sept. 30, and of Finance Sept. 30; mem. Wafd Party until expelled 32, Dep. Leader Socialist (Disidence) Workers Party until Feb. 46; Pres. Socialist Party Feb. 45; Prime Min. Feb. 45-20, 46, and Dec. 45.  
3 Ramses Street, Heliopolis, Cairo, Egypt.

**Nourouz, Mohammad, Khan**; Afghan diplomat; b. 00; ed. privately.  
Entered service of the Govt. in the Finance Dept. 15; transferred to the Dept. of Justice 16; Chief Protocol of the Royal Court 17 and Sec. to H.M. the King 20-22, Dir. of Public Works 23-24, Sec. to H.M. the King 29; Afghan Ambassador to Tehran 39, Min. of Interior 43; Min. of Finance 45, Afghan Ambassador to Moscow 46.  
Afghan Embassy, 47, Vorovsky Street, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

**Nuri Said, Major-Gen.**; Iraqi politician and diplomat; b. 08; ed. Istanbul Military and Staff Colls.; Commander in Chief Iraq Army, Min. of Defense 22-24, 26-28, 28-29 and 33-34; Prime Min. 30-32, Dir. to I.N. and Min. to Italy; Min. of Foreign Affairs 33-34 and 34-36, exiled after coup d'état Oct. 36; Prime Min. and Min. of Interior May 30-Mar. 40; Min. of Foreign Affairs Mar. 40-Jan. 41, resigned; Prime Min. and Acting Min. Defense Oct. 41-47.  
Baghdad, Iraq

### O

**Omey, Abdel Magoud, Pasha, M.Sc., M.C.E., M.I.M.S.E.**; Egyptian engineer and politician; b. 93; ed. Suez Univ.  
Vice-Principal and Prof. Hydraulics Royal Engineering Coll. Egypt 10-21, Principal 21-24; Inspector of Irrigation and Dep. Dir.-Gen. Physical Dept. 24-28; Dir.-Gen. of Reservoirs 28; rep. Egyptian Govt. at World Power Conf. Harbin 29, Conf. on Dams and Grand Barrages Stockholm 33, Conf. on Lake Tang 33; Min. Public Works and Communications 34-36; Admin. Gen. Assnt. Riv. Com., Pres. Salvage and Marine Engineering Co.; 3rd Division de nil 26, Grand Cordan de L'etude polaire 33; Pasha 33, Industrialist 35-37.  
Barak 1 Avenue, Orma, Giza, Egypt.

**Omey, Mohammad, Khan**; Afghan officer; ed. Kabul Military Acad.  
Commissioned 17; Military Attaché Legation Rome 27; Asst. Chief of Gen. Staff 24, Chief of Gen. Staff 24, 31 and 36; Chief Afghan Military Mission Russia 26-27;

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Chief of Military Reforms 39; Asst. Min. of War 32; Afghan Rep. Disarmament Conf. and Del. to Int. Labour Conf. at L.N. 32-36; Chief of Naval Secretariat 47.  
**Kalaf, Ministry of National Defense, Afghanistan.**

**Özday, Ahmet Raut;** Turkish politician and diplomat.  
 Fmr. Naval officer, Capt. cruiser *Hemidish*, served Bulawa 2001; Turkish Del. to signing Mudros Armistice Min. of Marine; joined Kemal's movement; Fmr. Min. 23 and 24, resignd., joined opposition group. Later retired from politics; Ambassador to Great Britain 47-48; retired from politics; Ambassador to Great Britain 48-49. Ankara, Turkey.

**Özial, Ben Zion Meir Hay;** Jewish ecclesiastic; b. 89; ed. Tiferet Yerushalaim; Rabbinical Inst. Chief Rabbi, Tel Aviv 1966-72; Chief Rabbi of Szigida 70; Chief Rabbi, Tel Aviv 72; Rep. of the Jewish Communities to the British Govt. 74. Palestinian Del. to the U.N. and several Jewish Congresses, 31-40; Palestinian Del. to the Jewish Anti-Gent. League 39. Chief Rabbi, Rishon-le-Zion 40.  
 Publ. *Mishpat Özial (Judges and Judgments)*, *Melammed Özial (Mysteries of Özial)*, *Mevaz Özial* (2 vols. on *Özial's Mishpat*).  
 P.O.B. 673, Jerusalem, Palestine.

**Öz, Tahsin Sükrü, Bey;** Turkish sculptor; b. 81; ed. Istanbul Univ.  
 Dir. Nat. Museum 27-28; Dir. Topkapı Palace Museum 28.  
 Publ. *Guide Book to the Palace of Topkapı* 32. *Zwei Sultanzwischen des Sultans Mahmud II. Fatic* 35. *Asia Antiqua*, Vol. 2 38. II 40. *Sizma Sömeriye* 44. *Yeni Anıtların Anlatıları Book 1* 46 (Turkish, wood, fabric and velvets, Vol. I).  
 Istanbul, Topkapı Palace, Turkey.

**Özalp, Kazım, Genl;** Turkish officer and politician. Deputy for Bulaklar, Min. of Nat. Defense 22-23 and 35-39; Fmr. Nat. Assembly 25-26.  
 Çarşaya, Ankara, Turkey.

**Öztrak, Feyik, M.A.;** Turkish politician; b. 82; ed. School of Political Sciences (Istanbul).  
 Fmr. Edime corresp. *Vakıf*, fmr. mem. Council of Public Information, Gov. Taurus, Samsat, Kerkuk and Duzoukperu; Gov. Sanjak of Nahi 19, of Sanjak of Dersim 28, Dir.-Gen. of Revenue and Register Office, Min. of the Interior 22, later Dir. Board of Inspectors; Insp.-Gen. and Deputy for Diyarbakir first Nat. Assembly; Deputy for Tekirdag and Vize-Paz. Nat. Assembly until 52, Min. of the Interior 30-42, Pres. Party, Group People's Party until 45; mem. Republican People's Party.  
 Atakirk Bulvarı yonine Ap. No. 3, Ankara, Turkey.

### P

**Pavlidis, Sotiris, K.C.;** British barrister-at-law; b. 92; ed. Cyprus, Greece and England.  
 Mem. Legislative Council 25-27; Crown Counsel 27-49; Solicitor-Gen. 40-43; Attorney-Gen. 43.  
 Cyprus.  
 Nicosia, Cyprus.

**Polar, Zeki;** Turkish diplomatist; b. Istanbul 08; ed. Istanbul, Univ. of Paris, France.  
 Chargé d'Affaires Turkish Del., League of Nations, Geneva; Dir. Private Cabinet of Min. of Foreign Affairs;

Constantinople, Turkish Embassy, Tehran, Gen.-Gen., Geneva and Barcelona; Dir.-Gen. of Political Dept., Min. of Foreign Affairs; Turkish rep. 12nd session, U.N. General Assembly.  
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ankara, Turkey.

**Pour-e-Bavaud;** Iranian schoolmaster and writer; b. 85; ed. Syria, Paris and Germany.  
 Research work in socialism in Germany and India; in charge of Avraza Laboratory at the Faculty of Letters, Tehran and Course of Law in Ancient Iran, Faculty of Law, Tehran; government of Iranian Acad. 39. Founder of Soc. of Geography 45.  
 Publ. Avraza translation and commentaries and many poems.  
 The University, Tehran, Iran.

**Pravet, Victor Marie, S.J.;** French educational and ecclesiastic; b. 1870; ed. Italy, Lebanon, England.  
 Dir. Circle de Jérôme Catholique, Rector Univ. St. Joseph.  
 Université St. Joseph, Beirut, Lebanon.

**Pusey, George Blount;** British journalist; b. 89; ed. private.  
 Free-lance on basis commercial employment (served World War I in India, Germany, Greece and Turkey) until 1935, when founded *Awake*, Cyprus daily newspaper in English; British Council acquired title in 40; republished as *The Cyprus and Fikros* 48; Cyprus Centre; *Daily Telegraph Daily Express Associated Press, World Press News, etc.*  
 Publ. *Log-Book on Cyprus, Yeros, Mice, Gaze*, and sundry pamphlets.  
 P.O. B. 400, Nicosia, Cyprus.

### Q

**Qavam es-Sultaneh;** Iranian politician.  
 Min. of Justice 29; Min. of the Interior 30; Gov. of Province of Khuzestan 33-34; Prime Min. 22-23; exile in Europe 23-26. Prime Min. 48-49 and 50; 26; Prime Min. until December 47.  
 Tehran, Iran.

### R

**Racah, Giulio, Dottore in Fisica, Fisica 30;** Italian climatologist; b. 09; ed. Univ. of Florence.  
 Research work, Univ. of Rome 30-31. Research work, Ediz. Tech. Hochschule, Zurich, 3-32; Prof. Institute, Univ. of Florence 32-33; Prof. Strasbourg, Univ. of Pisa 33-36, Prof. Theoretical Physics, Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem 39; Dean, Faculty of Science 40.  
 Publ. Various articles in scientific periodicals.  
 56 Ramoth Road, Jerusalem, Palestine.

**Rafik Balah, Mahmoud;** Transjordanian lawyer; b. 22; ed. Syrian Univ., Damascus, and Fouad Univ., Cairo.  
 Advocate in Amman 43; studied political economy 46; Sec. of the Chamber of Commerce of Amman 40-47; apptd. Editorial Sec. of *Al-Nisr* 47; Independent, P.O.B. 341, Amman, Transjordan.

**Ragheb, Ahmad, Bey;** Egyptian engineer; b. 87.  
 Engineer Egyptian Govt. 12, Chief Engineer 24; Insp. of Irrigation 30; Dep. Dir.-Gen. of Nile Reservoirs Min. of Public Works 34, Dir.-Gen. 36; works include

WHO'S WHO IN THE MIDDLE EAST

ship canal Port Said to Damietta, Alexandria Water Supply, Delta Barrage on Nile, Water Distribution for irrigation purposes, Fayum.  
25 Hazz el Amir St., Cairo, Egypt.

**Rala, Mohsen;** Iranian diplomatist; b. 91; ed. Iran and Univ. of Geneva.  
Chargé d'Affaires Paris 31, 32; Dept. of I.N. and Treaties, Tehran; Min. to Germany and Holland 35-38; Political Dir.-Gen. of the Min. for Foreign Affairs and Acting Min. of Foreign Affairs 38; Iranian Min. to Balkans 39; Iranian Min. at Vichy 41, Min. of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones 42; Iranian Min. at Baghdad 43-47; Iranian Ambassador to London 47; Iranian Embassy, 26 Palace Gate, London, S.W.7.

**Ramadan, Muhammad Hafiz, Pasha;** Egyptian lawyer and senator; b. 39; ed. Egypt and France.  
Lawyer 05, Chief of Nat. Party 22; Deputy of Cairo 25; Min. 40, 43 and 44; Senator of Cairo 45; Chief of Nat. Party 49; mem. Arab League of Nations; National Party.  
Publ. *Collections of Talks about the Egyptian Problem* 31, 43. *Sphinx—old ser.* 45.  
6 Hussein Wassef Street, Giza, Cairo, Egypt.

**Rashid Ali, Al-Gailani;** Iraqi politician; b. 92; ed. Turkish Law Coll.  
Fmr. Judge Court of Cassation; Min. of Justice 22-25; Min. of Interior 25, 26-28, 35; Pres. Chamber of Deputies 29-35; Chief of Royal Cabinet 32, 33; Prime Min. 33; Senator; Prime Min. and Acting Min. of the Interior 29-Jan. 21; attempted Coup d'Etat April 21, defeated and fled to Iraq May 21; to Turkey July 21, to Rome 22; fled to Switzerland but was refused admission 25.  
Publ. (in Arabic) *The Principles of Criminal Law, Commentary on the Baghdad Penal Code, The Principles of Criminal Procedure*.

**Reichenstein, Friedrich;** Palestinian publisher.  
Chief Ed. and Publisher of *Yediot Hayom*.  
11 Bahá Street, Tel Aviv, Palestine.

**Remez, David;** Palestinian politician and economist; b. 26, ed. Rapis (Russia) and Istanbul Univ.  
D. Sc. Solal Haché 19-29, Sec.-Gen. Jewish Labour Fed. (Histadrut) 29-43; Chair. Vaad Leumi, Jewish Nat. Council 45; Palestine Jewish Labour Party.  
15, Meron Kayemeth Boulevard, Tel Aviv, Palestine.

**Renda, M. Abdulhalik;** Turkish economist and politician.  
Fmr. Under-Sec. of State for Economic Affairs and Director; Gov.-Gen. Izmir, Konya, Aleppo and Baku; Min. of Finance and of Nat. Defense Imber Inanî Cabinet; mem. Grand Nat. Assembly, Pres. 25. Min. without Portfolio 46.  
The Grand National Assembly, Ankara, Turkey.

**Riss, Mamdouh;** Egyptian politician; b. 05; ed. Paris.  
MP of Alexandria 26-44; Party, Under-Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs 36, 37; Chair. Cttee. for Foreign Relations, House of Deputies 44-45; Finance and Budget Comm. 45; Supp. Council Assembly London 46; Security Council 46.  
c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cairo, Egypt.

**Rida, Fouad, M.A.;** Lebanese diplomatist; b. 17; ed. American Univ. of Beirut.  
Appnt. to Min. of Foreign Affairs Beirut 42; Attaché Lebanese Legation London 46.  
Lebanese Legation, Cowley Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

**Rokach, Israel, M.A.;** Palestinian administrator and politician; b. Jaffa 96; ed. religious school, Alliance Israélite School, and Technical Insts., Lausanne and Zurich.  
Worked as electrical engineer in the U.K. and in Palestine, Municipal Councilor, Tel Aviv 29-32; Vice-Mayor 27 and Mayor of Tel Aviv 35; mem. Gov. Board Vaad Leumi Education Dept., education and economic culture and economic enterprises interested and eventually dismissed 47; visited U.S.A. 48.  
212 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel Aviv, Palestine.

**Roth, Leon, M.A. D.Phil.;** British philosopher; b. 06; ed. City of London School and Exeter Coll. Oxford.  
Lecturer in Philosophy Manchester Univ. 23-28; Alad Harkon Prof. of Philosophy Hebrew Univ. Jerusalem 28; also Rector of the Univ. 29-32.  
Publ. *Spinoza, Descartes and Montaigne* 24, *Correspondence of Descartes and Condolizeta Huygens* 26, *Science of Morals* 26, *Spinoza* 29, *Descartes' Discourse on Method* 37, *Illustrations of Post-Biblical Jewish Religions and Ethical Thought* 38, *Guide in the Study of Greek Philosophy* 39, *Problems of Hebrew Secular Education in Palestine* 39, *Guide to Modern Philosophy* 41, *As One Approaches: an Anthology of the Hebrew Scriptures* 44, *On England and English Democracy* 45, *Introduction to the Study of Political Theory* 46; translated into Hebrew and edited series of ancient and modern philosophical classics.  
17 Alonimel Road, Rehovot, Jerusalem.

**Rubashov, Schneour Salman;** Palestinian author and journalist; b. 39; ed. Acad. of Jewish Studies, Petrograd, and Freiberg, Strassburg and Berlin Univ.  
Journalist and youth instructor in Vienna 26-27; emigrated to Palestine 27; organized work of Labour Movement in Palestine, instrumental in attaching members of Labour Movement and Peasants Union (Workers' Party); Labour leader, Editor *Davar*; mem. Exec. Gen. Fed. of Jewish Labour (Histadrut).  
Publ. *Shavil' 200 20 to the Congress in 1917* (Yiddish), *Prilozheniya/Wirke und Gesprochen/Schaffliche Konventionen/Palastinas, Al Tziur Dni Evrah, Yofet Dikone Al/Matra, Lazzali, ha'Yevre' ha'Germani*, and numerous articles and pamphlets in Hebrew, Yiddish and German.  
c/o *Davar*, Steinlan Street, Tel Aviv, Palestine.

S

**Saad El-Din, Mursi, M.A. (English);** Egyptian Journalist; b. 22; ed. Fouad I Univ. Cairo.  
On staff of *Le Journal d'Egypte* 41; Head of Arabic Section, News Division, British Min. of Information 43-45; Cultural Sec. Egyptian Educ. Bureau London 45.  
Publ. *The Modern Egyptian Press* 46, *Modern Egyptian Short Stories* (translated into English) 47.  
4 Chestfield Gardens, Curzon Street, London W.1.

**Saad, Fahmy, Bay, M.S.E. ScB. (Liverpool), M.A. B.Sc.;** Egyptian educationalist and engineer; b. 37; ed. Egypt and Univ. of Liverpool (England).  
Prof. School of Engineering, Cairo 28; Controller of Technical Ednc. 36; Controller of Industry 39; Assl. Dir.-Gen. Road Dept. 42; Insp.-Gen. of Egyptian State Railways 44; Dean of the Faculty of Engineering, Alexandria 47.  
Publ. *Electrical Engineering* (Arabic).  
7, Sharia Tensefries, Camp Caesar, Alexandria, Egypt.

## WHO'S WHO IN THE MIDDLE EAST

**Santioglu, Fikret**, Ph.D.; Turkish educationist; b. 10; ed. High Forestry School, Istanbul, Mitacher 33; military Univ., Germany. Appld. Asst. in Forestry Faculty 31; Chief Asst. 32; Reader 33; Prof. 34. Dean of the Forestry Faculty 45; Prof. of Silviculture. *Publics: The Growth Relations in Mixed Stands of Spruce and Beech 23; Rearing on Deer and Technical Suggestions upon the Cuts from the Point of View of Silviculture in the Delvade Forest 47; A Guide to Silviculture 49; Planting Techniques 50.* Deman Faculties, Buyukdere-Bahçelievoy, Istanbul, Turkey.

**Saba, Fuad S.**, Ph.D.; P.O.B. 1, TRIPOLI, LIBYAN. Ph.D. 1911. Palestinian economist and auditor; b. 22; ed. English Coll. Jerusalem and American Univ. Beirut. In practice as public accountant and auditor as Senior Partner Saba and Co. Auditors 24; Ed. *Palestine and Transjordan* (weekly) 31-32; Sec. Arab Higher Comm. 36-37; departed to Seychelles Islands 37; returned 38; Adviser to Palestine Arab Del. London Conf. on Palestine 39.

*Publics: The National Reconstruction in Palestine Trade 24; Palestine Income Tax and its Case. 41.* P.O.H. 377, Jerusalem, Palestine.

**Saba, Nabacha, Bey**; Egyptian politician; b. 97; ed. Egyptian Univ., Cairo and Paris Univ. Magistrate, Nat. Tribunals 1924-51; Prof. of Law Egyptian Univ.; Judge Cairo Tribunals 23-29; mem. staff Egyptian Del. to Great Britain April-May 30; Economic Adviser to Dept. of Commerce and Industry until 31; lawyer, Nat. and Mixed Tribunals 31-38; Mem. of Commerce and Industry 38-39; mem. Hazret Party, Helwan, Cairo, Egypt.

**Sabri, Sherif, Pasha**; Egyptian diplomat; b. 25; ed. Royal Law School Cairo. Asst. Sec. Gen. Council of Ministers 23; Dir.-Gen. of Municipalities 23; Dir.-Gen. Min. of Foreign Affairs 25; Under-Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs 26; Min. Plenipotentiary 27 mem. Regency Council 36, Suez Canal Admin. Council 37; Admin. Council Nat. Bank 38. Govt. Rep. Suez Canal Co. Suez Canal Co., Cairo, Egypt.

**Sadiq, Issa, Ph.D.**; Iranian educationist; expert; b. 24; ed. Univs. of Cambridge, Paris and Columbia 18-24. Directed various Dep'ts. Min. of Education 20-22; mem. Nat. Constituent Assembly 23; Pres. and Prof. Nat. Teachers' Coll.; Dean of Faculties of Arts and Science Tehran Univ. 32-41; Chancellor of Univ. 41; Min. of Education 43, 43-45, 45-47. *Publics: Principles of Education, New Method in Education, History of Education, Modern Persia and her Educational System, A Year in America, etc.* The University, Tehran, Iran.

**Sa'ib Salzman, Bey**; Lebanese politician and industrialist; b. 07; ed. American Univ. of Beirut. Mem. of Parl. 43-47; Chair. Parl. Comm. for Foreign Affairs 43-46; Home Min. 46; Neting Foreign Min. 46; Chair. Middle East Airlines 47-; P.O. Box 320, Beirut, Lebanon.

**Safi, Yahya Awni, Ph.D.**; Iraqi educationist; b. 13; ed. Iraq, and American Univ. of Beirut. Awarded degree of Ph.D. 38; entered Govt. service as Instr. of Chemistry, Royal Coll. of Pharmacy 39; Lecturer in Pharmaceutical Chemistry 41; Asst. Prof. 42; Dir. Royal Coll. of Pharmacy and Chemistry 43-; Pres. Iraqi Pharmaceutical Asscn. *Publics: Series of articles on Vitamins.* Al-Wazeh 46 B/31c, Baghdad, Iraq.

**Safwat Kirdar, Hajjat Fathi, Ph.D.**; Iraqi diplomat; b. 23; ed. Law Coll. Baghdad, School of Oriental and African Studies, and Univ. of London. Teacher of Arabic Literature, English Coll. 23-25. Iraqi Foreign Service 41; Attaché Royal Iraqi Embassy, London.

*Publics: School of Modern Literature, Baghdad 41, Allah, Zion, Muslim and the Jews, Islam and America, Baghdad 41.* and various articles in Al-Balagh 41-46. 24 Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7.

**Said, Mohamed El**, Pasha; Egyptian diplomatist; b. 53; ed. Bath Coll. and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Master of Ceremonies 19; 27; Chamberlain 20; and Chamberlain 23, 24; Sec. London 21; Ch.-d'Affaires Prague 26; Chief of Protocols 32; Ambassador to Tehran 47; Min. to Athens 47.

11 rue Cheikh El-Bah, Cairo, Egypt; and Egyptian Legation, Athens, Greece.

**Salyid Bald Bin Yaimur**; His Highness Sultan of Oman; b. 10; ed. India and Iraq. Pres. Council of Min. 29-32; succeeded his father Sultan Sa' Yaimur as the 13th ruling member of his dynasty.

Muscat, Arabia.

**Saka, Hassan**; Turkish merchant and politician; b. 56; ed. Istanbul.

Vice Pres. of Turkish National Assembly 26; Int. Prof. Univ. of Istanbul and Ankara, Int. Min. of Finance, Nat. Economy and Commerce Min. Foreign Affairs 44; Chair. Turkish Del. United Nations Conf. for Int. Org. 45; General Assembly London 46.

c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ankara, Turkey.

**Salim, Yusuf**; Lebanese engineer and diplomat; b. 97; ed. Beirut and Paris.

First Engineer, Waterworks Co. of Beirut, and Gen. Chair. Waterworks Co. of Beirut; Chairman of Deputes 23. Min. to Egypt and Rep. to Arab League 42; 1941. United Nations Conf. for Int. Org. 45; General Assembly London 46; Economic and Social Council 46.

c/o Lebanese Legation, Cairo, Egypt.

**Saltun, Rahmie I.**; Iraqi merchant; b. 14; ed. Iraq. General merchant, commission, import, and export. Khan Fakhshi, Bank Street, Baghdad, Iraq.

**Samed, Abdul Khan**; Afghan diplomat; b. 94; ed. Kabul Univ.

Eastern Foreign Office 22; Sec. London Legation 22 and First Sec. Paris Legation; Dir. Occidental Dept. of Foreign Office and Dir. Gen. Personnel Dept. 28-31; Dir. Gen. of Protocol 32-38; Min. to Italy 36-43; Dir.-Gen. of Politics Foreign Office Kabul 41-47.

Foreign Office, Kabul, Afghanistan.

**Samra, Dawid**; Iraqi lawyer; b. 78; ed. Israeli Law Coll.

Judge Civil Courts 18, Judge Court of Cassation 19; Vice-Pres. Court of Cassation 23; Prof. of Baghdad Law Coll.

Court of Cassation, Baghdad, Iraq.

**Sarajoglu, Bhakri, Bey**; Turkish jurist, economist and politician.

Deputy, Int. Min. of Finance; Del. to Paris for negotiations on Ottoman Debt; Min. of Justice 32-38, of Foreign Affairs 38-42 and 44-48; Prime Min. 47; Deputy of Parl.; Vice-Pres. People's Party. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ankara, Turkey.

## WHO'S WHO IN THE MIDDLE EAST

**Saud, H.M. Ibn Abdul Aziz Ibn Abdul Rahman Al Faisal Al Saud**, b. c. 1876, d. 1932; King of Saudi Arabia 1913-50.

Previously ruler of Nejd, his family was deposed by Ibn 'U. Rashid and took refuge at Riyadh, recaptured Riyadh with forty men in 1913; conquered the Hejaz in 1924; King of the Hejaz, Nejd and Dependencies 27; changed name of his kingdom to Saudi Arabia 31; His Apparent H. R. H. Faisal Saud.

The Government House, Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

**Saud, H. R. H. Emir, Ibn Abdul-Aziz Ibn Abdul-Rahman al Faisal Al Saud**, b. 1922; Crown Prince of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Vice-roy of Nejd; b. 1922; ed. Riyadh (Nejd).

Sent to capture Sulu in C. Mohamad after the Treaty of Agaña 14; fought against Ikhwan 19, then C. of all troops of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Riyadh, Nejd, Saudi Arabia.

**Saud, H. R. H. Emir Faisal, Saudi Arabian** 4th Emperor, posthumous.

Second son of King Ibn Saud; Viceroy of Mecca; in charge of the Min. of Foreign Affairs directly responsible to the King; Chair Saudi Arabian Delegation Geneva 1920 and 29; chief del. to the U.N. General Assembly 47.

Mecca and Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

**Sayyah, Hamid, 1913**; Iranian diplomatist; b. 1913; ed. Moscow Univ.

Entered Min. of Foreign Affairs 29; 1st Sec. Embassy Moscow 29-31, Counselor 31-32; Counselor Tehran 32-33; Consul-Gen. Beirut 33-34; Min. of Poland 34-35; Min. of Posts and Telegraphs 41; of Communications 42; Vice Pres. Iranian Soc. for Cultural Relations with U.S.S.R.; Min. of Commerce and Industries 48; app'd. Ambassador to U.S.S.R. 47.

Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Tehran, Iran.

**Saunders, Naguib, Pasha**; Egyptian politician; b. 1871; ed. Cairo, Paris, and London Univs.

Physician to Mental Diseases Hospital; ed. Bacteriologist; Min. of Health, Cairo 11; Min. of Public Health 47; mem. Parliament of Senate; Socialist Party.

Public. *Some Diseases in Egypt, Bacteria Fragments of Plague, Common Acetone in Nile Water, Leprosy in Egypt, Ounce Tjshah Abdou*.

Heliopolis, Cairo, Egypt.

**Saddik, Ahmad, Bsc, 1888**; Egyptian civil servant; b. 87; ed. Egyptian Royal Law Coll.

Mem. staff Min. of Interior 23; Insty. Deputy-Gov. of Alexandria Gov. Districts of Fayum (Ism. and Girga, and Dir. Gen. Alexandria Municipality; Dir. Gen. State Tourist Dept. 226; Chair, Tourist Assn. of Egypt; for Min. in charge British Affairs, Min. of Foreign Affairs; for Min. Custodian of Enemy Property and Dir. Gen. Office of Occupied and Enemy Controlled Territory.

20 rue Nassour Mohamed Zamilik, Cairo, Egypt.

**Sargu, Muhi**; Turkish civil servant; b. 1902; ed. Mulkiye High School and Istituto Universitario Orientale, Italy. Entered Civil Service 12; Inspector Home Office 14; Chief Clerk and Asst. Banca Commerciale Italiana 23-24; official Press Bureau of Foreign Office 34-38; Home Security 38.

Ministry of Home Security, Ankara, Turkey.

**Severis, Democlebis, 1889**; British merchant and lawyer; b. 79; ed. Athens and London.

Advocate of Man. Dir. D. Severis & Sons Ltd. 12; mem. Legislative Council 17-21; mission to London for union of Cyprus with Greece 29. Chair. Board of Dir. Bank of Cyprus Ltd. 27.

Kyrenia, Cyprus.

**Savki, Berker**; Turkish diplomatist; b. 1871; ed. Ecole de Galatasaray.

Entered the Min. of Foreign Affairs 09; Chief de Cabinet 11; Dir.-Gen. of Min. in Stockholm 19; Under-Sec. of State 21; Sec.-Gen. of Pres. of the Turbo Creek Exchange Comm. 31; Min. in Madrid 31 to Sofia 31; Ambassador to France 33; Ambassador to Poland 41; Hotel Polonia No. 214, Warsaw, Poland.

**Shadman, Sayed Fakhr-ud-Din**; Iranian diplomatist; b. 1881; ed. Tehran, London and Paris Univs.

Pres. of Persian Institute and Friends Tehran Training Coll. 22; Deputy Public Prosecutor Tehran 23; Lecturer School of Oriental Studies 34; 27 Hon. Sec. Iranian Legation London; Vice-Lect. of Transau Gov. to Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.

Publ. *Das Russ Hing (On the Way to India), Kerate Dinan, (The Nameless Book), Medical History* (transl. from French).

60 Iranian Institute No. 1, Tehran, Iran.

**Shah Wali Khan, H. R. H. Saadat Marshal, Knight of the Illuzert Afghan Order Akmal-Aala and Sardar Aala and Taj**; Afghan diplomatist and army officer; b. 87; ed. British India and Afghanistan.

1st officer in the Royal Bodyguard of King Habibullah Khan, promoted Lieut.-Gen. in Royal Cavalry of King Amanullah, Field-Marshal during reign of King Nadir Shah; Min. to Great Britain 30-32; Min. to France and Switzerland 46.

32 Avenue Raphael, Paris 16e, France.

**Shahristani, Sayed Muhammad Ali Hiba'uddin Al Hussaini Ali**; Iraq. writer and jurist; b. 1847; ed. Suwayra. Editor of the magazine 10-12; Min. of Education 20-22; Pres. Religious Court of Cassation 23-34; Deputy for Baghdad in Parl. 34-35.

Publ. *Astronomy and Islam, The Rise of Hussein and High Education*; and contributions to learned journals. Kadimiah, Baghdad, Iraq.

**Shaker, Mahmud, Pasha, 1881**; Egyptian communications expert; b. 87; ed. Giza Polytechnic Cairo and Leeds Univs.

Under Sec. of State Min. of Communications 23; Gen. Man. Egyptian State Railways, Telegraphs and Telephones Cairo 33; 1931-2.

Head, Egypt.

**Shamsy, Ali, Pasha**; Egyptian financier.

Pres. of Board of Nat. Bank of Egypt, Govt. Commr. to Suez Canal Co.

Cairo, Egypt.

**Shanki, Ibrahim, B.A.**; Palestinian journalist; b. 08; ed. American Univ. of Beirut.

Founder, Proprietor, and Editor of daily newspaper *Al-Difa* 33; Independent.

P.O. Box 235, Jaffa, Palestine.

**Shir Mohammad, Khan**; Afghan administrator; b. 82. Civil Exec. Officer Argen (Southern Province) 29; Acting Civil Commissioner Maimanah 30; Acting Governor Qataghan and Badakhshan 32.

Publ. *Tarikh-e-Milal* 26, *Tarikh-e-Ahmad Dervis* 26, *Tarikh-e-Zambar A'saf* 27, *Historia-e-Yaf-Akadar* 27.

Qara Bagh, Ghazni, Afghanistan.

## WHO'S WHO IN THE MIDDLE EAST

**Shertok, Moshe, n.s.c. (Econ.);** Palestinian (Jewish) producer and journalist; b. 64; ed. *Yerusha*, Palestine, *Yarabnu*, and *Tarbut*.  
 A-st. Ed. of *Devar* (Palestine Labour Daily 25-29). Ed. *English Weekly Supplement to Devar* 29-31; Political Sec. Jewish Agency in Jerusalem 31-33; mem. Econ. and Social Political Dept. of Jewish Agency 33; mem. Palestinian Jewish Labour Party 33; Jew. Agency, Jerusalem, Palestine.

**Shlash, Abdul Muhsin;** Iraqi politician; b. 82, ed. Najaf Institute of Arabic Literature and Sciences.  
 Regent of Omani and business man 69; permanent commercial and political rep. of Nefid Govt. in Iraq 21-10; elected rep. of Iraqi Revolution at Conf. with British Govt. 1952; Min. of Educ. 22; mem. Constituent Assembly and Min. of Finance 23-24; mem. Council of Deputies 26-30; Min. of Communications and Works 26-27; mem. Senate 36; Min. of Economics 42; now engaged in commerce and agriculture.  
 Public. Several articles on economics and literature.  
 Nat. of Iraq.

**Shoman, Abdul Hameed;** Palestinian (Arab) banker; b. 68; ed. privately.  
 Migrated to the U.S.A. 10; commenced business as a manufacturer 17; estab. Arab Bank Ltd. Jerusalem 30; Gen. Man. Arab Bank Ltd. 30-47; Chair. Board and Gen. Man. Arab Bank Ltd. 43.  
 c/o The Arab Bank Ltd., P.O. Box 880, Jerusalem, Palestine.

**Sisai, Ali Akbar, m.n.s.;** Iranian educationist; b. 66; ed. Iran and France.  
 Prof. Univ. of Tehran 27; Head Dept. of Advanced Studies of the Min. of Educ. 32; Chair. Dir. of the Univ. of Tehran 41; Min. of Educ. 43; Min. of State without portfolio 45; Del. of Iran to U.N. Conf., San Francisco April 25; mem. of the Supreme Council of Educ.; permanent mem. of the Iranian Acad.  
 Public. *L'Education en Iran* (in French) 21. *La Presse de l'Occident* (in French) 21. *Psychologie* (in Persian) 28. *Educational Psychology for Teachers' Colleges* (in Persian) 41. *Psychology for Senior High Schools* (in Persian) 47.  
 President Roosevelt Avenue, Tehran, Iran.

**Sidi Mohammed, H.H.;** Moroccan ruler  
 Sultan of Morocco (of the 16th Dynasty), a son of Moulay Youssef; became Sultan on the death of his father Nov. 27; paid official visit to Paris 30.  
 Rabat, Morocco.

**Sidky, Ismail, Pasha;** Egyptian politician; b. 73, ed. Cairo Law School and abroad.  
 Sen. Gen. Alexandria Municipal Council 99. Int. Sec. Gen. Min. of Interior; Min. of Agriculture 24; Min. of Waqfs (Religious Institutions); has taken part in Nationalist movement 10; Deputy Min. of Interior 22 and 24-25; Prime Min. 30-32; Gen. Sec. of const. mem. Del. to London Treaty negotiations 36; Min. of Finance 37-38; Senator; Prime Min. and Min. of Interior Feb.-Dec. 46; Pres. of Egyptian Del. to Anglo-Egyptian Negotiations 46; Industrialist 46.  
 17 Amir Said Street, Giza, Cairo, Egypt.

**Sidawi, Wamid, n.s.c.;** Syrian journalist; b. 69, ed. American Univ. of Beirut and Syrian Univ. Damascus. Ed. and Dir. *Al-Nazm* (daily newspaper), Damascus. P.O.B. 307, Damascus, Syria.

**Silver, Abba Hillel, Rabe, n.s.c. (Econ., Educ., U.S.A.);** Jewish educational and political; b. 75.  
 American Rep. Zionist Cont. London 10; Ed. *Cham. and Star* (Cham. United Palestine Appeal) 21-43; Median Lecturer Harvard Univ. 39-40; Chair. American Section Jewish Agency for U.S. 41; Rep. of Jewish Agency for Palestine to First Inter. Meetings of Arab States, Economic Council Assembly 47.  
 16710 Shaker Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

**Sipahi, Emin Ali;** Turkish diplomatist; b. 63; ed. Univ. of Istanbul.  
 Insp. of Primary Schools Jerusalem and Pres. Sema-haddin Kamil Coll. 1927. Govt. Inspector 28-29; 32-33; 34; 35; 36; 37; 38; 39; 40; 41; 42; 43; 44; 45; 46; 47; 48; 49; 50; 51; 52; 53; 54; 55; 56; 57; 58; 59; 60; 61; 62; 63; 64; 65; 66; 67; 68; 69; 70; 71; 72; 73; 74; 75; 76; 77; 78; 79; 80; 81; 82; 83; 84; 85; 86; 87; 88; 89; 90; 91; 92; 93; 94; 95; 96; 97; 98; 99; 100; 101; 102; 103; 104; 105; 106; 107; 108; 109; 110; 111; 112; 113; 114; 115; 116; 117; 118; 119; 120; 121; 122; 123; 124; 125; 126; 127; 128; 129; 130; 131; 132; 133; 134; 135; 136; 137; 138; 139; 140; 141; 142; 143; 144; 145; 146; 147; 148; 149; 150; 151; 152; 153; 154; 155; 156; 157; 158; 159; 160; 161; 162; 163; 164; 165; 166; 167; 168; 169; 170; 171; 172; 173; 174; 175; 176; 177; 178; 179; 180; 181; 182; 183; 184; 185; 186; 187; 188; 189; 190; 191; 192; 193; 194; 195; 196; 197; 198; 199; 200; 201; 202; 203; 204; 205; 206; 207; 208; 209; 210; 211; 212; 213; 214; 215; 216; 217; 218; 219; 220; 221; 222; 223; 224; 225; 226; 227; 228; 229; 230; 231; 232; 233; 234; 235; 236; 237; 238; 239; 240; 241; 242; 243; 244; 245; 246; 247; 248; 249; 250; 251; 252; 253; 254; 255; 256; 257; 258; 259; 260; 261; 262; 263; 264; 265; 266; 267; 268; 269; 270; 271; 272; 273; 274; 275; 276; 277; 278; 279; 280; 281; 282; 283; 284; 285; 286; 287; 288; 289; 290; 291; 292; 293; 294; 295; 296; 297; 298; 299; 300; 301; 302; 303; 304; 305; 306; 307; 308; 309; 310; 311; 312; 313; 314; 315; 316; 317; 318; 319; 320; 321; 322; 323; 324; 325; 326; 327; 328; 329; 330; 331; 332; 333; 334; 335; 336; 337; 338; 339; 340; 341; 342; 343; 344; 345; 346; 347; 348; 349; 350; 351; 352; 353; 354; 355; 356; 357; 358; 359; 360; 361; 362; 363; 364; 365; 366; 367; 368; 369; 370; 371; 372; 373; 374; 375; 376; 377; 378; 379; 380; 381; 382; 383; 384; 385; 386; 387; 388; 389; 390; 391; 392; 393; 394; 395; 396; 397; 398; 399; 400; 401; 402; 403; 404; 405; 406; 407; 408; 409; 410; 411; 412; 413; 414; 415; 416; 417; 418; 419; 420; 421; 422; 423; 424; 425; 426; 427; 428; 429; 430; 431; 432; 433; 434; 435; 436; 437; 438; 439; 440; 441; 442; 443; 444; 445; 446; 447; 448; 449; 450; 451; 452; 453; 454; 455; 456; 457; 458; 459; 460; 461; 462; 463; 464; 465; 466; 467; 468; 469; 470; 471; 472; 473; 474; 475; 476; 477; 478; 479; 480; 481; 482; 483; 484; 485; 486; 487; 488; 489; 490; 491; 492; 493; 494; 495; 496; 497; 498; 499; 500; 501; 502; 503; 504; 505; 506; 507; 508; 509; 510; 511; 512; 513; 514; 515; 516; 517; 518; 519; 520; 521; 522; 523; 524; 525; 526; 527; 528; 529; 530; 531; 532; 533; 534; 535; 536; 537; 538; 539; 540; 541; 542; 543; 544; 545; 546; 547; 548; 549; 550; 551; 552; 553; 554; 555; 556; 557; 558; 559; 560; 561; 562; 563; 564; 565; 566; 567; 568; 569; 570; 571; 572; 573; 574; 575; 576; 577; 578; 579; 580; 581; 582; 583; 584; 585; 586; 587; 588; 589; 590; 591; 592; 593; 594; 595; 596; 597; 598; 599; 600; 601; 602; 603; 604; 605; 606; 607; 608; 609; 610; 611; 612; 613; 614; 615; 616; 617; 618; 619; 620; 621; 622; 623; 624; 625; 626; 627; 628; 629; 630; 631; 632; 633; 634; 635; 636; 637; 638; 639; 640; 641; 642; 643; 644; 645; 646; 647; 648; 649; 650; 651; 652; 653; 654; 655; 656; 657; 658; 659; 660; 661; 662; 663; 664; 665; 666; 667; 668; 669; 670; 671; 672; 673; 674; 675; 676; 677; 678; 679; 680; 681; 682; 683; 684; 685; 686; 687; 688; 689; 690; 691; 692; 693; 694; 695; 696; 697; 698; 699; 700; 701; 702; 703; 704; 705; 706; 707; 708; 709; 710; 711; 712; 713; 714; 715; 716; 717; 718; 719; 720; 721; 722; 723; 724; 725; 726; 727; 728; 729; 730; 731; 732; 733; 734; 735; 736; 737; 738; 739; 740; 741; 742; 743; 744; 745; 746; 747; 748; 749; 750; 751; 752; 753; 754; 755; 756; 757; 758; 759; 760; 761; 762; 763; 764; 765; 766; 767; 768; 769; 770; 771; 772; 773; 774; 775; 776; 777; 778; 779; 780; 781; 782; 783; 784; 785; 786; 787; 788; 789; 790; 791; 792; 793; 794; 795; 796; 797; 798; 799; 800; 801; 802; 803; 804; 805; 806; 807; 808; 809; 810; 811; 812; 813; 814; 815; 816; 817; 818; 819; 820; 821; 822; 823; 824; 825; 826; 827; 828; 829; 830; 831; 832; 833; 834; 835; 836; 837; 838; 839; 840; 841; 842; 843; 844; 845; 846; 847; 848; 849; 850; 851; 852; 853; 854; 855; 856; 857; 858; 859; 860; 861; 862; 863; 864; 865; 866; 867; 868; 869; 870; 871; 872; 873; 874; 875; 876; 877; 878; 879; 880; 881; 882; 883; 884; 885; 886; 887; 888; 889; 890; 891; 892; 893; 894; 895; 896; 897; 898; 899; 900; 901; 902; 903; 904; 905; 906; 907; 908; 909; 910; 911; 912; 913; 914; 915; 916; 917; 918; 919; 920; 921; 922; 923; 924; 925; 926; 927; 928; 929; 930; 931; 932; 933; 934; 935; 936; 937; 938; 939; 940; 941; 942; 943; 944; 945; 946; 947; 948; 949; 950; 951; 952; 953; 954; 955; 956; 957; 958; 959; 960; 961; 962; 963; 964; 965; 966; 967; 968; 969; 970; 971; 972; 973; 974; 975; 976; 977; 978; 979; 980; 981; 982; 983; 984; 985; 986; 987; 988; 989; 990; 991; 992; 993; 994; 995; 996; 997; 998; 999; 1000.

**Sirdar, Mohamed Hashim, Khan, Wala Hozrat;** Afghan politician.  
 Dir. Ident. Government of Eastern Province and Ambassador to U.S.S.R.; From Mar 24.  
 Kabul, Afghanistan.

**Sirer, Resat Semsettin;** Turkish educationist; b. 63; ed. Univ. of Istanbul.  
 Teacher of Philosophy and Pedagogy 13; Insp. of Schools 26; Dir. Gen. of Primary Educ 33; Insp. of Turkish students studying in Western and Central European countries 34; mem. Educ. Board of the Min. of Educ. 36; Dir. Gen. of Higher Educ 41; Dep. for Svcs and spokesman in the Office of Educ. in the Council Nat. Assembly 43; Min. of Educ. 45; Republican People's Party.  
 Public. *Lessons in Pedagogy* 27.  
 Mesurinet Caddesi No 38/3, Yenisehir Ankara, Turkey.

**Sirry, Hussein, Pasha;** Egyptian engineer and politician; b. 92; ed. Egyptian secondary schools and Ecole Centrale Paris.  
 Mem. staff Ingotation Service Min. of Public Works 18-24; Sen. Gen. to Min. of Public Works 24. Asst. Under-Sec. of State 28-29; Surveyor Gen. of Egypt 29-30; Under-Sec. of State Min. of Public Works 29-37; Min. of Public Works 37-39; Min. of Nat. Defence Jan.-Aug. 39; Min. of Finance 39-40; of Public Works 42; Prime Min. 40 and 41-42.  
 Public. *Canal Depression* 29. *Irrigation in Egypt* (2 vols.) 30. *Irrigation Policy* 33. *Nile Flood Preventions* 35. *Irrigation Developments* 35.  
 12 Shagaret El Dur Street, Cairo, Egypt.

**Smith, Sidney, M.D.C., F.R.A., F.S.A.;** British educationist and civil servant; b. 80, ed. City of London School, Queen's Coll., Cambridge, Friedrich-Wilhelm University, Berlin.  
 Asst. in British Museum 14; Dir. of Antiquities, Iraq 29-30; Prof. of Near Eastern Archaeology, London Univ 30; Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, British Museum 40.  
 Public. *Babylonian Historical Texts* 24. *Early History of Assyria* 26. *Ancient Egyptian Sculpture* (with G. S. Culbertson, Ed.) 17. *Trojak Chapters XI-XXV. Literary Criticism and History* 42.  
 British Museum, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

## WHO'S WHO IN THE MIDDLE EAST

**Sneh, Mushé, M. D.** Palestinian physician and politician; b. 1904, Warsaw Univ. Journalist and leader Gen. Zionist Organization and Chair, Jewish Students' Organization in Poland, enlisted in Polish Army at World War I, captured by Russians while serving as officer, escaped to Palestine via France, Mar. 40, leader Gen. Zionist Organization and mem. Jewish Agency Exec. 45; united two sections Gen. Zionists 46; returned to local new party from amalgamation of Hashomer Hatzair and extreme left-wing element 47; 608 Parkside 48  
74 Erie Street, Tel Aviv, Palestine

**Scheily, Ali;** Iranian politician; b. 07; ed. Tehran Univ. Fran. Chief Iran-Soviet Filia's Dept.; four Sec. of Min. of Interior, Under-Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs 31-36; Dir. of Great Britain 39-40; Min. of Foreign Affairs 39; Int. Gov. Gen., Ambassador to Afghanistan; Min. of Interior and Foreign Affairs 40-42, Prime Min. 42-43; Rep. General Assembly, London, 41; Tehran, Iran.

**Selhi, Riad, Bey;** Lebanese statesman; b. 04; ed. St. Joseph Secondary School, Jesuit Univ., St. Joseph Coll. at Law School and Imperial Univ. Constantinople. Sentenced to death by Turkish Court Martial during First World War for pro-Arab activities; sentence commuted to deportation to Asia Minor; represented Southern Lebanon at Syrian Congress convened for coronation of King Faisal, sentenced to death by French on invasion of Syria and compelled to go into exile; returned to Lebanon 24; again in exile 27; elected Gen. Supervisor of Arab Congress in Jerusalem 29; exiled by French at Kamashly 32; invited to accompany Syrian Del. to Paris to negotiate treaty with French, 36; elected Gen. Supervisor of Nat. Arab Congress in Haidra 37; elected Dep. for S. Lebanon to Lebanese Parl. Aug. 43; First Prime Min. of Independent Lebanon Sept. 43-45; mem. L. Com. of Del. to U.N. in London Jan. 46; Independent; Prime Min. 47.  
Beirut, Lebanon.

**Seliman, Sir Abdülhamid, Pasha;** Egyptian engineer and politician; b. 82; ed. Great Engineering School. Irrigation Engineer at Min. of Public Works 08-11; Min. of Public Works 23-24; Gen. Man. State Railways, Telegraphs and Telephones 24-28 and 30-31; Min. of Communications 28-30, of Finance June-Sept. 30, Min. without Portfolio Sept.-Nov. 30; Minister 31-34 and 36; Dir. Egyptian State Railways, Anglo-Belgian Co., Fayoum Light Railways, Egyptian Electric Co.; mem. Higher Public Works Council.  
Cairo, Egypt.

**Spyridakis, Constantinos, M. D.**; b. 11.0; British educationist; b. 03, ed. Niessis and Univ. of Athens and Berlin. Teacher of Classics and History at the Panagiotis Gymnasium, Niessis 27-31, 34-35; Sub Dir. Panagiotis Gymnasium 35-36; Principal Panagiotis Gymnasium 36; mem. Board of Educ. of Cyprus, Control Office, Cyprus Museum, Admin. Office, Phanomenon Public Library; Pres. Soc. of Cyprus, Hellenic Literary Assn. of Cyprus. Publ. *Enagoras I von Salamis, Stuttgart* 15 (Greek translation, Niessis 41), *Nicoles of Paphos, Ninnazon of Salamis, Iudion of Cyprus, Koiron Kypros*, etc. in *Cyprus Studies* 37-45, *Enagoras II of Salamis, The Kingdoms of Cyprus, Economic Policy of the Kings of Ancient Cyprus*, etc.; has published many poems.  
P.O. Box 34, Niessis, Cyprus.

**Stark, Fraya Maddalena (Mrs. S. Peronne);** British explorer and writer; ed. School of Oriental Studies, and privately. Traveled in Middle East and Iran 27-34; joined Min. of Information Sept. 36, went to Azer. 39, Cairo 40, Baghdad 41, U.S.A. and Canada 44. Publ. *The Valley of the Assassins* 34, *The Southern Gate of Arabia* 36, *Baghdad Sketches* 37, *Notes on the Hakkarians* 38, *11 Weeks in Arabia* 40, *Letters from Syria* 41, *East is West* 45.  
215 John Murray, 50 Abchurch Lane, London, W.1.

**Stewart, Rt. Rev. Weston Henry, M. A.**; b. 1870; Bishop of Jerusalem (British ecclesiastical); b. 83; ed. St. Paul's School, Christ Ch. Oxford (Foundations Scholar and Bishop Fraser's scholar). Deacon 10; Priest 11; Asst. Curate St. Luke's, Chelsea 18-19, Incumbent, Chelsea Old Church 19-26; employed at Home Office 17-18; Chaplain St. George's Cathedral, Jerusalem 26-28, Archdeacon in Palestine, Syria, and Transjordan 28-43; succeeded St. George's, Baghdad 39-40; as Chaplain, Iraq Palestine 40-42; St. Peter's, Basel 41-42; Examining Chaplain to Bishops in Jerusalem 32-42, Hon. Chaplain Palestine 38; Officer, Sub-Chaplain, Order of St. John of Jerusalem 35; Chaplain and Sub-Parson (ex-off.) 43; Bishop of Jerusalem.  
Publ. *Christians Old Church* 26.

**St. George's Close, Jerusalem Palestine**  
**Stelzer, Eliezer Lips, M. A.**; Priesthood archaeologist; b. 82, ed. Jewish Religious Coll., Russia, Hebrew Teachers' Coll., Jerusalem, The Univ., Berlin, Herzl Bilingual, Jerusalem, Dropsa Coll., Philadelphia (U.S.A.). Since end of it in Palestine; Teacher in Hebrew Schools, Jerusalem 14-15, Sec. Zionist Dept. of Educ. 10; Fellow, American School of Oriental Research, Jerusalem 23; Field Archaeologist to Inst. of Jewish Studies, Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem 36; Lecturer of Palestine Archaeology, Hebrew Univ. 33; Dir. Museum of Jewish Antiquities 37; Prof. of Palestinian Archaeology; mem. Archaeological Advisory Board, Govt. of Palestine; Dir. Palestine Oriental Soc.; mem. Exec. Office, British School of Archaeology in Egypt; Jewish Labor Party.  
Publ. *The Third Wall of Ancient Jerusalem* 30, *The Ancient Synagogue of Bethshimon* 32, *The Ancient Synagogue in Palestine and Greece* 34, *The Ancient Synagogue of Hamath by Galilee* 35, *The Pointing of the Synagogue at Dura Europos* 41.  
47, Ramla Street, Be'er-sheva, Jerusalem, Palestine.

**Sulaiman, Nikemat;** Iraqi politician; b. 09; ed. Istanbul Univ. Dir.-Gen. of Posts 22, of Posts and Telegraphs 23-25; Dep. 25; Sec. of Educ. 25; Min. of Interior 25; Pres. Chamber of Deputies 26; Dir. of Justice 26; Min. of Interior 33; Prime Min. Nov. 35-Aug. 37.  
Sulakeh, Baghdad, Iraq.

**Sultan, Jamil, Doctor of Letters (Arabic Literature, Sorbonne, Paris);** Syrian educationist; b. 09; ed. Damascus and Paris. Teacher of Arabic Literature in Secondary School of Damascus from 12-43; Dir. Board of Educ. Dept. of Hauran 45.  
Publ. *Nahy El-Sulayh* 41, *Jarir* 37, *Metre and Rhyme in Arabic Poetry*, *Abou-Yusuf* 45, *The Art of the Novel and El-Muhamad in Arabic Literature*, *Al-Horayan and El-Nabigah* 45.  
Hambidiyeh, Damascus, Syria.

## WHO'S WHO IN THE MIDDLE EAST

T

**Tadayun, Sayed Mohammad;** Iranian politician and literary historian.

Emr. Econ. of Publ. and Min. of Education; now Prof. of Arabic Literary History Univ. of Tehran, The University, Tehran, Iran.

**Taqizadeh, Sayed Nassan;** Iranian politician.

Deputy from Tabriz 05 and 09, from Tehran 15, 22 and 24; Trade Dept. U.S.S.R. 22; Gov. Gen. Khorestan Province 09, Min. to Great Britain 20-30; Dir. of Bonds and Communications 30, Min. of Finance 30-33; Min. to France 33-34, to Great Britain 34-44, Ambassador 44-47; Chair, National D.N. Gen. Assembly; London 46, Mem. of Parl. 47; Foreign Office, Tehran, Iran.

**Tarman, Ömer, Prof.,** Turkish educationist; b. 06; ed. Turkey and Germany.

Teacher in Elementary School 03-08, Secondary School 08-13, Agric. School of Bursa 13-16; served as an Officer during First World War 16-19; Teacher and Assr. to the Headmaster of the Agric. School of Kastamonu 20-22; Dir. of a private farm 22-24; Teacher, Agric. School of Kastamonu 24-25; Secondary School of Çankiri 26-31; Prof. in the High School of Agric. School in Ankara (Yüksek Ziraat Enstitüsü), Yüksek Ziraat Enstitüsü (Agricultural College), Ankara Turkey.

**Torogopoulos, Soterios Christian, M.A., M.P.F.;** British barrister and administrative officer; b. 06; ed. Nicosia and Oxford Gymnasium.

Called to the Bar 24, mem. Cyprus Supreme Court 26; practiced law, London 25-26; Simon Oliver, Govt. of Cyprus 30-40; Commissioner to London, Govt. of Cyprus 40.

Cyprus Government Information Office, 27 Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.

**Torczyner, Harry Naphtali Herz, M.A.;** Palestine educationist; b. 30, ed. Universities of Vienna and Berlin, Teacher, Hebrew Secondary Schools, Jerusalem 10-12; Lecturer, Vienna Univ. 13-19; Headmaster, Hebrew Teachers' Coll., Vienna 17-19; Reader, Hochschule für die Wissenschaft des Judentums Berlin 19-22; Visiting Lecturer, Jewish Inst. of Religion, New York 29; Prof., Hebrew Philology, Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem 33; Prof. and Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem, Chair, Hebrew Language Council.

Publs. *Die Entstehung des Semitischen Sprachbaus*, Vienna 16, *Das Buch Hiob eine kritische Analyse*, Vienna 20, *Die Heilige Schrift von Oberrath*, Frankfurt-a-M. 37, *The Lushai Letters*, London 38, *The Book of Job*, 2 vols. (Hebrew), Jerusalem 40, *Archeology* 21, 16, Jerusalem, Palestine.

**Toshill, John Douglas, O.M.C., D.Sc., B.S. Agr.;** British educationist; b. 88, ed. Maudsley's School, Toronto, Cornell and Harvard Univs.

U.S. Govt. Service 11-20; Canadian Civil Service 12-20; seconded to Fiji from Canada 24-26; Colonial Civil Service 26, Dir. of Levuana Campaign Fiji 24-29, Dir. of Agric. Fiji 25-29, Uganda 29-39; Dir. of Agric. and Forests Anglo Egyptian Sudan 29-44; Principal Gordon Memorial Coll., 1st ed. 47.

Publs. *The Natural Control of the Hyphantria Moth, The Coconut Moth in Fiji, Agriculture in Uganda* (Ed.) 40, *Agriculture in the Sudan* (Ed.) 47, Blackness House, Lady Walk, Anstruther, Fife, Scotland.

**Taydemir, Gen. Cemil Cahit;** Turkish general and politician; b. 03, ed. Military Lyceum and Military Acad. (Graduated from the M.I. Acad. (Mühürül) with the rank of Lieut. 03; promoted Capt. 08; assigned to Istanbul and participated in the civil wars in Albania 11, Comdr. Mobile Detachment at Flona 12; fought with great distinction on the Russian Front during First World War; promoted Major 14, Lieut.-Col. 18; moved with Atatürk into Anatolia 19; during War of Independence fought at Inönü, Dumlupınar and Sakarya, promoted Col. 21; Major-Gen. 27; Under-Gen. 02 War 31; Lieut.-Gen. 33; Gen.-C. Geddamir 38; Commander, 2nd Army Corps during Second World War; promoted Gen. and Pres. M.I. Court of Appeal 42; Commander of First Army 43, 1st ed. 47; elected deputy 19; 1st ed. 47; Mem. of Nat. Defence 47; c/o Ministry of National Defence, Ankara Turkey.

**Tritton, Arthur Stanley, Esq., Esq., M.A., LL.B.;** British educationist; b. 91, ed. Westminster City School, Univ. of London, Oxford, and Göteborg, Edinburgh Acad. 11, Glasgow Acad. 17; Algonia Park 22; School of Oriental and African Studies, London 30. Publs. *Life of the Imam of Sana'a 29, Caliphs and their Non-Muslim Subjects* 30, *Track Yourself* 43, *17-50, Philology* 47.

44 Kensington Gardens Square, London, W.2.

U

**Umar Khan, Mohammad;** Afghan army officer; ed. Mil. Acad. Kabul.

Commissioned 19; Mil. Attaché to Afghan Legation Rome 22-23; Deputy Chief of Gen. Staff 23-24; Chief of Staff 24-25, 30, and 30; Chief of Afghan M.I. Mission to U.S.S.R. 26-27; Chief of Mil. Refrains Comm. 30; Afghan Representative at U. Parliament 1941 and Del. to Int. Lab. Conf. 34-36; Chief of Afghan M.I. Mission to Indo-Burma theatre 45, War Ministry, Kabul, Afghanistan.

**Unaydin, Rusen Esref;** Turkish diplomat; b. 02; ed. Galatasaray Coll. and Faculty of Literature, Istanbul Univ.

Taught Turkish language and literature in Turkish and foreign schools of Istanbul; participated in Nat. movement in Anatolia; visited London as Press Attaché to Ankara Del. which visited England 23, and was Press Del. to first Lausanne Conf.; elected deputy of People's Party for constituency of Adnan Karahisar; whilst a Deputy was mem. Speaker's Cttee., rep. Turkey at Congress of News Agencies in Istanbul as one of the founders of Anatolian News Agency; rep. Turkey at Int. Press Congress in London; chief Turkish del. at Int. Parl. Congress at Versailles and Prague; mem. Cttee. which prepared new Turkish Alphabet; Sec.-Gen. Turkish Section of Balkan League 31; Sec.-Gen. Special Balkan Congress in Istanbul 32, Sec.-Gen. Turkish Linguistic Assoc., Sec.-Gen. 20 Pres. Atatürk and relinquished his membership of Parl.; Turkish MIA, Tirana 34, to Athens 34-39, to Budapest June 39-43; Ambassador to Rome June 43-Mar. 44; to London 44-45; to Greece 45. Publs. *What They Say* 18, *Interview with Mustafa Kemal* 18, *On the Road to Independence* 27, *Drop by Drop* 28, *The Anaphoras* 38, *Sur la Littérature Turque* 42, and 14 others, 9 of which are translations. Turkish Embassy, Athens, Greece.

**Uran, Hilmi;** Turkish politician; b. 64. Emr. Civil Servant; mem. People's Party; Deputy for

## WHO'S WHO IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Adana Constituency, mem. Dir. of Public Works in Ismet Pasha Cabinet; transd. Min. of Justice in Celal Bayar Cabinet; Vice-Pres. Parl. Group People's Party, Min. of Interior in Serajoglu Govt. Sec. Gen. Republican People's Party 47.  
Ministry of the Interior, Ankara, Turkey.

**Us, Hakkı Tarık;** Turkish politician and journalist; b. 39; ed. Istanbul Law School; Mem. Editorial Staff *Tarık, Tarık Hakkı, Mülhak*; Secd. of Turkish Language, Literature and Law various Turkish Colls. Pres. Istanbul Press Assoc. Dir. *Tarık Haber* Ed. *Yeni Dünya*.  
Kâğıt Yolu, Ankara Street, Istanbul, Turkey.

**Ustun, Ahmet Cevdi,** Bey, Turkish diplomatist; b. 94; ed. Istanbul School of Political and Administrative Studies and Geneva Law Univ. Sec. Consul-General, Geneva 12; Sec. Turkish Del. to Paris Conf. Lausanne 22; Sec. Legation Athens 23; Sec. Gen. Agricultural Bank Ankara 24; sec. Legation Vienna 25; Dir. Section of Min. of Foreign Affairs 26; First Sec. Legation London 27; Charge d'Affaires Prague 28; Dir. Gen. Min. of Foreign Affairs 29-34; Min. to Austria 35-38; to the Netherlands 38-39; Min. of Public Works 1939-43; Ambassador to Afghanistan 45.

Turkish Embassy, Kabul, Afghanistan.

**Uz, Sabot,** M.D.; Turkish physician and politician; b. 92; ed. Smyrna Lycée, Faculty of Medicine Istanbul Univ.

Attended Faculties of Medicine Paris, Berlin, Vienna; specialist in children's diseases, Mayor of Zurich (Germany) 33; Dep. for Deniz 40; Min. of Commerce 42; Pres. Min. of Health and Social Assurance 46; Istanbul Admin. of Republican People's Party; Ed. *The Fight for Good Health*, monthly journal 42-50. *Public Health to Guard Against Tuberculosis*, 29, *Selected Speeches* 39.  
Sağlık ve Sosyal Yardım Bakanlığı, Ankara, Turkey.

### V

**Vaziri, Ali Naghi;** Iranian composer and economist; b. 37; ed. Iran, France, and Germany Prof. Faculty of Arts, Tehran. *Publ. Dictionnaire de l'Art 22, Dictionnaire de l'Action 37, Théorie Musicale* 15 vols. 31, *Chants et Poésies* 37 Société de la Musique iranienne (Téhéran), rue Hefayate, Tehran, Iran.

**Verrassoud, Kyriakos;** Greek diplomat and Economics and Law, Univ. of Athens, Munich and Berlin; chief of Statistical Dept., Min. of Nat. Economy; Lecturer Univ. of Athens; Econ. Adviser Nat. Bank of Greece 24, Deputy Gov. 33 Gov. 39; Min. of Finance in Greek Govt. in exile 43; Min. at-large for Economic Affairs to U.S.A. and U.K. 43; head of Greek del. Eastern World Conf. 44; Gov. Bank of Greece 47; Deputy Prime Min. 48; Greek rep. U.N. Economy and Social Council 45-46. Exec. Dir. Int. Bank (Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran and Iraq), May 46.  
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

### W

**Wahba, Saïdek,** Pasha, Egyptian diplomatist and politician; b. 25; ed. Egypt and Paris. *Formerly Asst. Procureur-General, First Chamberlain to H.M. the King; Dir.-Gen. Min. of Foreign Affairs;*

*Int. Min. to Belgium, Greece and the Netherlands, Min. to Italy 30-36; Min. of Agriculture Jan. 37 to Dec. 1938, Garden City, Cairo, Egypt.*

**Wahba, Sheikh Haliz,** M.C.M.O.; Saudi Arabian diplomatist; b. 30; ed. Ashraf Univ. and Muslim Jurisprudence Coll. Cairo. *In petal business with King Ibn Saud, with Sultan of Najd; Gov. of Mecca 24-27, Min. of Finance and Asst. to Sultan of Mecca 27-29, Min. of Great Britain, also asst. to Netherlands 30, del. to U.N.O. General Assembly 47. *Publ. Article in the Twentieth Century* 38 and articles on Arabia. Saudi Arabian Legation, 35, Belgrave Square, London, S.W. 7.*

**Waley Cohen, Robert,** B.Sc., M.A.; British industrial and company director; b. 27; ed. Clifton Coll. and Emmanuel Coll. Cambridge.

Man. Dir. Shell Transport and Trading Co. Ltd.; Chair. Petroleum Corp. Ltd., Anglo-Egyptian Oilfields Ltd., United British Oil Fields of Trinidad Ltd.; Dir. Bahiways Ltd., and English and Scottish Investors Ltd., Chair. Soudan Municipal Fellowship Trustee; Vice-Chair. University Coll., London Univ. Pres. United Synagogue; Int. Petroleum Adviser to the Army Council; awarded the Insignia of St. Sava. Southampton Lodge, Fitzroy Park, London, N. 5.

**Weizmann, Dhan,** M.Sc., M.D., M.A.; Zionist leader and scientist; b. Russia 79; ed. Polish High School and Techn. and Hebrew Univ.

Lecturer in Chemistry Univ. Geneva; Reader in Biochemistry at Manchester Univ.; Dir. British Admiralty Laboratories, 18-20, 1908; World Zionist Organization 20-26, Jewish Agency for Palestine 29-31 and 35-40; Pres. English Zionist Fed. 31; Chair. Board of Govs. Hebrew Univ. in Jerusalem 32; Dir. Donald Staff Research Inst. Haifa; P.O. B. 16, Rehovot, Palestine.

**Wiesler, 1st Baron,** C. 41, of Wicherelock; **Reginald Thomas Herbert Fletcher,** C. 1, J.P.; British politician; b. 55; ed. H.M.S. Britannia.

Liberal M.P. Haslemere 24-25; read from Navy with rank of Lieut.-Commandr. 25; Labour M.P. Nuneaton 25-41; Parl. Private Sec. First Lord of Admiralty 40-41; Min. of Civil Aviation and sworn of Privy Council 45; Gov. and Com.-C. Cyprus 46, Lebanon. *Publ. The 21st Defeat of Great Britain* (co author), *The War on our Doorstep*. Fivevents Way, Crowborough, Sussex.

**Witry, Hashim Al,** M.D.; Iraqi physician; b. 93; ed. Royal Mil. Coll. Lebanon.

Capt. i/c Medical Services 19; New General Hospital Baghdad 20; Post Graduate Courses in Neurology London 28, Pres. Royal Coll. of Medicine Baghdad 38; Dean Royal Faculty of Medicine Baghdad. *Publ. History of Medicine in Iraq* (Arabic), *First Aid* (Arabic). Royal Faculty of Medicine, Baghdad, Iraq.

### Y

**Yafi, Abdallah,** M.A.; Lebanese barrister and politician; ed. Univ. of Paris.

Barrister-at-Law 20; mem. Chamber of Deputies for Beirut 27-29 and 41; Prime Min. and Min. of Justice 38-39; Rep. United Nations Conf. for Int. Org. 43 C. 1; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Beirut, Lebanon.

## WHO'S WHO IN THE MIDDLE EAST

**Yalman, Ahmed Emin**, *b. n. c.*; Turkish journalist b. 88; ed. Istanbul Law School and Columbia Univ. Mem. staff of *Sabah* 87; *Yeni Gazete* 88-91; Asst. Prof. Sociology Istanbul Univ. 91; *Yeni Sabah* 92; Ed. and Proprietor *Yeni Gazete*, 1922; *Yeni Sabah* 25-28; *Yeni* Turkish World Film Co. New York 28-30; Ed. and Proprietor *Yeni* 30-31; mem. of Central Union of Liberal Int. Turk. student. Public. *The Development of Modern Turkey as Measured by its Press* 34; *Turkey in the World War* 35 (Yale Univ. Press); *Die Türkei* (German)

Kuwait, Magalagh, Istanbul, Turkey.

**Yassin, M.E. Sheikh Youssuf**; Saudi Arabian politician; b. 1891; ed. Azmar, 21; Preaching and Guidance Inst. Cairo; Saladin Coll. Palestine, Law Coll. Damascus, Syria.

Joined the Arab movement in its early days; joined service of H.M. King Ibn Saud 24; Private Sec. to H.M. King Ibn Saud and Counsellor, Head of the Political Dept. in the Royal Court; mem. of the Cabinet; Agent to the Min. of Foreign Affairs and Saudi Arabia; Gov. Del. to the Arab League of Nations, Min. of State, The Foreign Office, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

**Yassky, Haim**, *b. n. c.* (Geneva); Palestinian physician; b. 94; ed. Geneva and Paris Univs.

Asst. Ophthalmologist Hadassah, Haifa 22; Act. Head Ophthalmologist Hadassah, Tel Aviv 24; Ophthalmologist in charge Antirachoma Campaign, Rural Districts, Palestine 27; Act. Head Ophthalmologist Hadassah, Jerusalem 27; Act. Dir. Hadassah Hospital, Jerusalem 28; Act. Dir. Hadassah Medical Organisation 28; Dir. Hadassah Univ. Medical Centre Jerusalem Public. *Coquelicot fave cornea et Trachoma en Palestine*, Hacassan University Hospital, Jerusalem Palestine.

**Yahia, Abdel-Fattah, Pasha**; Egyptian politician; Deputy, later Senator and Pres. of the Senate; Prate

Min. and Mem. of Foreign Affairs 21-22; Min. of Foreign Affairs 27-28  
 6, 3 The Senate, Cairo, Egypt.

### 2

**Zaki, Mohamed Amin**; Iraqi politician; b. 86; ed. Istanbul and Hadramout Yildirim and Seid Coll. Empire Turkish Army 1892; Communications Min. 1901-02; Dep. for Sulaimaniya 25; Min. of Communications and Economics 1927; Min. of Education 27 and 29; Min. of Defense 29; Min. of Communications and Economics 30-32 and 1932-1933; *Yeni* 37-39; Min. of Communications and Works 40; Min. of Economics 41; mem. of Senate 42.

*Public Ottoman Army* 21, *How Iraq was Lost* 22, *Battle of Amman* 22, *Outline of Military History of Iraq During the Great War* 23, *A Brief History of the Kurds and Kurdistan* 25, 27, *History of Sulaimaniya* 38, *Common Proceedings of the Senate and Mediate* 27, 30; Jawid Alshawi Street, Baghdad, Iraq.

**Zaki, Mustafa Foad**, *Boy*, *b. n. c.*; Cypriot judge; b. 88

Called to the Bar, Gray's Inn 22; Insp. Cyprus Mil. Police 26; Judge, District Court 28; Poulos Judge 27; Poulos Judge, Gold Coast 29; *Yeni* 25; Advocate.

4 Shakespeare Road, Nicosia, Cyprus

**Zurayk, Essi M.**, *b. n. c.*; Syrian historian and diplomat; b. 89; ed. *Leaves of Death and Friendship*, Asst. Prof. of History, Univ. of Beirut 30-31; Assoc. Prof. 31-32; Head of Historical Dept. 43-45; First Counselor of Syrian Legation, Washington, D.C. 45; Charge d'Affaires 45; Rep. General Assembly New York 46; Rep. General Assembly 47.

10 Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Damascus, Syria



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